

THE UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

328.7474

N48

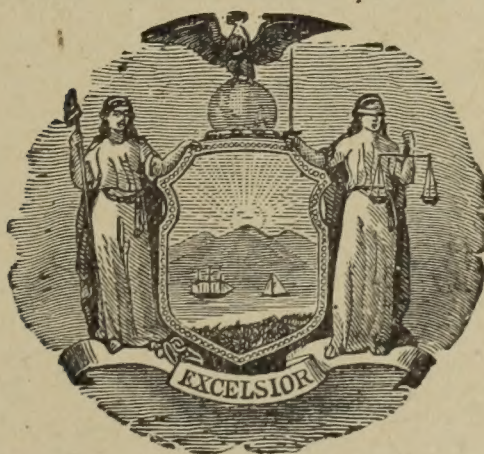
1893⁴

DOCUMENTS
OF THE
ASSEMBLY

OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH SESSION.

1893.

VOLUME IV — Nos. 14 TO 20 INCLUSIVE.



ALBANY :
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

323.7474

N48

1893⁴

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 3, 1893.

ALBANY :

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

273384

23 My 14 B

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 14.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 3, 1893.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

BANKING DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., *January 3, 1893.* }

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit to the Legislature the annual report of this Department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, relative to incorporated banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 689, Laws of 1892.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHARLES M. PRESTON,

Superintendent.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature :

The report of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York for the year ending September 30, 1892, is herein respectfully submitted.

NUMBER OF BANKS.

The number of banks and individual bankers in existence in this State at the close of the last fiscal year was 192, an increase of thirteen for the year. During the year no bank has failed and no individual bankers have been incorporated.

CONSOLIDATION.

On May 14, 1892, the Hamilton Bank of New York city and the Bank of Harlem, consolidated under the provisions of the Banking Law with a capital of \$200,000, under the name of the Hamilton Bank of New York city, the directors of the consolidated bank being composed of the boards of directors of the two former banks, the president and vice-president of the Bank of Harlem, and the cashier and assistant cashier of the Hamilton Bank being elected the officers of the consolidated bank.

STATISTICS.

The statistical information required by section twenty-three, of the new Banking Law, has been arranged in the form of tables, which are herewith appended, and form a part of this report. These tables give the number of new banks organized during the

last fiscal year, together with the location, date of authorization and capital of each; the resources and liabilities of the banks on the twenty-second day of September, 1892, together with a statement of the increase and decrease as compared with that of September 12, 1891; the increase and decrease of banking capital for the year; the principal items of liabilities and resources of the State banks for each of the last twenty-five years; a statement giving the amount of the outstanding circulation of banks incorporated under the laws of the State; a statement of the securities deposited with the superintendent by the different banks, trust companies and other corporations, amounting on October 1, 1892, to \$3,147,378.98, and the names and compensation of the superintendent, the deputy superintendent, the examiners and clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the Department during the year, and the amount, if any, for which the treasury is in advance, as follows :

NEW BANKS.

Table showing the number of new banks which have organized during the last fiscal year, together with the location, date of authorization and capital of each.

NAME.	Location.	Date of authorization.	Capital.
The Plaza Bank.....	New York.....	Oct. 15, 1891	\$100,000
The Bank of Ellicottville	Ellicottville . . .	Nov. 24, 1891	25,000
State Bank of Brocton.....	Brocton	Feb. 3, 1892	30,000
The Colonial Bank.....	New York.....	Feb. 15, 1892	100,000
The Freeport Bank of Freeport, Queens county.....	Freeport	Feb. 18, 1892	30,000
State Bank of Avon.....	Avon	Feb. 23, 1892	30,000
Glen Cove Bank of Glen Cove..	Oyster Bay.....	March 5, 1892	30,000
Bank of Cattaraugus.....	Cattaraugus	March 30, 1892	33,000
State Bank of Pike.....	Pike	April 9, 1892	25,000
State Bank of Elmira	Elmira	April 22, 1892	50,000
Frontier Bank of Niagara	Suspens'n Bridge.	May 23, 1892	50,000
Farmers and Merchants' State Bank	Oneida	June 3, 1892	50,000
Sherman Bank.....	New York.....	June 11, 1892	200,000
Total			\$753,000

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Table showing the resources and liabilities of the banks of the State on the twenty-second day of September, 1892, together with a statement of the increase and decrease as compared with that of September 12, 1891:

RESOURCES.	Condition on Sept. 22, 1892.	Condition on Sept. 12, 1891.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$177,522,211	\$157,991,868
Due from directors.....	6,811,769	6,753,079
Overdrafts.....	188,077	204,324
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	24,475,110	18,353,876
Real estate... ..	5,826,638	5,292,064
Bonds and mortgages.. ..	2,007,293	1,356,407
Stocks and bonds.....	9,471,616	6,086,116
Specie.....	11,623,850	11,654,313
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	14,506,384	11,414,369
Cash items.....	24,540,069	38,520,254
Loss and expense account.....	648,518	622,981
Assets not included under any of the above heads, Add for cents.....	576,392 673	693,768 615
Total resources.....	\$278,198,600	\$258,944,034
LIABILITIES.		
Capital.....	\$32,533,700	\$31,645,700
Surplus fund.....	15,499,460	13,908,299
Undivided profits.....	10,370,131	9,497,065
Circulation.....	8,060	8,061
Due depositors on demand.....	195,342,017	182,802,322
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	20,997,850	16,132,216
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	1,553,394	1,484,241
Due Treasurer of the State of New York.....	773,878	1,729,613
Amount due not included under any of the above heads.....	1,119,815	1,736,241
Add for cents.....	295	276
Total liabilities.....	\$278,198,600	\$258,944,034

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN CAPITAL.

Table showing the increase and decrease of banking capital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

NAME.	Location.	Increase of capital.
People's Bank of Margaretville	Margaretville ...	\$15,000
Hamilton Bank	New York city...	50,000
Flushing Bank.....	Flushing	25,000
Total		\$90,000

DECREASE IN CAPITAL.

NAME.	Location.	Decrease of capital.
The Bank of Harlem	New York city...	\$100,000
State Bank of Bolivar	Bolivar.....	20,000
Total		\$120,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Table showing the principal items of liabilities and resources of the State banks for each of the last twenty-five years:

DATE.	Capital.	Due depositors on demand.	Loans and discounts.	Profits and surplus.	Total resources.	Number of banks.
September 26, 1868	\$14,578,260	\$40,980,922	\$39,455,487	\$5,758,181	\$67,886,319	44
September 25, 1869	18,205,924	60,517,891	47,743,597	6,805,689	92,382,091	55
September 24, 1870	19,759,810	46,535,437	46,435,920	7,384,299	79,281,601	59
August 26, 1871	23,061,020	61,908,371	56,318,799	7,628,050	100,421,820	69
September 21, 1872	24,845,040	75,491,383	66,076,361	8,624,172	117,858,811	70
September 13, 1873	26,958,890	70,733,491	71,073,544	9,256,782	116,536,734	80
September 26, 1874 ...	26,336,290	62,471,306	66,435,729	9,754,938	111,180,340	81
September 18, 1875	24,915,090	61,834,937	68,191,919	9,504,764	107,071,918	84
September 23, 1876	24,463,317	56,774,912	63,062,801	8,586,096	100,759,644	84
September 22, 1877	22,729,100	54,002,718	57,906,952	7,702,600	93,385,429	81
September 21, 1878	20,568,200	50,540,621	51,626,029	7,230,252	86,655,270	75
September 13, 1879	19,353,200	52,259,589	51,174,579	7,236,465	86,693,182	73
September 18, 1880	18,738,200	61,795,773	66,179,259	8,058,180	99,850,755	68
September 24, 1881	19,025,700	75,717,130	74,745,135	8,928,175	113,463,572	72
September 30, 1882	18,805,700	82,050,980	80,248,514	9,657,702	122,563,466	76
September 22, 1883	21,761,700	113,914,963	96,338,963	11,146,418	160,716,393	84
September 20, 1884	22,150,700	109,560,334	92,100,967	11,792,902	157,446,275	89
September 12, 1885	22,350,700	116,774,018	97,928,129	11,605,775	167,667,499	92
September 18, 1886	22,095,700	130,416,652	110,539,711	12,689,267	179,247,274	95
September 17, 1887	23,330,700	139,035,151	118,539,965	14,316,628	190,954,547	105
September 22, 1888	25,565,700	155,926,396	131,302,111	16,586,457	217,398,717	130
September 7, 1889	28,235,700	177,528,422	144,640,830	19,057,464	245,163,888	149
September 27, 1890	29,539,825	177,109,131	157,440,817	21,146,448	254,068,296	166
September 12, 1891	31,645,700	182,802,322	157,991,868	23,405,364	258,944,034	177
September 22, 1892	32,533,700	195,342,017	177,522,211	25,869,591	278,198,600	192

OUTSTANDING CIRCULATION.

Table giving the amount of the outstanding circulation of banks incorporated under the laws of this State:

Chemung Canal Bank	\$13,506 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Bank.....	705 00
Livingston County Bank.....	9,300 00
Manhattan Company	44,721 00
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn	5,455 00
Onondaga County Bank	9,747 00
Total	<u>\$83,434 00</u>

Of this amount the circulation of the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, is secured by the deposit of cash with the superintendent. The Manhattan Company and the Chemung Canal Bank, the latter now conducted as a private bank, will doubtless redeem their notes on presentation. The other banks mentioned in the list have long since gone out of active business.

SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST.

Table showing the securities deposited with the superintendent, in trust, by the several banks, banking associations, individual bankers, trust companies and other corporations:

United States 2 per cent bonds	\$17,000 00
United States 3½ per cent bonds	50,000 00
United States 4 per cent bonds	919,000 00
United States 6 per cent bonds	106,000 00
New York city 2½ per cent bonds.....	665,000 00
New York city 3 per cent bonds	850,000 00
Brooklyn city 3 per cent bonds	310,000 00
Buffalo city 4½ per cent bonds	20,000 00
Bonds and mortgages.....	204,500 00
Cash.....	5,878 98
Total, October 1, 1892	<u>\$3,147,378 98</u>
Total, October 1, 1891	<u>2,972,878 98</u>
Net increase.....	<u>\$174,500 00</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Table showing the names and compensation of the clerks employed in the Banking Department, and the whole amount of the expenses of the department during the year :

Dr.

To appropriations (chap. 144, L. of 1891), to wit:

Salary of superintendent.....	\$5,000 00	
Other expenses.....	18,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$23,000 00

Salaries of :

Cr.

Charles M. Preston, superintendent..	\$5,000 00
Cyrus Stewart, deputy superintendent,	666 66
L. F. Cahill.....	333 33
C. R. Hall, in charge of foreign corporation bureau.....	333 33
S. T. Hull, chief clerk and examiner..	2,100 00
J. D. Moriarty, clerk and examiner...	1,833 32
John J. Hart, clerk and examiner....	1,400 00
H. C. Norton, stenographer.....	1,100 00
T. R. Romeyn, clerk and examiner...	183 33
O. A. Jacobs, clerk and examiner....	125 00
James Gaffney, watchman.....	240 00

Services, etc., examiners savings banks :

A. C. Judson, examiner.....	1,620 53
P. H. Backus, examiner.....	1,309 45
B. S. W. Clark, examiner.....	746 51
L. F. Cahill, examiner.....	648 00
Fred H. Parker, examiner.....	390 00
M. S. Eustace, examiner.....	495 30
W. F. Creed, examiner.....	250 00
James Teale, examiner.....	221 37
Expenses of superintendent.....	474 64
Printing	796 09
Expressage	171 03
Telegraph and telephone service.....	114 57
Typewriter, etc.....	100 80

Postage	\$100 00
Furniture, etc.....	132 84
Books, papers, etc.....	71 00
H. W. Garfield, examiner securities...	25 00
Sundries	151 20

Bills incurred before October 1,
1891, but paid subsequently :

L. F. Cahill, examiner savings banks..	207 00	
F. H. Parker, examiner savings banks,	120 00	
Argus Company, printing bills.....	1,329 34	
Sundries	102 81	
	<hr/>	\$22,892 45

Balance unexpended October 1, 1892.....	<hr/>	\$107 55
---	-------	----------

Dr.

To appropriation for supervision of foreign mortgage companies (chap. 144, L. of 1891)	\$3,000 00
--	------------

Cr.

Salary C. R. Hall	\$1,000 00
Salary O. A. Jacobs.....	250 00
Advance, C. R. Hall.....	200 00
Expenses superintendent	122 19
Rent.	62 50

Bills incurred before October 1,
1891, but paid subsequently :

Salary C. R. Hall	1,000 00	
Printing	60 25	
Expenses superintendent.....	360 39	
	<hr/>	3,055 33

Overdrawn.....	<hr/>	\$55 33
----------------	-------	---------

Dr.

To appropriation for supervision of building and loan associations (chap. 144, L. 1891)	\$4,500 00
---	------------

Cr.

Salary C. R. Hall	\$1,666 68
Salary O. A. Jacobs.....	900 00
Salary Cyrus Stewart	333 33

Eustace, services as examiner.....	\$127 10
Rent.....	62 50
Sundries	31 66

Incurred before October 1, 1891,
but paid subsequently :

Salary O. A. Jacobs.....	100 00	
J. B. Lyon, printing.....	240 00	
		<u>\$3,461 27</u>

Balance unexpended October 1, 1892.....	<u>\$1,038 73</u>
---	-------------------

Dr.

To interest account — deposits failed savings
banks :

Balance October 1, 1891	\$3,783 77
Check A. C. Judson, advance returned	250 00
Interest January 1, 1892	1,372 81
Interest July 1, 1892	1,369 39
Cash deposited to reimburse fund for advances made,	1,552 63
	<u>\$8,328 60</u>

Cr.

Salary Cyrus Stewart, deputy sup't...	\$1,166 68
Salary L. F. Cahill, deputy sup't.....	788 88
Expenses L. F. Cahill, deputy sup't ..	45 10
Salary S. T. Hull, chief clerk.....	300 00
Advance A. C. Judson (see above)....	250 00
Services, etc., M. S. Eustace at office..	1,195 00
Services, etc., M. S. Eustace, examiner,	129 65
Services, etc., J. S. McMaster, exam'r,	639 65
Services, etc., C. R. Hall, examiner ..	633 33
Expenses superintendent.....	250 00

Incurred before October 1, but
paid subsequently :

Salaries for September	1,100 01	
	<hr/>	6,498 30
Balance October 1, 1892		<hr/>
		\$1,830 30

Dr.

To amount received for examination, etc., of National Savings Bank, Buffalo	\$2,936 78
---	------------

Cr.

Services, etc., of A. C. Judson	\$724 95
Services, etc., of P. H. Backus.....	551 65
Services, etc., of J. Van Vranken....	195 15
Services, etc., of A. J. Whitton.....	221 00
Expenses superintendent.....	181 81
Sundry expenses	1,062 22
	<hr/>
	2,936 78
	<hr/> <hr/>

Dormant account appropriation (no drafts)	\$1,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Dr.

To account with Mechanics and Farmers Bank :

Balance to October 1, 1891.....	\$1,214 10
Deposited to October 1, 1892.....	30,321 01
	<hr/>
	\$31,535 11

Cr.

Services, etc., examiners, L. F. Cahill.	\$3,237 63
Office expenses, L. F. Cahill.....	57 80
Services, etc., examiners, F. H. Parker	2,410 00
Office expenses, F. H. Parker.....	43 79
Services, etc., examiner, W. F. Creed.	2,515 07
Office expenses, W. F. Creed.....	36 34

Services, etc., examiners :

A. C. Judson.....	2,838 51
P. H. Backus.....	1,751 74
B. S. W. Clark.....	3,049 48
J. S. McMaster.....	2,297 18
M. S. Eustace.....	890 18
Benjamin McMannis	128 00
Wm. Trenholm.....	242 08

James Teale.....	\$363 67
R. T. Lomasney.....	1,043 44
H. A. Forman.....	237 00
C. R. Hall.....	363 34
W. J. Morrissey.....	487 50
A. J. Whitton.....	993 18
Geo. A. Elston.....	580 52
J. Van Vranken.....	378 33
C. C. Dickinson.....	538 80
H. E. Randall.....	428 77
P. H. Mooney.....	1,300 00
A. W. Johnston.....	85 50
Expenses C. M. Preston, supt.....	19 50
Expenses S. T. Hull, chief clerk.....	107 82
Postage, box rents, etc.....	142 24
Telegraph, telephone, etc.....	105 54
Expressage.....	28 09
Rent, New York offices.....	337 50
Sundries.....	180 91
Sundry expenses Ulster County Sav- ings Institution.....	872 03
Deposit Albany Savings Bank to reimburse same for advances there- from	1,552 63

Expenses incurred before October 1,
but paid subsequently :

Services, etc., as examiners :

B. S. W. Clark.....	941 39
P. H. Backus.....	599 81
M. S. Eustace.....	71 15
L. F. Cahill.....	18 00
F. H. Parker.....	10 00
Sundries	188 45

\$31,472 91

Balance October 1, 1892.....

\$62 20

The foregoing with the appendix contains all the information as to the work of this department in reference to banks, banking associations and individual bankers required to be reported to your honorable body by the banking law, or necessary for its intelligent understanding of the departmental work in reference to such corporations.

The question of the currency being prominently before the public, and of absorbing interest at this time, I beg your consideration of the following suggestions :

CURRENCY.

According to the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States the paper money in circulation October 31, 1892, was \$1,074,437,684; of which sum only \$172,432,146, about sixteen per cent of the whole, was national bank notes, and \$25,240,533 of this latter sum had become a liability of the treasury on "surrender of circulation" by deposits of lawful money for their redemption.

Such surrenders of circulation in the past have effected a contraction of the currency between the maximum of December 26, 1873, of \$341,320,256, and the minimum of October 2, 1890, of \$122,928,084. Subsequent to this latter date there has been a slow but irregular increase of circulation due in part to the increase of the number of national banks and the requirement of national charter, and in some few instances to a calculation of a moderate profit on the issue by the banks. The amount of national bank notes outstanding September 30, 1892, for which the banks were directly liable, was \$147,191,593. There is no evidence, however, that this increase in the volume of the national bank notes will continue to any important extent or, in fact, at all beyond the minimum charter requirement of newly organized banks, the calculation as to the circulation showing but meager profit in the operation and the only really available United States bonds being the four per cents, which are maturing in 1907.

With these facts in view and with an evident disposition in influential quarters to forestall and if possible prohibit an undue expansion of the currency issued directly by the United States, it has been proposed to repeal the tax of ten per cent on the note issues of State banks, and an effort in the House of Representatives was made in June last to accomplish this, but the repeal was defeated by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to eighty-four. Part of the consequence following appeared in the platform of the Democratic Convention at Chicago, the demand for this repeal being made a conspicuous plank in the platform.

But difficulties urged as objections to note issues by State banks exist; one is the opportunity for counterfeiting arising from the lack of uniformity in the kinds and descriptions of paper money issued under the separate authorizations of forty-four different States. And then there is no uniformity of sentiment throughout these States regarding what constitutes the best of currency, the laws therefor being as diverse as the laws of marriage and divorce. The statutes of some of the States seem intended to stimulate conservative banking, while others appear to intrench on conservatism in the liberality of their laws. At present only sixteen out of the forty-four States in the Union provide explicitly by statute for the issue of circulating bank notes, to wit: Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The States of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota and Virginia are without provision of law for bank note issues, although neither their constitutions nor statutes prohibit such issues. On the other hand the constitution of each of the States of Arkansas, California, Mississippi, Nevada, Oregon, Texas and Washington expressly forbid the issue of circulating

notes by the banks or bankers of the State, and in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois and Michigan, circulation is prohibited by statute.

The proposed repeal by Congress of the ten per cent tax on State bank circulation would find twenty-eight of the forty-four states of the Union not fully prepared, and sixteen of these very imperfectly equipped to avail themselves of the relief. The State of New York has carefully preserved, by re-enactment and revision, its laws for the issue of circulating notes by banks and bankers, and in effect they provide as follows :

NEW YORK LAWS.

They provide that any bank or individual banker may deposit with and transfer to the Superintendent of Banks any interest-bearing stocks or bonds of the United States or of the State of New York or of any county or incorporated city of this State authorized to be issued by the Legislature, or bonds and mortgages on improved, unincumbered real property of the State of New York worth seventy-five per cent more than the amount thereon loaned, but no such stocks or bonds shall be received by the superintendent at a rate above their par value or above their current market value. The superintendent may thereupon issue to such bank circulating notes in the similitude of bank notes in blank, engraved and printed in the best manner, to guard against counterfeiting, in denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, which shall be countersigned, numbered and registered in the proper books to be provided and kept for that purpose in the office of the superintendent under his direction, by such person as he shall appoint for that purpose, so that each denomination of such circulating notes shall bear the uniform signature of such register, or one of such registers. Such notes shall also have stamped on their face the words, "secured by the pledge of public stocks."

The aggregate amount of notes thus issued to any bank or individual banker shall not exceed ninety per cent of the market value, and in no case ninety per cent of the par value of the stocks and bonds or other securities so deposited with or transferred to the superintendent by such bank or banker.

Every bank or banker issuing circulating notes, except those whose place of business is in the city of New York, Albany, Brooklyn or Troy, and who have not already made such an appointment, shall forthwith appoint in writing an agent who shall keep an office in the city of New York, Albany or Troy, for the redemption of all circulating notes issued by it or him which shall be presented to such agent for payment or redemption.

Any bank or individual banker, or other person, may be such agent, and in case of the neglect or omission of any such bank or banker to appoint such agent the superintendent shall appoint him, and if the agent of any bank or banker shall neglect or refuse to redeem its notes on demand, such bank or banker shall pay to the person making such demand interest on such notes at the rate of twenty per cent per annum, and if such redemption and payment is not made within twenty days from the time when first demanded, such bank or individual banker may be proceeded against by the Superintendent of Banks in the same manner and with the like effect as though insolvent. And the superintendent may also give notice in a State paper that all the circulating notes issued by such bank or banker will be redeemed out of the trust funds in his hands for that purpose, and he is authorized to apply such funds to the payment *pro rata* of all circulating notes put in circulation by said bank or banker.

That the foregoing ought in some particulars to be amended may be conceded, and amendments will suggest themselves in practice if the opportunity for the practice occur. It is at least questionable whether mortgages on real estate should be included among the securities pledged for the issue

of circulating notes. It is also to be questioned whether safety demands a greater security for the note-holder than the par value of readily marketable personal securities.

The old "Safety Fund Law of New York" is frequently alluded to and has been deemed the basis of the suggestion of the National Bank Act. Its provisions and operation seem therefore worthy of presentation briefly, and the record may be valuable for future consideration, as follows :

OLD SAFETY FUND LAW OF NEW YORK.

In 1829 the Legislature of this State passed an act entitled, "An Act to create a fund for the benefit of certain moneyed corporations and for other purposes," popularly known as the Safety Fund Act. The act provided that every moneyed corporation having banking powers thereafter to be created, whose charters were renewed or extended, should pay to the Treasurer of the State of New York annually one-half of one per cent upon its capital stock until the fund in his hands, created by this act, should be equal to three per cent of the aggregate capital of all of the banks of the State. This fund was to be known as the Bank Fund and was to be appropriated and applied only to the payment of such portion of the debts exclusive of the capital stock of any of the said corporations which should become insolvent as remained after applying the property and effects of such insolvent corporations; and whenever, by reason of failures, the sum so applied should fall below the required three per cent, the banks should again pay at the rate of one-half of one per cent annually until the fund became intact or again equaled three per cent. At that time banks were chartered only by the Legislature and all the banks of the State were subject to the provisions of this Bank Fund Act.

In May, 1837, a panic ensued which caused a suspension of specie payment in New York city and resulted in the failure of a number of the banks of the State, and the Safety Fund became

bankrupt. Prior to 1848 the amount contributed to this fund was but a trifle more than seventy-five per cent of the debts of eleven banks which had failed, belonging to the Safety Fund system, and the deficiency was made good by the issue of six per cent stock by the State, it being agreed that the State should be paid by the then existing banks.

Comptroller Flagg, in his report to the Legislature in January, 1846 (he being the State officer to whom banks at that time reported), stated that "if the Bank Fund Act of 1829 had provided only for the redemption of circulating notes, as is the case with the act for free banking, all the notes of the Safety Fund banks, which have failed, would have been paid at par by the contributions made to the Safety Fund from 1831 to 1845, and if the present plan of registering notes had also been in operation, the result would have been still more favorable, as fraudulent issues have been redeemed from the Safety Fund to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars."

Possibly by the adoption by Congress of a system of a "Safety Fund" similar to that formerly operating in this State, the assurance of redemption for the notes of insolvent banks might be made to rest upon a small percentage of the aggregate capital of all the national banks; so that as the capital of national banks increased from time to time the "Safety Fund" would increase in like proportion. Financiers thought to be well informed have pronounced this proposal as worthy of careful consideration. We would not be understood as suggesting that it is perfect, or vouch for it as in every respect acceptable. But we think it merits a fair consideration in connection with suggestions for the future.

Owing to the stress of civil war the market for the government bonds had to be enlarged, and the national banking system was inaugurated. This system provided for the issuing of circulating notes upon the hypothecation of government bonds with the treasurer of the United States. These bonds were obtainable at

a price on which the net income was a yield of a liberal rate of interest. The issue of notes at ninety per cent of the face of the bonds purchased and hypothecated was a profitable operation even after the payment of the tax on the notes outstanding; but now, after thirty years, with a high premium in the market for the single remaining description of bonds applicable to such issue, and these bonds, maturing in 1907, the system of note issues is becoming only barely profitable and is necessarily about to vanish with the extinguishment of the public debt.

If Congress shall neglect the aforesaid demand of the Democratic platform and refuse the repeal of the ten per cent tax on State bank note issues, it then becomes almost immediately important to determine what shall succeed the national bank note as now provided for, if bank notes are to be a part of the circulating medium of the United States hereafter.

There is a popular impression that because national banks are of governmental origin and are supervised by a central power under a law uniform throughout the whole country, greater safety and solidity are thereby insured, but the Comptroller of the Currency in his last annual report to Congress in making a comparative statement of the percentage of failures between National and State banks, seems to be unable to make the result favorable to the national banks without including under the head of State banks; also savings banks, private banks and bankers, and loan and trust companies. It is a well-known fact that private banks and bankers, and in many of the States loan and trust companies, including mortgage and investment companies which are classified under the head of loan and trust companies, are under no supervision whatever. The comparison, therefore, should be disregarded as unfair and unjust.

From some knowledge of the subject I venture to say that if a comparison is made between the national banks and the incorpo-

rated State banks only of the various States of the Union, the showing will not be unfavorable to the State banks.

Suppose Congress should so amend the national banking act as to leave the supervision and examination of the national banks to their respective States and continue the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency simply for the purpose of issuing circulating notes to any bank, upon its depositing with the Comptroller of the bonds of the United States or of any State of the union which has not defaulted in the payment of its obligations within ten years, or the bonds of any city of any State of the United States (which shall not have defaulted as aforesaid) having 50,000 inhabitants or over and whose bonded indebtedness does not exceed seven per cent of its assessed valuation, and providing that notes should be issued to the par value of these bonds, would our banking system for practical purposes be less secure, and would it not be more elastic and much better suited to the needs of the people at the present time?

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES M. PRESTON,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 3, 1893

ALBANY :

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 14.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 3, 1893.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

BANKING DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, N. Y., *January 3, 1893.* }

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit to the Legislature the annual report of this Department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, relative to incorporated banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 689, Laws of 1892.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHARLES M. PRESTON,

Superintendent.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature :

The report of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York for the year ending September 30, 1892, is herein respectfully submitted.

NUMBER OF BANKS.

The number of banks and individual bankers in existence in this State at the close of the last fiscal year was 192, an increase of thirteen for the year. During the year no bank has failed and no individual bankers have been incorporated.

CONSOLIDATION.

On May 14, 1892, the Hamilton Bank of New York city and the Bank of Harlem, consolidated under the provisions of the Banking Law with a capital of \$200,000, under the name of the Hamilton Bank of New York city, the directors of the consolidated bank being composed of the boards of directors of the two former banks, the president and vice-president of the Bank of Harlem, and the cashier and assistant cashier of the Hamilton Bank being elected the officers of the consolidated bank.

STATISTICS.

The statistical information required by section twenty-three, of the new Banking Law, has been arranged in the form of tables, which are herewith appended, and form a part of this report. These tables give the number of new banks organized during the

last fiscal year, together with the location, date of authorization and capital of each; the resources and liabilities of the banks on the twenty-second day of September, 1892, together with a statement of the increase and decrease as compared with that of September 12, 1891; the increase and decrease of banking capital for the year; the principal items of liabilities and resources of the State banks for each of the last twenty-five years; a statement giving the amount of the outstanding circulation of banks incorporated under the laws of the State; a statement of the securities deposited with the superintendent by the different banks, trust companies and other corporations, amounting on October 1, 1892, to \$3,147,378.98, and the names and compensation of the superintendent, the deputy superintendent, the examiners and clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the Department during the year, and the amount, if any, for which the treasury is in advance, as follows :

NEW BANKS.

Table showing the number of new banks which have organized during the last fiscal year, together with the location, date of authorization and capital of each.

NAME.	Location.	Date of authorization.	Capital.
The Plaza Bank.....	New York.....	Oct. 15, 1891	\$100,000
The Bank of Ellicottville	Ellicottville . . .	Nov. 24, 1891	25,000
State Bank of Brocton.....	Brocton	Feb. 3, 1892	30,000
The Colonial Bank.....	New York.....	Feb. 15, 1892	100,000
The Freeport Bank of Freeport, Queens county.....	Freeport	Feb. 18, 1892	30,000
State Bank of Avon.....	Avon	Feb. 23, 1892	30,000
Glen Cove Bank of Glen Cove..	Oyster Bay.....	March 5, 1892	30,000
Bank of Cattaraugus.....	Cattaraugus	March 30, 1892	33,000
State Bank of Pike.....	Pike	April 9, 1892	25,000
State Bank of Elmira	Elmira	April 22, 1892	50,000
Frontier Bank of Niagara	Suspens'n Bridge.	May 23, 1892	50,000
Farmers and Merchants' State Bank	Oneida	June 3, 1892	50,000
Sherman Bank.....	New York.....	June 11, 1892	200,000
Total			\$753,000

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Table showing the resources and liabilities of the banks of the State on the twenty-second day of September, 1892, together with a statement of the increase and decrease as compared with that of September 12, 1891 :

RESOURCES.	Condition on Sept. 22, 1892.	Condition on Sept. 12, 1891.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$177,522,211	\$157,991,868
Due from directors.....	6,811,769	6,753,079
Overdrafts.....	188,077	204,324
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	24,475,110	18,353,876
Real estate.....	5,826,638	5,292,064
Bonds and mortgages..	2,007,293	1,356,407
Stocks and bonds.....	9,471,616	6,086,116
Specie.....	11,623,850	11,654,313
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	14,506,384	11,414,369
Cash items.....	24,540,069	38,520,254
Loss and expense account.....	648,518	622,981
Assets not included under any of the above heads, Add for cents.....	576,392 673	693,768 615
Total resources.....	\$278,198,600	\$258,944,034
LIABILITIES.		
Capital.....	\$32,533,700	\$31,645,700
Surplus fund.....	15,499,460	13,908,299
Undivided profits.....	10,370,131	9,497,065
Circulation.....	8,060	8,061
Due depositors on demand.....	195,342,017	182,802,322
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	20,997,850	16,132,216
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	1,553,394	1,484,241
Due Treasurer of the State of New York.....	773,878	1,729,613
Amount due not included under any of the above heads.....	1,119,815	1,736,241
Add for cents.....	295	276
Total liabilities.....	\$278,198,600	\$258,944,034

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN CAPITAL.

Table showing the increase and decrease of banking capital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

NAME.	Location.	Increase of capital.
People's Bank of Margaretville	Margaretville ...	\$15,000
Hamilton Bank	New York city...	50,000
Flushing Bank.....	Flushing	25,000
Total		\$90,000

DECREASE IN CAPITAL.

NAME.	Location.	Decrease of capital.
The Bank of Harlem	New York city...	\$100,000
State Bank of Bolivar	Bolivar.....	20,000
Total		\$120,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Table showing the principal items of liabilities and resources of the State banks for each of the last twenty-five years:

DATE.	Capital.	Due depositors on demand.	Loans and discounts.	Profits and surplus.	Total resources.	Number of banks.
September 26. 1868	\$14,578,260	\$40,980,922	\$39,455,487	\$5,758,181	\$67,886,319	44
September 25. 1869	18,205,924	60,517,891	47,743,597	6,805,689	92,382,091	55
September 24. 1870	19,759,810	46,535,437	46,435,920	7,384,299	79,281,601	59
August 26. 1871	23,061,020	61,908,371	56,318,799	7,628,050	100,421,820	69
September 21. 1872	24,845,040	75,491,383	66,076,361	8,624,172	117,858,811	70
September 13. 1873	26,958,890	70,733,491	71,073,544	9,256,782	116,536,734	80
September 26. 1874	26,336,290	62,471,306	66,435,729	9,754,938	111,180,340	81
September 18. 1875	24,915,090	61,834,937	68,191,919	9,504,764	107,071,918	84
September 23. 1876	24,463,317	56,774,912	63,062,801	8,586,096	100,759,644	84
September 22. 1877	22,729,100	54,002,718	57,906,952	7,702,600	93,385,429	81
September 21. 1878	20,568,200	50,540,621	51,626,029	7,230,252	86,655,270	75
September 13. 1879	19,353,200	52,259,589	51,174,579	7,236,465	86,693,182	73
September 18. 1880	18,738,200	61,795,773	66,179,259	8,058,180	99,850,755	68
September 24. 1881	19,025,700	75,717,130	74,745,135	8,928,175	113,463,572	72
September 30. 1882	18,805,700	82,050,980	80,248,514	9,657,702	122,563,466	76
September 22. 1883	21,761,700	113,914,963	96,338,963	11,146,418	160,716,393	84
September 20. 1884	22,150,700	109,560,334	92,100,967	11,792,962	157,446,275	89
September 12. 1885	22,350,700	116,774,018	97,928,129	11,605,775	167,667,499	92
September 18. 1886	22,095,700	130,416,652	110,539,711	12,689,267	179,247,274	95
September 17. 1887	23,330,700	139,035,151	118,539,965	14,316,628	190,954,547	105
September 22. 1888	25,565,700	155,926,396	131,302,111	16,586,457	217,398,717	130
September 7. 1889	28,235,700	177,528,422	144,640,830	19,057,464	245,163,888	149
September 27. 1890	29,539,825	177,109,131	157,440,817	21,146,448	254,068,296	166
September 12. 1891	31,645,700	182,802,322	157,991,868	23,405,364	258,944,034	177
September 22. 1892	32,533,700	195,342,017	177,522,211	25,869,591	278,198,600	192

OUTSTANDING CIRCULATION.

Table giving the amount of the outstanding circulation of banks incorporated under the laws of this State :

Chemung Canal Bank	\$13,506 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Bank.....	705 00
Livingston County Bank.....	9,300 00
Manhattan Company	44,721 00
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn	5,455 00
Onondaga County Bank	9,747 00
Total	<u>\$83,434 00</u>

Of this amount the circulation of the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, is secured by the deposit of cash with the superintendent. The Manhattan Company and the Chemung Canal Bank, the latter now conducted as a private bank, will doubtless redeem their notes on presentation. The other banks mentioned in the list have long since gone out of active business.

SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST.

Table showing the securities deposited with the superintendent, in trust, by the several banks, banking associations, individual bankers, trust companies and other corporations :

United States 2 per cent bonds	\$17,000 00
United States 3½ per cent bonds	50,000 00
United States 4 per cent bonds	919,000 00
United States 6 per cent bonds	106,000 00
New York city 2½ per cent bonds.....	665,000 00
New York city 3 per cent bonds	850,000 00
Brooklyn city 3 per cent bonds	310,000 00
Buffalo city 4½ per cent bonds	20,000 00
Bonds and mortgages.....	204,500 00
Cash.....	5,878 98
Total, October 1, 1892	<u>\$3,147,378 98</u>
Total, October 1, 1891	<u>2,972,878 98</u>
Net increase.....	<u>\$174,500 00</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Table showing the names and compensation of the clerks employed in the Banking Department, and the whole amount of the expenses of the department during the year :

Dr.

To appropriations (chap. 144, L. of 1891), to wit:

Salary of superintendent.....	\$5,000 00	
Other expenses.....	18,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$23,000 00

Salaries of :

Cr.

Charles M. Preston, superintendent..	\$5,000 00
Cyrus Stewart, deputy superintendent,	666 66
L. F. Cahill.....	333 33
C. R. Hall, in charge of foreign corporation bureau.....	333 33
S. T. Hull, chief clerk and examiner..	2,100 00
J. D. Moriarty, clerk and examiner...	1,833 32
John J. Hart, clerk and examiner....	1,400 00
H. C. Norton, stenographer.....	1,100 00
T. R. Romeyn, clerk and examiner...	183 33
O. A. Jacobs, clerk and examiner....	125 00
James Gaffney, watchman.....	240 00

Services, etc., examiners savings banks :

A. C. Judson, examiner.....	1,620 53
P. H. Backus, examiner.....	1,309 45
B. S. W. Clark, examiner.....	746 51
L. F. Cahill, examiner.....	648 00
Fred H. Parker, examiner.....	390 00
M. S. Eustace, examiner.....	495 30
W. F. Creed, examiner.....	250 00
James Teale, examiner.....	221 37
Expenses of superintendent.....	474 64
Printing	796 09
Expressage	171 03
Telegraph and telephone service.....	114 57
Typewriter, etc.....	100 80

Postage	\$100 00
Furniture, etc.....	132 84
Books, papers, etc.....	71 00
H. W. Garfield, examiner securities...	25 00
Sundries	151 20

Bills incurred before October 1,
1891, but paid subsequently :

L. F. Cahill, examiner savings banks..	207 00	
F. H. Parker, examiner savings banks,	120 00	
Argus Company, printing bills.....	1,329 34	
Sundries	102 81	
	<hr/>	\$22,892 45

Balance unexpended October 1, 1892..... \$107 55

Dr.

To appropriation for supervision of foreign mortgage companies (chap. 144, L. of 1891) \$3,000 00

Cr.

Salary C. R. Hall	\$1,000 00
Salary O. A. Jacobs.....	250 00
Advance, C. R. Hall.....	200 00
Expenses superintendent.....	122 19
Rent.	62 50

Bills incurred before October 1,
1891, but paid subsequently:

Salary C. R. Hall	1,000 00	
Printing	60 25	
Expenses superintendent.....	360 39	
	<hr/>	3,055 33

Overdrawn..... \$55 33

Dr.

To appropriation for supervision of building and loan associations (chap. 144, L. 1891) \$4,500 00

Cr.

Salary C. R. Hall	\$1,666 68
Salary O. A. Jacobs.....	900 00
Salary Cyrus Stewart	333 33

Eustace, services as examiner.....	\$127 10
Rent.....	62 50
Sundries	31 66

Incurred before October 1, 1891,
but paid subsequently :

Salary O. A. Jacobs.....	100 00	
J. B. Lyon, printing.....	240 00	
		<hr/>
		\$3,461 27

Balance unexpended October 1, 1892.....	<hr/>	\$1,038 73
---	-------	------------

Dr.

To interest account — deposits failed savings
banks :

Balance October 1, 1891	\$3,783 77
Check A. C. Judson, advance returned	250 00
Interest January 1, 1892	1,372 81
Interest July 1, 1892	1,369 39
Cash deposited to reimburse fund for advances made,	1,552 63
	<hr/>
	\$8,328 60

Cr.

Salary Cyrus Stewart, deputy sup't...	\$1,166 68
Salary L. F. Cahill, deputy sup't.....	788 88
Expenses L. F. Cahill, deputy sup't ..	45 10
Salary S. T. Hull, chief clerk.....	300 00
Advance A. C. Judson (see above)....	250 00
Services, etc., M. S. Eustace at office..	1,195 00
Services, etc., M. S. Eustace, examiner,	129 65
Services, etc., J. S. McMaster, exam'r,	639 65
Services, etc., C. R. Hall, examiner ..	633 33
Expenses superintendent.....	250 00

Incurred before October 1, but
paid subsequently :

Salaries for September	1,100 01	
	<hr/>	6,498 30
Balance October 1, 1892		<hr/>
		\$1,830 30

Dr.

To amount received for examination, etc., of National Savings Bank, Buffalo	\$2,936 78
---	------------

Cr.

Services, etc., of A. C. Judson	\$724 95
Services, etc., of P. H. Backus	551 65
Services, etc., of J. Van Vranken	195 15
Services, etc., of A. J. Whitton	221 00
Expenses superintendent	181 81
Sundry expenses	1,062 22
	<hr/>
	2,936 78

Dormant account appropriation (no drafts)	\$1,000 00
---	------------

Dr.

To account with Mechanics and Farmers Bank :

Balance to October 1, 1891	\$1,214 10
Deposited to October 1, 1892	30,321 01
	<hr/>
	\$31,535 11

Cr.

Services, etc., examiners, L. F. Cahill.	\$3,237 63
Office expenses, L. F. Cahill	57 80
Services, etc., examiners, F. H. Parker	2,410 00
Office expenses, F. H. Parker	43 79
Services, etc., examiner, W. F. Creed.	2,515 07
Office expenses, W. F. Creed	36 34

Services, etc., examiners :

A. C. Judson	2,838 51
P. H. Backus	1,751 74
B. S. W. Clark	3,049 48
J. S. McMaster	2,297 18
M. S. Eustace	890 18
Benjamin McMannis	128 00
Wm. Trenholm	242 08

James Teale.....	\$363 67
R. T. Lomasney.....	1,043 44
H. A. Forman.....	237 00
C. R. Hall.....	363 34
W. J. Morrissey.....	487 50
A. J. Whitton.....	993 18
Geo. A. Elston.....	580 52
J. Van Vranken.....	378 33
C. C. Dickinson.....	538 80
H. E. Randall.....	428 77
P. H. Mooney.....	1,300 00
A. W. Johnston.....	85 50
Expenses C. M. Preston, supt.....	19 50
Expenses S. T. Hull, chief clerk.....	107 82
Postage, box rents, etc.....	142 24
Telegraph, telephone, etc.....	105 54
Expressage.....	28 09
Rent, New York offices.....	337 50
Sundries.....	180 91
Sundry expenses Ulster County Sav- ings Institution.....	872 03
Deposit Albany Savings Bank to reimburse same for advances there- from	1,552 63

Expenses incurred before October 1,
but paid subsequently :

Services, etc., as examiners :

B. S. W. Clark.....	941 39
P. H. Backus.....	599 81
M. S. Eustace.....	71 15
L. F. Cahill.....	18 00
F. H. Parker.....	10 00
Sundries	188 45

\$31,472 91

Balance October 1, 1892.....

\$62 20

The foregoing with the appendix contains all the information as to the work of this department in reference to banks, banking associations and individual bankers required to be reported to your honorable body by the banking law, or necessary for its intelligent understanding of the departmental work in reference to such corporations.

The question of the currency being prominently before the public, and of absorbing interest at this time, I beg your consideration of the following suggestions :

CURRENCY.

According to the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States the paper money in circulation October 31, 1892, was \$1,074,437,684; of which sum only \$172,432,146, about sixteen per cent of the whole, was national bank notes, and \$25,240,533 of this latter sum had become a liability of the treasury on "surrender of circulation" by deposits of lawful money for their redemption.

Such surrenders of circulation in the past have effected a contraction of the currency between the maximum of December 26, 1873, of \$341,320,256, and the minimum of October 2, 1890, of \$122,928,084. Subsequent to this latter date there has been a slow but irregular increase of circulation due in part to the increase of the number of national banks and the requirement of national charter, and in some few instances to a calculation of a moderate profit on the issue by the banks. The amount of national bank notes outstanding September 30, 1892, for which the banks were directly liable, was \$147,191,593. There is no evidence, however, that this increase in the volume of the national bank notes will continue to any important extent or, in fact, at all beyond the minimum charter requirement of newly organized banks, the calculation as to the circulation showing but meager profit in the operation and the only really available United States bonds being the four per cents, which are maturing in 1907.

With these facts in view and with an evident disposition in influential quarters to forestall and if possible prohibit an undue expansion of the currency issued directly by the United States, it has been proposed to repeal the tax of ten per cent on the note issues of State banks, and an effort in the House of Representatives was made in June last to accomplish this, but the repeal was defeated by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to eighty-four. Part of the consequence following appeared in the platform of the Democratic Convention at Chicago, the demand for this repeal being made a conspicuous plank in the platform.

But difficulties urged as objections to note issues by State banks exist; one is the opportunity for counterfeiting arising from the lack of uniformity in the kinds and descriptions of paper money issued under the separate authorizations of forty-four different States. And then there is no uniformity of sentiment throughout these States regarding what constitutes the best of currency, the laws therefor being as diverse as the laws of marriage and divorce. The statutes of some of the States seem intended to stimulate conservative banking, while others appear to intrench on conservatism in the liberality of their laws. At present only sixteen out of the forty-four States in the Union provide explicitly by statute for the issue of circulating bank notes, to wit: Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The States of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota and Virginia are without provision of law for bank note issues, although neither their constitutions nor statutes prohibit such issues. On the other hand the constitution of each of the States of Arkansas, California, Mississippi, Nevada, Oregon, Texas and Washington expressly forbid the issue of circulating

THE EAST SIDE BANK.

459 Grand street, New York city.

Thomas R. Manners, *President*.John Byrns, *Vice-President*.William B. Nivin, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Walter Luttgen,

John Byrns,

G. Wessels,

Samuel M. Janney,

Abraham Stern,

John Overbeck,

Jacob Horowitz,

Thos. S. Ollive,

Martin Simons,

Samuel Cohen,

Francis Halpin,

Thomas R. Manners.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

117 Avenue D, New York city.

Henry Steers, *President*.George W. Quintard, *Vice-President*.Chas. E. Brown, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Steers,

Geo. W. Quintard,

Edward V. Loew,

David H. McAlpin,

Edwin A. McAlpin,

John E. Hoffmire,

George E. Weed,

John Englis,

Edward S. Knapp,

George Law,

Chas. E. Brown.

THE BANK OF ELLICOTTVILLE.

Ellicottville.

E. S. Stewart, *President*.C. McCoy, *Vice-President*.C. A. Case, *Cashier*.J. O. Clark, *Teller*.

DIRECTORS.

E. S. Stewart,

C. McCoy,

C. P. Vedder,

C. A. Case,

J. O. Clark,

Thomas Case,

Jason D. Case.

EMPIRE STATE BANK.

640 Broadway, New York city.

James W. Conrow, *President*.Leon Mandel, *Vice-President*.Charles H. Roberts, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Conrow,

Eugene V. Connett,

Henry W. Curtiss,

William B. Thom,

Charles A. Edelhoff,

Leon Tanenbaum,

Charles J. Gillis,

Leon Mandel,

Abraham Steinam,

Charles H. Roberts,

Jacob Emsheimer,

Hugo Jaeckel,

John H. Coon,

Rudolph M. Myres,

Albert Robertson.

EXCHANGE BANK.

Water street, Clayton.

John Johnston, *President*.Jacob Putnam, *Vice-President*.Robert P. Grant, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

John Johnston,

Robt. P. Grant,

Wm. H. Lingenfelter,

Jacob Putnam,

Lucien J. Strough,

Wm. D. Clark,

Geo. H. McKinley.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF BUFFALO.

Buffalo.

E. G. Spaulding, *President*.F. Sidway, *Vice-President*.E. R. Spaulding, *Cashier*.Henry Ganson, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

E. G. Spaulding,

E. R. Spaulding,

S. S. Spaulding,

H. M. Watson,

F. Sidway.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK.

Fort Plain.

John A. Zoller, *President.*

Lester Getman, *Vice-President.*

Stafford Mosher, *Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

John A. Zoller,

Lester Getman,

Warren Hawn,

Henry A. Deimel,

Stafford Mosher,

Chas. Heidenheimer,

Chas. Zielley,

John D. Young,

Abraham Devendorf,

Jos. H. Shumway,

Harvey Wick.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK.

Jamestown.

C. H. Gifford, *President.*

F. T. Powell, *Vice-President.*

Geo. S. Gifford, *Cashier.*

W. R. Botsford, *Assistant Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

F. T. Powell,

R. M. Wise,

Wm. S. Gifford,

Wm. A. Hallock,

H. L. Phillips,

Wm. A. Blackstone,

Chas. C. Wilson,

James Knapp,

C. H. Gifford.

THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF SPENCER.

Spencer.

Thomas Brock, *President.*

L. E. Emmons, *Vice-President.*

M. D. Fisher, *Cashier.*

M. B. Ferris, *Assistant Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Brock,

L. E. Emmons,

M. D. Fisher,

M. B. Ferris,

Etheal Brock,

Charles E. Butts,

B. F. Lewis.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' STATE BANK.

Cor. Madison and James streets, Oneida, N. Y.

Loring Munroe, *President*.C. W. Dexter, *Vice-President*.E. E. Coe, *Cashier*.T. H. Jurden, *Teller*.

DIRECTORS.

A. S. Whitman,

H. W. Coley,

A. B. Munroe,

Loring Munroe,

E. E. Coon,

S. C. Waterman,

Francis Stafford,

W. E. Witter,

E. E. Coe,

C. W. Dexter,

George Potter,

Conrad Rich,

Ira L. Snell.

FAR ROCKAWAY BANK.

Far Rockaway.

P. N. Davenport, *President*.Wm. A. Wynn, *Vice-President*.Sam'l R. Smith, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

P. N. Davenport,

Thos. F. White,

J. Carl Schmuk,

Henry Craft,

William Scott,

Wm. A. Wynn,

Geo. P. Bergen,

Thomas Henderson,

Edmund J. Healey,

S. B. Althause, Jr.,

Sam'l R. Smith, Jr.

FIFTH AVENUE BANK.

Ninth street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

A. P. Wells, *President*.W. F. Merrill, *Vice-President*.Isaac Simonson, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. H. Southard,	Albert P. Wells,
J. T. E. Litchfield,	John McCormick,
Sam'l Van Wyck,	Ethan Allen Doty,
Josiah Partridge,	Geo. Wilcox,
W. F. Merrill,	Chas. W. Tandy,
Jas. Weir, Jr.,	A. G. Calder,
Thos. Marchant,	Frank A. Selle,
Charles A. Hull,	John Delmar,
Isaac L. Allen,	Morris Nason.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK.

531 Fifth avenue, New York city.

A. S. Frissell, *President*.Frank Dean, *Cashier*.Samuel Woolverton, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

A. S. Frissell,	Isaac Ickelheimer,
Gardner Wetherbee,	James R. Plum,
William H. Lee,	Edward H. Perkins, Jr.,
Russell Sage,	Samuel Shethar,
Charles S. Smith,	John D. Crimmins,
John B. Dutcher,	James G. Cannon,
Edward A. Price.	

FLUSHING BANK.

Flushing.

Joseph Dykes, *President*.E. V. W. Rossiter, *Vice-President*.W. H. D. Nimmo, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Dykes,	G. Howland Leavitt,
E. V. W. Rossiter,	George Pople,
L. H. Bullard,	Charles S. Willets, Jr.,
Edward E. Sprague,	Fred. T. Morris,
D. L. Van Nostrand,	Israel J. Merritt,
Thomas F. Tuohy.	

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

3 East Fourteenth street, New York city.

George F. Vail, *President*.Henry A. Hurlbut, *Vice-President*.William J. Worrell, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Henry A. Hurlbut,
 F. W. Kinsman, Jr.,
 Charles Schneider,
 Frederick S. Howard,
 George Green,
 Richard I. Brewster,
 R. Ross Appleton,

Charles I. Hudson,
 Morris E. Sterne,
 Charles P. Rogers,
 George F. Vail,
 F. A. O. Schwarz,
 Casper Fechteles,
 Daniel B. Halstead,

Wm. J. Worrell.

THE FREEPORT BANK OF FREEPORT, QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y.

Freeport, New York.

John J. Randall, *President*.William Foreman, *Vice-President*.William S. Hall, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

John J. Randall,
 William G. Miller,
 Charles L. Wallace,
 D. Wesley Pine,
 William E. Golder,
 Thomas D. Smith,
 George M. Randall,

William Foreman,
 Carman Corneilus,
 Horace Secor, Jr.,
 George Wallace,
 Franklin H. Mollineaux,
 Coles Pettit,
 Morris Miller.

FRONTIER BANK OF NIAGARA.

Suspension Bridge.

Jacob Bingenheimer, *President*.John M. Hancock, *Vice-President*.Henry C. Percy, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Bingenheimer,
Jno. M. Hancock,
D. D. McKeon,
Franklin Pletcher,
Henry Durk,

J. H. Bingenheimer,
M. Brown,
Jas. P. Hewitt,
Irving E. Waters,
Nathan W. Norton, Buffalo,

Peter S. Tower.

THE FULTON BANK.

361 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Wm. H. Hazzard, *President.*

Foster Pettit, *Vice-President.*

John A. Nexsen, *Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hazzard,
William Mumford,
Freeborn G. Smith,
William E. Philips,
M. Fraser Bolen,

Foster Pettit,
David S. Arnott,
William Bradley,
Daniel W. McWilliams,
David H. Valentine.

THE GANSEVOORT BANK.

Corner Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, New York city.

Chas. H. Paul, *President.*

C. E. Bigelow, *Vice-President.*

F. H. Skelding, *Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

C. E. Bigelow,
J. I. Housman,
G. H. Coutts,
T. J. Roberts,
Geo. Hotchkiss,
Hugh King,
F. Frommel,

J. R. Parsons,
D. J. Carroll,
F. McMulkin,
W. F. Havemeyer,
P. D. Strauch,
Andrew Icken,
T. C. Kimball,

C. H. Paul.

THE BANK OF GENESEE.

98 Main street, Batavia.

A. N. Cowdin, *President*.H. F. Tarbox, *Vice-President*.Trumbull Cary, *Cashier*.L. T. McLean, *Assistant-Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Cowdin,
Trumbull Cary,H. F. Tarbox,
Charles Cary,

J. N. Scatcherd.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK OF BUFFALO.

440 Main street, Buffalo.

George Sandrock, *President*.Jacob W. Diehl, *Vice-President*.Henry W. Burt, *Cashier*.Edward A. Weppner, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Edwin G. S. Miller,
Jacob W. Diehl,
Loran L. Lewis,
Henry W. Burt,Michael Nellany,
Aug. Baetzhold,
Jacob Reimann,
Joseph Kam,

George Sandrock.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

50 Wall street, New York city.

Henry Rocholl, *President*.Theodore Dreier, *Vice-President*.J. F. Frederichs, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Philip Bissinger,
Theodore Dreier,
J. F. Frederichs,
Marcellus Hartley,
Joshua Hendricks,
Alexander Klingenberg,
William Mertens,
Emil Oelbermann,Henry Rocholl,
Samuel M. Schafer,
Herm. Stutzer,
Casimir Tag,
Edward N. Tailer,
James M. Thorburn,
Charles Unger,
Frederick Von Bernuth,

Charles A. Zoebisch.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK OF ROCHESTER.

19 West Main street Rochester.

Frederick Cook, *President*.Frederick Goetzmann, *Vice-President*.Eugene H. Satterlee, *Second Vice-President*.Frederic P. Allen, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Cook,
Eugene H. Satterlee,
Jacob Gerling,
Henry Hebing,
Albrecht Vogt,

Frederick Goetzmann,
Edward W. Peck,
Mathias Kondolf,
H. M. Ellsworth,
Henry Michaels.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK OF TONAWANDA.

Young street, Tonawanda.

Martin Riesterer, *President*.John E. Oelkers, *First Vice-President*.Miles Ayrault, *Second Vice-President*.Edward G. Riesterer, *Cashier*.William L. Sommer, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Martin Riesterer,
John E. Oelkers,
Miles Ayrault,

Herman U. Berger,
Nicholas Beckrich,
George C. Hollister,
Edward G. Riesterer.

THE GERMAN BANK.

Buffalo.

F. Augustus Georger, *President*.R. Hoffeld, *Vice-President*.Eugene A. Georger, *Cashier*.Paul Werner, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

F. Augustus Georger,
John Hauenstein,
J. F. Schoellkopf,

Jacob Dold,
Philip Houck,
Rudolph Hoffeld,
Eugene A. Georger.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

330 Broadway, New York city.

Michael J. Adrian, *President.*

George Rothmann, *Vice-President.*

Charles L. Adrian, *Cashier.*

George Goeler, *Assistant Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

M. J. Adrian,

Geo. Rothmann,

Chas. L. Adrian,

B. G. Amend,

S. Bergmann,

A. Dooper,

H. Herold,

Sol. Mehrbach,

Jos. Schaeffler,

Geo. Storm,

John Schnugg,

Henry Weiler,

Daniel Wetterau,

William Wicke,

C. Wymen.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

215 Bowery, New York city.

Edward C. Schaefer, *President.*

Henry W. Schmidt, *Vice-President.*

John A. Morschhauser, *Cashier.*

Rudolf Wuesthoff, *Assistant Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

Edward C. Schaefer,

Daniel Brubacher,

Conrad Stein,

Bernhard Beinecke,

Jacques Bach,

Gustav L. Jaeger,

Otto M. Eidlitz,

Oscar Zollikoffer,

John Rheinfrank,

Henry W. Schmidt,

Henry E. G. Luyties,

Charles A. King,

William Ottmann,

Frederick Falz.

GLEN COVE BANK OF GLEN COVE.

Glen Cove, N. Y.

C. B. Gruman, *President.*

F. E. Willits, *Vice-President.*

D. N. Gay, *Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

Frederick E. Willits,	Richard M. Bowne,
Samuel J. Seaman,	Elbert Luyster,
C. B. Gruman,	Charles Post,
Edward T. Payne,	Frederic B. Pratt,
Louis T. Duryea,	Augustus G. Cock,
J. B. Coles Tappan,	Henry C. M. Ingraham,
James R. Willits,	Sidney B. Bowne,
D. N. Gay.	

BANK OF GOUVERNEUR.

101 Main street, Gouverneur.

Newton Aldrich, *President*.
 William J. Averell, *Vice-President*.
 Henry Sudds, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

James G. Averell,	William R. Dodge,
William J. Averell,	Newton Aldrich,
Henry Sudds,	Charles H. Anthony.

BANK OF GOWANDA.

Gowanda.

Albert Gaensslen, *President*.
 J. E. Van Deusen, *Vice-President*.
 W. H. Bard, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Albert Gaensslen,	W. H. Bard,
J. E. Van Deusen,	W. P. Sherman,
Silas H. Arnold,	A. C. Stafford,
F. J. Blackman,	E. A. Shaw.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

402 Hudson street, New York city.

John S. McLean, *President*.
 William A. Hawes, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

John Harsen Rhoades,	Albert G. Bogert,
John S. McLean,	William Moir,
Isaac Hendrix,	P. A. Welch,
Charles Schultz,	John Downey,
Charles E. Tilford.	

BANK OF HAMBURGH.

Main street, Hamburg.

Geo. M. Pierce, *President*.T. L. Bunting, *Vice-President*.H. S. Spencer, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. M. Pierce,
Charles Sigel,
N. Pauly,
Godfrey Heiser,
T. L. Bunting,

Jacob Peffer,
Andrew Stein,
J. G. Brendel,
Charles Beck,
H. S. Spencer.

HAMILTON BANK OF BROOKLYN.

70 & 81 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn.

Fred G. Pitcher, *President*.Henry Franke, *Vice-President*.Edward S. Clark, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Titus Mead,
William H. Ziegler,
John Anson,
Isaac H. Cary,
John A. Casey,
Robert Cowley,
Fred G. Pitcher,
Henry Franke,

John F. Talmage,
Robert S. Hobbs,
James Kane,
Frank H. Marston,
James W. Haviland,
Michael Murphy,
Edward S. Clark,
Frank H. Parsons,

William Beard.

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.

278 West 125th street, New York city.

David F. Porter, *President*.Wm. S. Gray, *Vice-President*.Irving C. Gaylord, *Cashier*.Carroll St. John, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

David F. Porter,	Julius W. Tiemann,
Wm. S. Gray,	Emanuel Lauer,
John J. Sperry,	Joseph Milbank,
David M. Williams,	Louis Strasburger,
James Rogers,	Cyrus Clark,
John J. Fowler,	Frederick B. Schenck,
Lucien C. Warner,	Henry Morganthan,
Charles B. Fosdick,	Welcome T. Alexander,
William P. St. John,	Isaac A. Hopper,
John J. Lapham.	

HARLEM RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

One Hundred and Tenth street and Third avenue, New York city.

Robinson Gill, *President*.
 Henry Budelman, *Vice-President*.
 E. G. Hinckley, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Robinson Gill,	A. A. Stein,
Henry Budelman,	Geo. Herold,
E. G. Hinckley,	J. J. Duffield,
Jas. J. Blackman,	Wm. Bouldin, Jr.,
Wm. H. Burke,	Henry Krooss,
C. F. Schane,	Donald McLean.

HEMPSTEAD BANK.

75 Main street, Hempstead.

Martin V. Wood, *President*.
 Edward Cooper, *Vice-President*.
 Carroll F. Norton, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Ingraham,	Jos. E. Firth,
Seaman L. Pettit,	John Covart,
James S. Allen,	M. V. Wood,
G. D. Van Vranken,	Edw'd Cooper,
W. H. Young,	C. F. Norton.

HERKIMER BANK.

Main street, Herkimer.

William Smith, *President*.Edward M. Burns, *Vice-President*.William I. Taber, *Cashier*.Robert Earl, *Second Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

William Smith,

Robert Earl,

Edward M. Burns,

Morris Mark,

John W. Vrooman,

H. M. Quackenbush,

William W. Mosher,

Charles E. Snyder,

Chester W. Palmer,

Peter B. Myers,

Elisha Washburn,

E. S. W. Thomson,

Luke T. DuBois.

THE HOME BANK.

303 West Forty-second street, New York city.

Edmund Stephenson, *President*.Howard L. Bain, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

E. Stephenson,

Wm. Campbell,

Edward Schweyer,

G. Waldo Smith,

Geo. Starr,

Geo. E. Ketcham,

Wm. P. Esterbrook,

Otto Wessell,

Francis Blessing,

Geo. Mulligan,

Jas. Fitzpatrick,

Richard Kelly,

S. V. Tripp.

BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE.

141 Main street, Hornellsville.

F. G. Babcock, *President*.D. D. Babcock, *Vice-President*.W. E. Pittenger, *Cashier*.C. C. Babcock, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Francis G. Babcock,

Devalson D. Babcock,

Charles C. Babcock.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1183 and 1185 Ninth avenue, New York city.

Frederic B. Elliott, *President*.Thomas A. McIntyre, *Vice-President*.Peter Snyder, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

William A. Nash,
George A. Morrison,
Joseph H. Parsons,
H. Walter Webb,
B. Aymar Sands,
William De Groot,
Bradish Johnson, Jr.,

Charles T. Barney,
John W. Aitken,
Wilbur D. Ellis,
Thomas A. McIntyre,
William R. Peters,
August Blumenthal,
Frederic B. Elliott,

Albert E. Merrall.

THE BANK OF HUNTINGTON.

Huntington.

James M. Brush, *President*.Thos. Young, *Vice-President*.Douglass Conklin, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

James M. Brush,
Temple Prime,
Edward Carll,
Henry F. Sammis,
O. Smith Sammis,

Thomas Young,
Jesse Carll,
George F. Barr,
D. Woodhull Conklin,
Joseph Irwin,

Douglass Conklin.

THE BANK OF JAMAICA.

Fulton and Union Hall streets, Jamaica.

Frederick W. Dunton, *President*.John H. Sutphin, *Vice-President*.William L. Wood, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

John B. Hopkins,
Isaac C. Hendrickson,
John Adikes,
Henry A. Monfort,

John H. Sutphin,
Abraham Van Siclen,
Philip M. Wood,
William L. Wood,

Frederick W. Dunton.

THE JOHNSTOWN BANK.

Johnstown.

John W. Cline, *President*.William S. Northrup, *Vice-President*.William McKie, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

John W. Cline,

John G. Ferres,

Wm. B. Van Vliet,

Borden D. Smith,

George A. Streeter,

Eli J. Dorn,

W. S. Northrup,

D. H. Van Hensen,

W. L. Johnson,

James Morris,

J. F. Pierson,

Z. Gilbert,

M. L. Hambridge.

KINGS COUNTY BANK OF BROOKLYN.

12 Court street, Brooklyn.

O. M. Denton, *President*.H. B. Auten, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

William B. Leonard,

Albro J. Newton,

David S. Jones,

Camden C. Dike,

S. Willetts Haviland,

William W. Goodrich,

Leonard Moody,

James Jourdan,

Hermann Wischmann,

Richard S. Barnes,

William H. Beard,

Oliver M. Den on,

Norman S. Dike,

James McLaren.

THE BANK OF LE ROY.

Le Roy.

Wm. Lampson, *President*.M. P. Lampson, *Vice-President*.Butler Ward, *Cashier*.W. C. Donnan *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Lampson,

M. P. Lampson,

John Maloney,

Butler Ward.

THE LONG ISLAND BANK.

186 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

Crowell Hadden, *President*.John H. Ditmas, *Vice-President*.W. H. Leffingwell, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

David B. Baylis,	Crowell Hadden,
Henry D. Polhemus,	John H. Ditmas,
Stephen H. Herriman,	John B. King,
James L. Morgan,	Frederick A. Van Iderstine,
Michael Snow,	Daniel F. Lewis,
Henry D. Van Orden,	William A. Read,
A. Abraham.	

THE LUMBER EXCHANGE BANK.

20 Webster street, North Tonawanda.

Everett B. Simson, *President*.Frank Batt, *Vice-President*.James H. Rand, *Cashier*.Frederick Robertson, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Everett B. Simson,	James S. Thompson,
Joshua S. Bliss,	Frank Batt,
John W. Robinson,	Alfred C. Tuxbury,
Benjamin F. Felton,	Paschal S. Humphery,
William Combert.	

THE MADISON SQUARE BANK.

202 Fifth avenue, New York city.

Joseph F. Blaut, *President*.Lewis Thompson, *Cashier*.Charles E. Selover, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

F. A. Kursheedt,	A. S. Kalischer,
R. T. McDonald,	Simon Ottenberg,
A. L. Soulard,	E. S. Stokes,
Fred Uhlmann,	Joseph F. Blaut,
C. E. Selover,	Lewis Thompson.

THE MAMARONECK BANK.

Mamaroneck.

Bradford Rhodes, *President*.David F. Britt, *Vice-President*.R. G. Brewer, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

David F. Britt,	Thomas J. Meighan,
William M. Barnum,	William D. Palmer,
William H. Campbell,	Bradford Rhodes,
John F. Foshay,	Everett Rushmore,
Arthur T. Hoffman,	William H. Stiles,
Thomas Halstead.	

MANHATTAN COMPANY.

40 Wall street, New York city.

D. C. Hays, *President*.Stephen Baker, *Vice-President*.J. T. Baldwin, *Cashier*.W. E. Trotter, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

George W. Smith,	Henry K. McHarg,
John W. Harper,	John Sloane,
James Talcott,	D. C. Hays,
M. C. D. Borden,	O. B. Jennings,
John S. Kennedy,	Stephen Baker,
Hugh D. Auchincloss.	

MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF COHOES.

76 Oneida street, Cohoes.

George Campbell, *President*.William Moore, *Vice-President*.Leroy Vermilyea, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

George Campbell,	William Moore,
John V. S. Lansing,	William E. Thorn,
E. N. Page,	Nicholas J. Clute,
David H. Van Auken,	Abner J. Griffin,
John Clute,	John U. Haynes,
Frank Brown.	

THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

13 South Main street, Gloversville.

William H. Place, *President*.W. E. Whitney, *Vice-President*.M. V. B. Stetson, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. H. Place,

J. A. Miller,

Erastus Darling,

J. H. Drake,

Gustav Levor,

W. E. Whitney,

George C. Burr,

J. M. Thompson,

J. A. Quackenbush,

A. J. Zimmer,

D. F. Cowles.

MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS' BANK.

Corner of Main and Seneca streets, Buffalo.

Pascal P. Pratt, *President*.James H. Madison, *Cashier*.Harry T. Ramsdell, *Assistant Cashier*.R. H. Danforth, *Second Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Pascal P. Pratt,

Franklin D. Locke,

George S. Field,

James H. Madison,

Robert L. Fryer,

Harry T. Ramsdell,

Bronson C. Rumsey,

William Hamlin,

George B. Hayes,

William H. Glenney,

John J. McWilliams.

THE MARINE BANK OF BUFFALO.

220 Main street, Buffalo.

J. M. Richmond, *President*.J. J. Albright, *Vice-President*.S. M. Clement, *Cashier*.J. H. Lascelles, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Jewett M. Richmond,

Bronson C. Rumsey,

John W. Bush,

George L. Williams,

J. J. Albright,

Edward H. Hutchinson,

Stephen M. Clement.

A. D. MATHER & CO.'S BANK.

Utica.

Joshua Mather, *President*.Charles W. Mather, *Vice-President*.Edward Bushinger, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Joshua Mather,
James B. Turnbull,
Sidney D. Sanford,
Joseph B. Nelbach,

Charles W. Mather,
Wm. C. Marsh,
Thos. P. Weston,
Edward Bushinger.

MECHANICS' BANK.

8 Court street, Brooklyn.

George W. White, *President*.Henry N. Bush, *Vice-President*.George McMillan, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

John P. Rolfe,
Samuel Sloan,
Daniel D. Whitney,
William Marshall,
Daniel F. Fernald,
George W. White,

Abraham B. Baylis,
Isaac Carhart,
Jacob Cole,
Judah B. Voorhees,
James Raymond,
Henry N. Bush,

George W. Chauncey.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

63 State street, Albany.

Dudley Olcott, *President*.John J. Olcott, *Vice-President*.George G. Davidson, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Dudley Olcott,
James B. Jermain,
Charles Newman,

John J. Olcott,
Rufus W. Peckham,
Geo. G. Davidson,
Donald McCredie.

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK OF BROOKLYN.

144 Franklin street, Brooklyn.

H. J. Oldring, Jr., *President*.Timothy Perry, *Vice-President*.Geo. W. Payntar, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Timothy Perry,
D. W. L. Moore,
Harvey E. Talmage,
John C. Orr,
Henry J. Oldring, Jr.,

John G. Jenkins,
Thos. F. Rowland, Jr.,
Geo. H. Gerard,
James R. Sparrow, Jr.,
Peter Wyckoff.

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.

486 Broadway, New York city.

I. Boskowitz, *President*.Fernando Baltes, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

I. Boskowitz,
G. W. Rosevelt,
Leo Schlesinger,
Thos. J. McKee,
Samuel Cohn,
Thomas E. Tripler,
I. D. Einstein,
John N. Hayward,

K. Mendell,
John P. O'Brien,
Isaiah Josephi,
Jos. A. Woolley,
Isaac Stiebel,
John G. Prague,
I. Hamburger,
F. A. Strauss,

Fernando Baltes.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

Binghamton.

Erastus Ross, *President*.

D. S. Richards, {
Charles Davis, { *Vice-Presidents*.

Frederic E. Ross, *Cashier*.Clinton Ross, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Erastus Ross,	D. S. Richards,
C. G. Armstrong,	J. S. Corbett,
George Craver,	Allen Barlow,
Charles Davis,	W. H. Wilkinson,
Clinton Ross,	Cyrus Strong, Jr.,
G. J. Babcock,	B. H. Nelson,
Frederic E. Ross.	

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BUFFALO.

208 Main street, Buffalo.

Wm. H. Walker, *President*.
 Robt. B. Adam, *Vice-President*.
 F. W. Fiske, *Cashier*.
 Wm. H. D. Barr, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. H. Walker,	James R. Smith,
Truman G. Avery,	Jno. B. Manning,
Wm. H. Gratwick,	Robt. B. Adam,
J. F. Schoellkopf,	Geo. Urban, Jr.,
Geo. W. Miller,	Geo. S. Field,
Daniel N. Lockwood.	

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF LOCKPORT.

Lockport.

J. S. Helmer, *President*.
 J. H. Helmer, *Vice-President*.
 J. J. Arnold, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

T. T. Flagler,	J. H. Helmer,
H. H. Flagler,	M. H. Tarbox,
B. D. Hall,	Wm. Spalding,
J. S. Helmer,	F. P. Weaver,
J. J. Arnold.	

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ROCHESTER.

125 East Main street, Rochester.

Rufus K. Dryer, *President*.
 William J. Ashley, *Vice-President*.
 Percy R. McPhail, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

George W. Archer,	Rufus K. Dryer,
William J. Ashley,	Nathan Levi,
Patrick Cox,	George Weldon,
William N. Cogswell,	Valentine F. Whitmore,
Thomas J. Devine,	James W. Whitney.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

29 Union Square, New York city.

Robert Schell, *President*.
 William B. Isham, *Vice-President*.
 Theodore Rogers, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Charles L. Tiffany,	Joseph Park,
Samuel Sloan,	Wm. Steinway,
Robert Schell,	Wm. B. Isham,
W. D. Sloan,	Hicks Arnold.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

Buffalo.

Wm. Meadows, *President*.
 Clarence M. Howard, *Vice-President*.
 Jacob Dilcher, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

N. K. Hopkins,	Henry Weill,
Chas. Lautz,	Anthony Neupert,
E. H. Butler,	Wm. Meadows,
Jos. Kam,	J. N. Scatcherd,
Geo. F. Sowerby,	Michael Nellany,
Clarence M. Howard.	

BANK OF MILBROOK.

Milbrook.

John J. Donaldson, *President*.
 James Reardon, *Vice-President*.
 R. J. Scoles, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Ham,	Franklin Sutton,
James Reardon,	T. W. Preston,
John M. Ham,	Samuel Thorne,
J. B. Carpenter,	James H. Haight,
G. Howard Davison,	S. N. Haight,
Wm. R. Anderson,	Chas. F. Dieterich,
H. R. Coffin,	Wm. E. Smith,
John J. Donaldson.	

BANK OF MONROE.

23 Exchange street, Rochester.

Hiram W. Sibley, *President*.
H. F. Atkinson, *Vice-President*.
W. G. Mitchell, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

H. W. Sibley,	H. F. Atkinson,
A. C. Smith,	J. S. Watson,
A. G. Yates,	W. R. Seward.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

Corner 125th street and Park avenue, New York city.

Joseph M. DeVeau, *President*.
Thomas W. Robinson, *Cashier*.
F. W. Livermore, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph M. DeVeau,	C. C. Baldwin,
George B. Robinson,	L. H. Rogers,
David L. Evans,	C. O. Hubbell,
Jesse G. Keys,	W. Morton Grinnell,
William H. Payne,	Waldo P. Clement,
Thomas W. Robinson.	

BANK OF MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

38 Fourth avenue, Mount Vernon.

Gouverneur Rogers, *President*.
John Van Santvoord, *Vice-President*.
Jesse Lantz, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Gouverneur Rogers,	Joseph S. Clark,
John Van Santvoord,	Wesley D. Hawkins,
Minot C. Kellogg,	William Archer,
Henry C. Jones,	Jesse Lantz,
Jonah Rockett.	

MURRAY HILL BANK.

760 Third avenue, New York city.

Wm. A. Darling, *President*.
 Henry Clausen, Jr., *Vice-President*.
 Albert H. Gale, *Cashier*.
 Wm. C. Bryant, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

William A. Darling.	Ferdinand T. Hopkins,
Henry Clausen,	Charles H. Wilson,
Rufus M. Stivers,	Philip Diehl.
John Weber,	John Burlinson,
James Carney,	Robert O. N. Ford,
Bernard Metzger,	Charles H. Heimburg,
Albert H. Gale.	

THE MUTUAL BANK.

Corner Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, New York city.

David Stevenson, *President*.
 James McClenahan, *First Vice-President*.
 George Wiley, *Second Vice-President*.
 Walter Westervelt, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

David Stevenson,	Samuel McMillan,
George Wiley,	Robert A. Greacen,
James McClenahan,	Hugh J. Grant,
C. W. Luyster,	Robert Gordon,
Richard S. Treacy,	Wm. Von Twistern,
Oscar T. Mackey,	Stephen McPartland,
William Sperb, Jr.,	Andrew Ward,
John P. Windolph,	Thomas Dimond,
John J. Fredricks,	Aaron Buchsbaum,
Peter F. Turner,	James Thomson.

THE NASSAU BANK.

Nassau street, New York city.

Francis M. Harris, *President*.William H. Rogers, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Enos Richardson,

James C. Bell, Jr.,

Augustine Smith,

Francis M. Harris,

Thomas B. Hidden.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

1434 Broadway, New York city. ♦

Thomas C. Acton, *President*.Frank Tilford, *Vice-President*.Nelson J. H. Edge, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Acton,

Jno. L. Riker,

Frank Tilford,

Jas. A. Roosevelt,

Sam'l D. Babcock,

Elihu Root,

Jno. S. Barnes,

Jesse Seligman,

Frank Curtis,

Jno. A. Stewart,

Thos. Denny,

G. H. Scribner,

G. G. Haven,

F. D. Tappen,

Richard V. Lewis,

Jno. T. Terry,

Geo. W. Loss,

Louis Stern,

Robt. Goelet.

THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE.

Centre street, New Rochelle.

W. W. Bissell, *President*.George Ferguson, *Vice-President*.Henri J. Van Zelm, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

E. Lambden,

Sam'l C. Knapp,

A. B. Hudson,

W. W. Bissell,

Geo. Ferguson,

H. D. Phelps,

Jas. W. Todd,

J. Q. Underhill,

W. M. Reynolds,

Jas. Gibson, Jr.,

Alonzo Guest,

A. Mahlstedt,

R. P. Carpenter.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

2 Broadway, New York city.

Forrest H. Parker, *President*.Richard H. Laimbeer, *Vice-President*.Wm. A. Sherman, *Cashier*.Gates W. McGarrah, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. E. Orr,

Alex. Munn,

Richard H. Laimbeer,

Forrest H. Parker,

A. C. Bechstein

S. J. Storrs

S. Jacoby,

E. S. Whitman,

Henry W. O. Edye,

Wm. H. Wallace,

Albert S. Roe,

Chas. R. Flint.

NEW YORK STATE BANKING COMPANY.

Corner of Salina and Water streets, Syracuse.

Nathan F. Graves, *President*.M. W. Hanchett, *Vice-President*.R. A. Bonta, *Cashier*.G. L. Bonta, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

N. F. Graves,

W. H. H. Gere,

M. W. Hanchett,

A. C. White,

R. A. Bonta.

BANK OF NIAGARA.

Main street, Niagara Falls.

Henry C. Howard, *President*.William C. Cornwell, *Vice-President*.Edward J. Mackenna, *Cashier*.John F. Anders, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Sherman S. Jewett,

J. F. Schoellkopf,

W. C. Cornwell,

Henry C. Howard,

Ethan H. Howard,

Benjamin Flagler,

Arthur Schoellkopf,

Henry C. Jewett,

Edward J. Mackenna.

NIAGARA BANK OF BUFFALO.

No. 71 Forest avenue, Buffalo.

P. H. Griffin, *President.*

M. M. Drake, *Vice-President.*

H. S. Champlin, *Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

P. H. Griffen,
H. S. Champlin,
John Esser,
William Richardson,
N. C. Barnum,

M. M. Drake,
George Pooley,
O. S. Laycock,
D. N. Lockwood,
Charles O. Rano,

Thomas Tindle.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.

953 Third avenue, New York city.

Samuel H. Rathbone, *President.*

Martin B. Brown, *Vice-President.*

James B. Story, *Cashier.*

Lewis H. Halloway, *Assistant Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

Martin B. Brown,
Richard A. Cunningham,
Myer Hellman,
John P. Kane,
Matthew Baird,
Joseph J. Kittel,

Julien L. Myers,
Samuel H. Rathbone,
Robert C. Rathbone,
George P. Sheldon,
Richard K. Sheldon,
James B. Story.

NORTH SIDE BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Grand street, Brooklyn.

Claus Doscher, *President.*

Walter Mathison, *Vice-President.*

Chas. A. Sackett, *Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

John H. Voorhees,	Thomas W. Kiley,
Jos. E. Hinds,	John H. Fort,
Ernest Ochs,	W. D. Chase,
Daniel Canty,	Claus Doscher,
Culver Ferguson,	Walter Mathison,
Henry Vogt,	Samuel T. Maddox,
Paul Weidmann,	Lowell M. Palmer,
John M. Fuchs,	J. McLaughlin,
Philip Strauss,	M. B. Streeter,
James D. Leary,	Isaac Scheuer,
Cornelius H. Tiebout.	

OGDENSBURG BANK.

63 Ford street, Ogdensburg.

James G. Averell, *President.*

William J. Averell, *Vice-President.*

Samuel W. Leonard, *Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

James G. Averell,	Frank Chapman,
William J. Averell,	R. A. Chapman,
Wm. H. Averell,	S. W. Leonard.

ONEIDA COUNTY BANK.

73 Genesee street, Utica.

J. M. Butler, *President.*

C. S. Butler, *Vice-President.*

F. A. Bosworth, *Acting Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

Chauncey S. Butler,	Henry A. Howes,
Francis Kernan,	Ira B. Cary,
Charles A. Butler,	Thomas L. Benham,
Thomas Garlick,	William J. Carton,
John J. Brownell,	Julius T. A. Doolittle,
William S. Doolittle,	Frank A. Bosworth,
J. Milton Butler.	

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

122 Bowery, New York city.

Clinton W. Starkey, *President*.Charles F. Goodhue, *Vice-President*.Nelson G. Ayres, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

C. W. Starkey,

S. R. Halsey,

Chas. H. Bailey,

Thomas K. Lees,

C. F. Goodhue,

Edward Wood,

A. W. Weismann,

Daniel D. Youmans,

Robert C. Fisher.

OYSTER BAY BANK.

Oyster Bay.

Townsend D. Cock, *President*.Peter Y. Frye, *Vice-President*.E. Morgan Griffin, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Townsend D. Cock,

Peter Y. Frye,

James H. Ludlam,

Samuel Y. Bayles,

Vincent P. Travers,

William J. Youngs,

Walter E. Frew,

Albert Cheshire,

James Malcolm,

Jackson Tappen,

Elbert Hegeman,

Darling B. Whitney,

E. Morgan Griffin.

THE PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York city.

Hart B. Brundrett, *President*.Olin G. Walbridge, *Vice-President*.S. C. Merwin, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Charles L. Tiffany,

Henry Weil,

Thomas B. Kerr,

Robert Buck,

Hart B. Brundrett,

Olin G. Walbridge,

Lewis M. Hornthal,

Alex. D. Napier,

Jno. F. Degener,

Chas. H. Steinway,

Joseph M. Valentine,

Geo. A. Hearn,

Wm. H. Beadleston.

THE PARK BANK OF ALBANY.

Albany.

Grange Sard, *President*.Robert C. Pruyn, *First Vice-President*.James D. Wasson, *Second Vice-President*.Edward A. Griffin, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Grange Sard,	Robert C. Pruyn,
James D. Wasson,	Charles J. Peabody,
Charles L. Pruyn,	Albert Hessberg,
Edward A. Groesbeck,	Charles H. Gaus,
Vreeland H. Youngman,	James Rooney,
Robert Bryce,	Thomas D. Coleman,
Michael Schrodtt,	James H. Manning,
Andrew S. Draper.	

THE PATCHOGUE BANK.

Patchogue.

John A. Potter, *President*.Jesse C. Mills, *Vice-President*.F. A. Overton, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Potter,	John M. Price,
Jesse C. Mills,	George D. Gerard,
John S. Havens,	Edwin Bailey,
Andrew Fishel,	Milton G. Wiggins,
Edward T. Moore,	Fremont Hammond,
Arlington H. Carman.	

THE PECONIC BANK.

Sag Harbor.

John J. Harrison, *President*.Henry F. Cook, *Vice-President*.Francis H. Palmer, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

John J. Harrison,	John M. Hildreth,
Henry F. Cook,	Geo. C. Gibbs,
Francis H. Palmer,	H. F. Nickerson,
Oscar F. Stanton,	S. B. Nicoll,
C. A. Pierson.	

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF BUFFALO.

257 Washington street, Buffalo.

Daniel O'Day, *President*.
 Arthur D. Bissell, *Vice-President*.
 Clarence W. Hammond, *Cashier*.
 Charles T. Lathrop, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel O'Day,	Charles F. Bishop,
P. H. Griffin,	John T. Stewart,
George H. Lewis,	E. G. S. Miller,
W. H. Granger,	Sylvester F. Eagan,
Arthur D. Bissell,	John Hughes,
William W. Sloan,	Clarence W. Hammond,
John M. Brinker.	

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF HAMBURGH.

Hamburgh.

Burton M. Fish, *President*.
 Amos H. Baker, *Vice-President*.
 P. M. Thorn, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Burton M. Fish,	Amos H. Baker,
George J. Kopp,	Daniel Schneickhardt,
Dennis Kelly,	Frederick Wulf,
James N. Munger,	Robert B. Foot,
Simon Sutter.	

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF HAVERSTRAW.

Haverstraw.

S. G. Mackey, *Vice-President*.
 H. C. Ver Valen, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

S. G. Mackey,	Everett Fowler,
Henry Hahn,	Thomas Dinan,
Charles R. Christie,	E. O. Rose.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

Johnstown.

Jacob P. Miller, *President*.James P. Argersinger, *Vice-President*.Edward Wells, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

James P. Argersinger,	William E. Wooster,
John F. Cahill,	Arch. McMartin,
Charles O. Cross,	M. B. Northrup,
John H. Decker,	Jacob P. Miller,
Robert J. Evans,	Jonathan Ricketts,
Oliver Getman,	Lewis Veghte,
Martin Kennedy,	James I. Younglove,

David A. Wells.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF LANSINGBURGH.

Lansingburgh.

J. K. P. Pine, *President*.R. C. Haskell, *Vice-President*.E. Van Schoonhoven, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

J. K. P. Pine,	George W. Daw,
R. C. Haskell,	S. Bolton, Jr.,
E. Van Schoonhoven,	Thomas Rourk,
A. A. Peebles,	R. M. DeFreest,
Daniel Shaw,	C. N. Flack,
J. A. Stover,	D. A. Judson,
William A. Flack,	F. B. Twining,

R. C. Comeskey.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF MARGARETVILLE.

Margaretville.

G. G. Decker, *President*.E. L. O'Connor, *Vice-President*.John Grant, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

A. S. Staples,	F. B. Burhans,
George W. Kelley,	E. L. O'Connor,
J. More Preston,	James W. Kittle,
O. S. Decker,	F. R. Coulter,
G. G. Decker.	

PEOPLE'S BANK OF MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Horace Loomis, *President*.
 Clarence S. McClellan, *Vice-President*.
 Theo. F. Nesbitt, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Horace Loomis,	John W. Lounsbury,
H. Eugene Smith,	Edson Lewis,
Clarence S. McClellan,	James S. Van Court,
David Cromwell,	D. C. Hickey,
John F. Hand.	

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

393 and 395 Canal street, New York city.

Scott Foster, *President*.
 John A. C. Gray, *Vice-President*.
 William Milne, *Cashier*.
 George A. Zabriskie, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Scott Foster,	John A. C. Gray,
Ichabod T. Williams,	Robert Maclay,
Charles T. Van Santvoord,	Adolph Wimpfheimer,
Theodore W. Morris,	William Milne.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF POTSDAM, N. Y.

Potsdam.

C. E. Sanford, *President*.
 C. M. Peck, *Vice-President*.
 Frank D. Barry, *Cashier*.
 Frank M. Peck, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

C. E. Sanford,	John S. Thompson,
C. M. Peck,	Royal Newton,
H. Bicknell,	Rufus L. Sisson,
Theo. H. Swift,	Almon D. Heath,
Frank F. Flint.	

THE PEOPLE'S STATE BANK OF EAST RANDOLPH.

East Randolph.

M. V. Benson, *President*.
 Thos. L. Ostrom, *Vice-President*.
 Wm. E. Searle, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

S. J. Benedict,	Thos. L. Ostrom,
Wm. H. Henderson,	M. V. Benson,
Wm. E. Searle.	

BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia.

D. H. Scofield, *President*.
 Wm. Roberts, *Vice-President*.
 H. O. Gardner, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

D. H. Scofield,	A. C. Comstock,
Wm. Roberts,	C. D. Gardner,
H. O. Gardner,	E. H. Myers,
H. A. Smith.	

THE PHOENIX BANK.

Phoenix.

Amos Dean, *President*.
 A. W. Hawkes, *Vice-President*.
 E. Merry, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Amos Dean,	Libbie Tracy,
D. Conger,	A. W. Hawks,
P. Tracy,	E. Merry.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Fifth avenue and 58th street, New York city.

Wm. C. Brewster, *President*.Woodbury G. Langdon, *Vice-President*.W. McMaster Mills, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

A. Newbold Morris,

Wm. L. Strong,

Obed Wheeler,

John J. Ashtor,

Joseph Larocque,

D. S. Hammond,

Wm. C. Whitney,

Addison Cammack,

Wm. Ottmann,

David Aaron,

B. Beinecke,

Wm. C. Brewster,

Woodbury G. Langdon,

Benj. H. Bristow,

Josiah M. Fiske,

John L. Riker,

Ferdinand P. Earle,

Joseph Park.

THE BANK OF PORT JEFFERSON.

Port Jefferson.

H. M. Randall, *President*J. E. Bayles, *Vice-President*.E. M. Davis, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Henry M. Randall,

James E. Bayles,

Judson L. Darling,

James Dayton,

William B. Dayton,

J. J. Davis,

W. T. Wheeler,

E. A. Raynor,

A. C. Davis,

J. V. N. Bergen,

Frank H. Tuthill,

Daniel R. Davis,

Thos. J. Ritch, Jr.,

Scudder Jayne,

E. M. Davis.

THE POWERS BANK.

Rochester.

Daniel W. Powers, *President*.Edward H. Vredenburg, *Vice-President*.William C. Powers, *Cashier*.Geo. J. Keyes, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel W. Powers,	J. Craig Powers,
Helen M. C. Powers,	Edward H. Vredenburg,
Jessie Powers Perkins.	

QUEEN CITY BANK.

Buffalo.

W. H. Johnson, *President*.
 F. C. M. Lautz, *Vice-President*.
 D. Clark Ralph, *Cashier*.
 Walter H. Johnson, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

J. N. Adam,	J. I. Prentiss,
C. M. Farrar,	Walter G. Robbins,
F. A. Hodge,	W. H. Johnson,
F. M. Inglehart,	Hiram Waltz,
F. C. M. Lautz,	E. C. Warner,
S. S. Spencer,	J. J. McWilliams,
W. W. Hammond,	Nathan Wolff.

QUEENS COUNTY BANK.

Long Island City.

Edward S. Knapp, *President*.
 William Steinway, *Vice-President*.
 Walter E. Frew, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Edward S. Knapp,	Emanuel Lehman,
William Steinway,	Emil Calman,
H. B. Hollins,	B. J. Burke,
James T. Woodward,	John B. Woodruff,
William F. Havemeyer,	Jos. S. Auerbach,
Walter E. Frew.	

RIVERSIDE BANK.

962 Eighth avenue, New York city.

Floyd Clarkson, *President*.
 John J. Clancy, *Vice-President*.
 H. C. Copeland, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Floyd Clarkson,	Daniel Seymour,
Max Ams,	G. R. Lansing,
Wm. H. Hurst,	Alexander Brown, Jr.,
John J. Clancy,	A. F. Holly,
H. C. Copeland,	John Reisenweber,
Chas. N. Taintor,	John Mulford,
Aug. Eitzen,	F. A. Bochmann.

THE ROBERT GERE BANK.

61 Warren street, Syracuse.

James J. Belden, *President*.A. Cadwell Belden, *Vice-President*.Frederick W. Barker, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

James J. Belden,	A. Cadwell Belden,
Alvin J. Belden,	Martin A. Knapp,
Frederick W. Barker.	

BANK OF ROCKVILLE CENTER.

Rockville Center.

Robert A. Davison, *President*.John Vincent, *Vice-President*.Hiram R. Smith, *Cashier*.Samuel F. Phillips, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Robert A. Davison,	Samuel F. Phillips,
John Vincent,	Francis F. Wilson,
Thomas G. Knight,	Wesley B. Smith,
Glentworth D. Combes,	Austin Cornwell,
Hiram R. Smith,	Oliver Davison,
Charles L. Wallace,	John W. De Mott,
Charles Davison,	John T. Davison,
Charles W. Hayes,	Hamilton W. Pearsall
Edward T. Thurston.	

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY BANK, CANTON, N. Y.

Canton.

Wm. H. Kimball, *President*.M. D. Packard, *Vice-President*.S. D. Kimball, *Cashier*.F. W. Scribner, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. Kimball,

S. D. Kimball,

M. D. Packard,

F. W. Scribner,

Emma W. Kimball.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK OF NEW YORK.

120 Broadway, New York city.

Arthur B. Graves, *President*.L. C. Lathrop, *Vice-President*.William J. Gardner, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur B. Graves,

William H. Aiken,

Henry F. Hitch,

William J. Gardner,

Joseph H. Parsons,

George P. Sheldon,

John Straiton,

L. C. Lathrop,

John D. Barrett.

THE SAUGERTIES BANK.

210 Main street, Saugerties.

William F. Russell, *President*.Albert Carnright, *Vice-President*.Thomas B. Keeney, *Cashier*.James O. Carnright, *Teller*.

DIRECTORS.

William F. Russell,

Egbert Whittaker,

Benjamin M. Brink,

John H. Stewart,

Albert Carnright,

George W. Elting,

Jas. O. Beers,

Wm. E. Van Buskirk,

Thos. B. Keeney.

THE SCHENECTADY BANK.

318 State street, Schenectady.

A. A. Van Vorst, *President*.W. G. Schermerhorn, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

A. A. Van Vorst,	W. G. Schermerhorn,
D. Cady Smith,	S. W. Jackson,
C. L. Whitmyre,	Jonathan Levi,
N. H. Swart,	Gerardus Smith,
James T. Sweatman,	Alfred DeGraff,
James A. Goodrich,	H. S. DeForest,
Richard Fuller.	

THE SCHOHARIE COUNTY BANK.

Main street, Schoharie.

Charles M. Throop, *President*.Clifford D. Beebe, *Vice-President*.Robert A. Dewey, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Hobart Krum,	M. N. DeNoyelles,
Charles M. Throop,	Alfred Parrott,
John W. Larkin,	James Van Vechten,
D. W. Jenkins,	O. F. Plank,
Peter F. Zimmer,	Clifford D. Beebe,
W. S. Layman.	

SEVENTEENTH WARD BANK OF BROOKLYN.

339 Manhattan avenue.

Thomas C. Smith, *President*.E. A. Walker, *Vice-President*.W. H. Webster, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

William F. Corwith,	John A. Dowst,
John Fallon,	Henry C. Fischer,
Sylvester Gray,	J. Manheim,
William G. Miller,	James MacFarland,
D. McCollum,	John S. Ogilvie,
Stephen M. Randall,	Charles H. Reynolds,
Nathaniel Roe,	Edward C. Smith,
Thomas C. Smith,	E. A. Walker,
Jeremiah Walsh,	W. H. Sturgis.

SHERMAN BANK.

New York city.

Douglass R. Satterlee, *President*.Henry D. Northrop, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. J. Arkell,	Ewen McIntyre,
Charles E. Bulkley,	John McLoughlin,
Jacob D. Butler,	Ludwig Nissen,
Wm. Crawford,	Henry D. Northrop,
George C. Flint,	James H. Parker,
Louis C. Fuller,	Douglass R. Satterlee,
George B. Jaques,	George P. Sheldon,
George P. Johnson,	William R. Smith,
Benj. B. Van Derveer.	

BANK OF SKANEATELES.

Genesee street, Skaneateles.

Caleb W. Allis, *President*.Joseph Willets, *Vice-President*.Benjamin F. Petheram, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Caleb W. Allis,	Wm. Marvin,
Jacob H. Allen,	Daniel G. Coon,
John H. Gregory,	Joseph S. Shotwell,
Joseph C. Willets,	Elias Thorne,
Wm. G. Thorne,	Jas. A. Root,
Abraham A. Lawton,	Benj. F. Petheram.

THE SOUTHAMPTON BANK.

Southampton.

James H. Pierson, *President*.Edward H. Foster, *Vice-President*.L. E. Terry, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Salem H. Wales,	Henry H. Hildreth,
James R. Doudge,	Erastus F. Post,
E. A. Hildreth,	E. H. Foster,
Charles A. Pierson,	W. D. Van Brunt,
James H. Pierson,	L. E. Terry.

SOUTH END BANK.

South Pearl street, Albany.

Peter Kinnear, *President*.
 Fred. F. Wheeler, *First Vice-President*.
 David F. Skinner, *Second Vice-President*.
 C. W. Hermans, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Peter Kinnear,	William H. Holland,
Fred. F. Wheeler,	William E. Drislane,
David F. Skinner,	Jacob S. Friedman,
Edward A. Maher,	P. J. McArdle,
Richard Lawrence,	T. J. Sullivan,
Francis H. Woods,	Gaylord Logan,
William M. Whitney, Jr.,	C. W. Hermans.

SOUTH SIDE BANK OF BAY SHORE, N. Y.

Main street, Bay Shore.

R. M. Raven, *President*.
 William Nicoll, *Vice-President*.
 P. S. Wicks, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

R. M. Raven,	Josiah Robbins,
Wm. Nicoll,	E. J. Reddington,
Joseph Wood,	H. D. Brewster,
Morris J. Terry,	T. O. Smith,
James H. Doxsee.	Richard Higbie.

STATE BANK OF AVON.

Avon.

Aaron Barber, *President*.
 Wm. G. Markham, *Vice-President*.
 W. J. Weed, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Aaron Barber,	R. J. Wallace,
W. G. Markham,	Wm. H. Farnum,
Wm. Carter,	Edward Hawley,
Alfred Spring,	Lewis Tripp,
Wm. J. Weed.	

THE STATE BANK OF BELMONT.

Belmont.

Elmore A. Willets, *President*.
 William K. Paul, *Vice-President*.
 William J. Richardson, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

M. E. Davis,	Elmore A. Willets.
W. K. Paul,	W. J. Richardson.

STATE BANK OF BOLIVAR.

Main street, Bolivar.

J. M. Curtiss, *President*.
 J. B. Bradley, *Vice-President*.
 F. L. Newton, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Curtiss,	E. R. Kilbury,
J. B. Bradley,	C. C. Garthwait,
John Mead.	

STATE BANK OF BROCTON.

Brocton.

R. A. Hall, *President*.
 H. J. Dean, *Vice-President*.
 L. D. Sullivan, *Cashier*.
 B. D. Phillips, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. Hall,	T. C. Moss,
H. J. Dean,	Stewart Dean,
B. D. Phillips,	Salmon Burton,
Jonas Martin,	Ernest Buckner,
Geo. W. Fuller,	L. D. Sullivan.

STATE BANK OF CANASTOTA, N. Y.

Peterboro street, Canastota.

William H. Patten, *President*.Norman Stafford, *Vice-President*.Milton DeLano, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Coe,

J. W. Wilson,

Norman Stafford,

Francis Stafford,

A. C. Wilcox,

P. J. Huyck,

F. W. Doolittle,

B. Austarman,

F. F. Hubbard,

E. N. Bruce,

W. H. Patten,

A. W. Wheeler,

Milton DeLano.

STATE BANK, CHATHAM VILLAGE, N. Y.

Chatham.

George L. Morris, *President*.Wright H. Barnes, *Vice-President*.Frank P. Salmon, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

George L. Morris,

John T. Wheeler,

Ezekias Arnold,

William C. Daley,

Wright H. Barnes,

Henry C. Pierson,

E. D. C. Tracy,

Dan. Clark,

Amos H. Starks.

STATE BANK OF ELMIRA.

Elmira, N. Y.

E. R. Backer, *President*.T. A. Pagett, *Vice-President*.C. C. Swan, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

E. R. Backer,

T. A. Pagett,

C. S. Mather,

E. G. Herendeen,

E. M. Hoffman,

Ford R. Knapp,

C. C. Swan.

STATE BANK OF FILMORE.

Filmore.

William P. Brooks, *President*.G. W. Marvin, *Vice-President*.C. J. Howden, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

W. F. Pasco,

Chas. Ricker,

W. P. Brooks,

G. W. Marvin,

J. M. Davidson,

F. H. Smith,

W. J. Richardson,

T. I. Campbell,

C. E. Ingham.

THE STATE BANK.

378 Grand street, New York city.

Oscar L. Richard, *President*.Norman Cowen, *Vice-President*.Jacob H. Rosenbaum, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Oscar L. Richard,

Arnold Kohn,

Norman Cowen,

Leopold Adler,

Jacob H. Rosenbaum,

William Bennett,

Julius J. Lyons,

Pietro Andreoli,

Henry M. Goldfogle.

STATE BANK OF NORWOOD.

Norwood.

Commodore P. Vedder, *President*.Leren R. Ashley, *Vice-President*.F. L. Smith, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

C. P. Vedder,

F. L. Smith,

W. J. Fletcher,

S. R. Phelps,

George W. Richards,

L. R. Ashley,

E. T. Phelps,

Henry Ashley,

N. M. Claflin.

STATE BANK OF PIKE.

Pike.

Carlos Stebbins, *President*.
 A. P. Adams, *Vice-President*.
 E. S. White, *Cashier*.
 Frane E. Bandfield, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Carlos Stebbins,	A. M. Smith,
A. P. Adams,	Adelbert Lathrop,
E. S. White,	John N. Davidson,
G. S. Van Gorder,	William Ely,
John Napier.	

STATE BANK OF RANDOLPH.

23 Main street, Randolph.

Addison Crowley, *President*.
 Nelson Saunders, *Vice-President*.
 Charles P. Adams, *Cashier*.
 J. A. Crowley, *Teller*.

DIRECTORS.

Mrs. Anna E. Lee,	Addison Crowley,
Nelson Saunders,	Charles P. Adams,
Charles C. Rich,	Joel H. Lyman,
J. C. Hurd,	J. N. Cowen,
George W. Fenton,	George E. Seager,
Asahel Crowley.	

STATE BANK OF SHERMAN.

Sherman.

Enoch Sperry, *President*.
 A. B. Sheldon, *Vice-President*.
 H. F. Young, *Cashier*.
 E. C. Green, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Enoch Sperry,	A. J. Dean,
A. B. Sheldon,	C. E. Sheldon,
H. F. Young,	J. A. Slotboom,
C. H. Corbett,	J. L. Thayer,
W. H. Homewood,	W. H. Hart,
J. E. Ottaway.	

STATE BANK OF SYRACUSE.

1 Salina street, Syracuse.

Francis Hendricks, *President*.George Barnes, *Vice-President*.J. C. Chase, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Francis Hendricks,	Frank H. Hiscock,
George Barnes,	Thomas Molloy,
Frank Hiscock,	George E. Dana,
James Barnes.	

THE STATE BANK OF TONAWANDA, N. Y.

14 Webster street, North Tonawanda.

James H. DeGraff, *President*.Christoff Schwinger, *Vice-President*.Benjamin L. Rand, *Cashier*.Henry B. Smith, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. DeGraff,	C. Schwinger,
E. H. Smith,	T. S. Fassett,
Robert L. Fryer,	A. A. Bellenger,
B. L. Rand.	

BANK OF STATEN ISLAND.

Bay street, Stapleton.

Augustus Prentice, *President*.Otto Ahlmann, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Augustus Prentice,	John Westbrook,
Nathaniel Marsh,	John Irving,
Matthew S. Tully,	Richard L'H. Finch,
Otto Ahlmann.	

THE BANK OF SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Suspension Bridge.

Benjamin Flagler, *President*.
 Henry C. Howard, *Vice-President*.
 Frank E. Johnson, *Cashier*.
 Thomas J. O'Donnell, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Benj. Flagler,	Henry C. Howard,
Sherman S. Jewett,	Konrad Fink,
James Low,	Walter P. Horne,
William C. Cornwell,	Frank E. Johnson,
Henry E. Woodford.	

THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY BANK.

93 Court street, Binghamton.

James W. Manier, *President*.
 James B. Weed, *Vice-President*.
 Arthur Griffin, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

James B. Weed,	Charles M. Stone,
Geo. A. Kent,	William G. Phelps,
Sigmund J. Hirschmann,	Alonzo C. Matthews,
William B. Edwards,	Robt. W. Manier,
Gilman L. Sessions,	Arthur Griffin,
James M. Stone,	James W. Manier,

THE BANK OF SYRACUSE.

Corner of Salina and Railroad streets, Syracuse.

M. C. Palmer, *President*.
 John Dunn, Jr., *Vice-President*.
 F. C. Eddy, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

M. C. Palmer,	Theo. L. Poole,
John Dunn, Jr.,	Wilber S. Peck,
Chas. P. Clark,	Salem Hyde,
Alva W. Palmer,	B. S. Aldrich,
Lyman C. Smith,	J. Wm. Wilson,
Chas. M. Croase.	

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

153 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York city.

Edward P. Steers, *President*.Isaac A. Hopper, *Vice-President*.Isaac Anderson, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Edward P. Steers,	George B. Brown,
Isaac A. Hopper,	Thomas Crawford,
Charles W. Dayton,	Theodore Dieterlin,
Enoch C. Bell,	Louis J. Kahn,
George H. Burford,	Antonio Rasines,
Atmore L. Baggot,	David Rutsky,
Richard Webber.	

THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

Ditmas Jewell, *President*.A. H. W. Van Siclen, *First Vice-President*.John V. Jewell, *Second Vice-President*.J. K. Alexander, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

D. Jewell,	A. D. Baird,
A. H. W. Van Sic en,	Adolph Kiendl,
J. Adolph Mollenhauer,	H. F. Gunnison,
Bernard Corrigan,	William F. Wyckoff,
Gilliam Schenck,	James McGuigan,
Charles H. Russell,	John V. Jewell,
David Hopkins,	N. L. Rapelje,
Martin Bennett.	

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Corner Southern boulevard and Third avenue, New York city.

Thomas Mackellar, *President*.

David B. Sickels, *Vice-President*.

Chas. W. Bogart, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

John Haffen,

David B. Sickels,

Henry L. School,

Napoleon J. Haines,

Anton Rinschler,

Thomas Mackellar,

James L. Wells,

Brian G. Hughes,

Charles W. Bogart.

UNION BANK.

Buffalo.

Joshua S. Bliss, *President*.

John Q. McDonnell, *Vice-President*.

Louis Stern, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

J. F. Sheehan,

John Strootman,

F. W. Jahraus,

Joshua S. Bliss,

Conrad Sippel,

H. A. Menker,

Alex. McMaster,

Dan'l H. Person,

Louis H. Eckhert,

John Q. McDonnell,

John Miller.

UNION BANK OF MEDINA.

Corner Main and Center streets, Medina.

Edmund L. Pitts, *President*.

George A. Newell, *Vice-President and Cashier*.

Harry F. Welton, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Edmund L. Pitts,

Harry F. Welton,

George A. Newell,

Homer J. Luther,

John S. Boyd.

UNION BANK OF ROCHESTER.

25 State street, Rochester.

William S. Kimball, *President*.Gilman H. Perkins, *Vice-President*.A. Erickson Perkins, *Cashier*.Gilman N. Perkins, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Gilman H. Perkins,

E. S. Ettenheimer,

Frank Taylor,

William S. Kimball,

John W. Oothout,

Benjamin E. Chase,

Ed. R. Jennings,

A. E. Wollf,

Granger A. Hollister,

J. Alex. Hayden,

A. Erickson Perkins.

UNION SQUARE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 8 Union square, New York city.

Frederick Wagner, *President*.Joseph Wiener, *First Vice-President*.John J. Gibbons, *Second Vice-President*.Adam Fahs, *Cashier*.Jacob W. Scheu, *Assistant Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

M. S. Buttles,

Henry Bischoff, Jr.,

P. H. Dugro,

S. D. Folsom,

John J. Gibbons,

John G. Grissler,

Charles Goeller,

Henry Herrmann,

Henry Iden,

Paul Loeser,

B. J. Ludwig,

W. J. Nauss,

William Ottmann,

L. C. Raegener,

Hermann H. Ries,

George A. Steinway,

Jacob Siegel,

George H. Stonebridge, Jr.,

Edward Uhl,

R. van der Emde,

Frederick Wagner,

Adam Weber,

Joseph Wiener,

R. Rodriquez.

THE WALLABOUT BANK.

Myrtle and Clinton avenues, Brooklyn.

Charles M. Englis, *President*.

Alonzo Slote, *Vice-President*.

Joseph B. Pigot, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

H. M. Bischoff,
I. M. Bon,
Charles E. Dingee,
Charles M. Englis,
John H. Hoeft,
Ch. Jourgensen,
Edwin Ludlam,
William H. Male,
Horace J. Morse,

Lowell M. Palmer,
George L. Pease,
Joseph B. Pigot,
Robert W. Paterson,
Frank Rudd,
John Seton,
W. Oscar Shadbolt,
Alonzo Slote,
Herman Lins.

WEST SIDE BANK.

485 Eighth avenue, New York city.

C. F. Tietjen, *President*.

John Mulford, *Vice-President*.

Theodore M. Bertine, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

John Mulford,
Christian F. Tietjen,
Joseph Stern,
T. C. Eastman,
Mayer Eisemann,
Fr. Beck,
Fred'k K. Keller,

Samuel D. Styles,
Charles Rohe,
August Finck,
John D. Walton,
W. Edgar Pruden,
Thomas Stokes,
George Karsch.

THE WOODHAVEN BANK.

Woodhaven.

Wm. F. Wyckoff, *President*.

Franklin H. Corwin, *Vice-President*.

Thomas L. Wood, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. F. Wyckoff,	F. H. Corwin,
J. B. Barrody,	W. E. Maynard,
F. Raymond,	John L. Wyckoff,
Wm. H. Statesir,	Earl A. Gillespie,
R. Y. Kirkland.	

THE BANK OF WORCESTER.

Main street, Worcester.

N. H. Wilder, *President*.
 I. S. Atkins, *Vice-President*.
 George B. Crippen, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

N. H. Wilder,	James E. Dante,
P. G. Wieting,	I. S. Atkins,
M. B. Ritton,	P. F. Crippen,
Joseph Multer,	M. H. Multer,
William H. Ely.	

HOWELL M. REEVE, BANKER.

Riverhead.

Howell M. Reeve, *Sole Owner*.

INDIVIDUAL BANKING COMPANY.

DeRuyter.

B. S. Bryant, *President*.
 M. E. Tallett, *Vice-President*.
 F. S. Mitchell, *Cashier*.

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Maxson,	E. H. Lee,
Horace Benjamin,	H. P. Mitchell,
A. R. Bryant,	W. E. Burdick,
Josie E. Hill,	B. S. Bryant,
Henry Howes,	M. E. Tallett,
F. S. Mitchell.	

LEONARD STORY, INDIVIDUAL BANKER.

Waterloo.

Leonard Story, *Sole Owner*.
 George E. Zartman, *Cashier*.

STATEMENT of securities held by the Superintendent in trust for each of the banking associations and individual bankers on October 1, 1892.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Two per cent.	Four per cent.	Six per cent.
Albany County Bank, The.....	Albany		\$1,000	
America, The Bank of	New York city ...		1,000	
American Exchange Bank.....	Buffalo		1,000	
Amityville, The Bank of.....	Amityville.....		1,000	
Angelica, Bank of.....	Angelica.....	\$1,000		
Astor Place Bank.....	New York city....		1,000	
Attica, The Bank of	Attica.....		1,000	
Baldwin's Bank of Penn Yan.....	Penn Yan.....		1,000	
Baldwinsville State Bank, The	Baldwinsville....	1,000		
Bank of the State of New York, The.....	New York city....	1,000		
Batavia, Bank of	Batavia		1,000	
Bedford Bank	Brooklyn		1,000	
Bowery Bank of New York, The	New York city....		1,000	
Broadway Bank of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn		1,000	
Brooklyn Bank, The.....	Brooklyn		1,000	
Buffalo, The Bank of.....	Buffalo		1,000	
Buffalo Commercial Bank, The	Buffalo	1,000		
Canal Street Bank.....	New York city....		1,000	
Cape Vincent, The Bank of.....	Cape Vincent....		1,000	
Cataract Bank, The	Niagara Falls....		1,000	
Central Bank of Rochester, The.....	Rochester		1,000	
Central Bank of Westchester County, The...	White Plains.....		1,000	
Chataugay, The Bank of.....	Chataugay			\$1,000
Citizens' Bank of Arcade, The.....	Arcade.....		1,000	
Citizens' Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo		1,000	
Citizens' Bank of Dansville, The.....	Dansville.....		1,000	
Citizens' Bank of Perry, N. Y., The	Perry.....		1,000	
Citizens' Bank, The.....	Waverly.....		1,000	
Clinton Bank	New York city....		1,000	
Colonial Bank	New York city....		1,000	
Columbia Bank.....	New York city....	1,000		
Commerce in Buffalo, The Bank of.....	Buffalo.....		1,000	
Commercial Bank	Brooklyn.....		1,000	
Commercial Bank	Rochester		1,000	
Commercial Bank.....	Syracuse		1,000	
Corn Exchange Bank, The.....	New York city....		1,000	
Cattaraugus, Bank of.....	Cattaraugus.....		1,000	
Dobbs Ferry Bank.....	Dobbs Ferry.....		1,000	
Dundee State Bank.....	Dundee.....			1,000
East Aurora, The Bank of.....	East Aurora.....		1,000	
East Side Bank, The.....	New York city....		1,000	
Eleventh Ward Bank.....	New York city....	1,000		
Empire State Bank.....	New York city....		1,000	
Exchange Bank.....	Clayton.....		1,000	
Ellicottville, Bank of	Ellicottville.....		1,000	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo, The,	Buffalo	1,000		
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Fort Plain.....		1,000	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Jamestown.....		1,000	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, The.....	Spencer.....	1,000		
Farmers and Merchants' State Bank.....	Oneida.....		1,000	
Far Rockaway Bank.....	Far Rockaway....		1,000	
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	Brooklyn.....		1,000	
Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, The.....	New York city....		1,000	
Flushing Bank.....	Flushing.....		1,000	
Fourteenth St. Bank in the City of New York,	New York city....		1,000	
Freeport B'k of Freeport, Queens Co., N. Y.,	Freeport.....		1,000	
Frontier Bank of Niagara	Suspension Bridge		1,000	
Fulton Bank.....	Brooklyn		1,000	
Gansevoort Bank, The.....	New York city....		1,000	
Genesee, The Bank of.....	Batavia.....	1,000		
German-American Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo		1,000	
German-American Bank, The	New York city....		1,000	
German-American Bank of Rochester, The ..	Rochester		1,000	
German-American Bank, The	Tonawanda.....		1,000	
German Bank, The	Buffalo		1,000	
German Exch'ge B'k of the City of New York,	New York city....		1,000	
Germania Bank of the City of New York....	New York city....		1,000	
Glen Cove Bank of Glen Cove	Oyster Bay.....		1,000	
Gouverneur, Bank of	Gouverneur		1,000	
Gowanda, Bank of.....	Gowanda.....		1,000	

Statement of securities, etc.—(Continued).

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Two per cent.	Four per cent.	Six per cent.
Greenwich Bank of the City of New York....	New York city....	.....	.....	\$1,000
Hamburgh, Bank of.....	Hamburgh.....	.....	\$1,000	.....
Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	.....	1,000	.....
Hamilton Bank of the City of New York.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Harlem River Bank.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Hempstead Bank.....	Hempstead.....	.....	1,000	.....
Herkimer Bank.....	Herkimer.....	.....	1,000	.....
Home Bank, The.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Hornellsville, Bank of.....	Hornellsville.....	.....	1,000	.....
Howell M. Reeve, Banker.....	Riverhead.....	.....	1,000	.....
Hudson River Bank of the City of N. Y., The.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Huntington, The Bank of.....	Huntington.....	.....	1,000	.....
Individual Banking Company.....	De Ruyter.....	.....	1,000	.....
Jamaica, The Bank of.....	Jamaica.....	.....	1,000	.....
Johnstown Bank, The.....	Johnstown.....	.....	1,000	.....
Kings County Bank of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	.....	1,000	.....
Leonard Story, Banker.....	Waterloo.....	.....	1,000	.....
Le Roy, Bank of.....	Le Roy.....	.....	1,000	.....
Long Island Bank, The.....	Brooklyn.....	.....	1,000	.....
Lumber Exchange Bank, The.....	Tonawanda.....	\$1,000	.....	.....
Madison Square Bank, The.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Mamaroneck Bank, The.....	Mamaroneck.....	.....	1,000	.....
Manhattan Company.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes.....	Cohoes.....	.....	1,000	.....
Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank.....	Gloversville.....	.....	1,000	.....
Manufacturers and Traders' Bank.....	Buffalo.....	.....	1,000	.....
Marine Bank of Buffalo, The.....	Buffalo.....	.....	1,000	.....
Mather, A. D. & Co.'s Bank.....	Utica.....	.....	1,000	.....
Mechanics' Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	.....	1,000	.....
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	.....	1,000	.....
Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	.....	1,000	.....
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, The.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Merchants' Bank.....	Binghamton.....	.....	1,000	.....
Merchants' Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	.....	1,000	.....
Merchants' Bank of Lockport, The.....	Lockport.....	.....	1,000	.....
Merchants' Bank of Rochester.....	Rochester.....	.....	1,000	.....
Metropolis, Bank of the.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Metropolitan Bank.....	Buffalo.....	.....	1,000	.....
Millbrook, Bank of.....	Millbrook.....	.....	1,000	.....
Monroe, Bank of.....	Rochester.....	.....	1,000	.....
Mount Morris Bank.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Bank of.....	Mount Vernon.....	.....	.....	1,000
Murray Hill Bank.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Mutual Bank, The.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Nassau Bank, The.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
New Amsterdam, The Bank of.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
New Rochelle, The Bank of.....	New Rochelle.....	.....	1,000	.....
New York Produce Exchange Bank.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
New York State Banking Company.....	Syracuse.....	.....	1,000	.....
Niagara Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	.....	1,000	.....
Niagara, Bank of.....	Niagara Falls.....	.....	1,000	.....
Nineteenth Ward Bank.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
North Side Bank of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	.....	1,000	.....
Ogdensburg Bank.....	Ogdensburg.....	.....	1,000	.....
Oneida County Bank.....	Utica.....	.....	1,000	.....
Oriental Bank, The.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Oyster Bay Bank.....	Oyster Bay.....	.....	1,000	.....
Pacific Bank, The.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
Park Bank of Albany, The.....	Albany.....	.....	1,000	.....
Patchogue Bank, The.....	Patchogue.....	.....	1,000	.....
Peconic Bank, The.....	Sag Harbor.....	.....	1,000	.....
People's Bank of Buffalo, The.....	Buffalo.....	.....	1,000	.....
People's Bank of Hamburgh, The.....	Hamburgh.....	.....	1,000	.....
People's Bank of Haverstraw, The.....	Haverstraw.....	.....	1,000	.....
People's Bank of Johnstown, N. Y., The.....	Johnstown.....	.....	1,000	.....
People's Bank of Lansingburgh, The.....	Lansingburgh.....	.....	1,000	.....
People's Bank of Margaretville.....	Margaretville.....	.....	1,000	.....
People's Bank of Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	Mount Vernon.....	.....	1,000	.....
People's Bank of the City of New York, The.....	New York city....	.....	1,000	.....
People's Bank of Potsdam, N. Y., The.....	Potsdam.....	.....	.....	1,000
People's State Bank of East Randolph.....	East Randolph....	.....	1,000	.....
Philadelphia, Bank of.....	Philadelphia.....	.....	1,000	.....
Phoenix Bank, The.....	Phoenix.....	1,000	.....	.....
Port Jefferson, The Bank of.....	Port Jefferson.....	.....	1,000	.....
Powers Bank, The.....	Rochester.....	.....	1,000	.....

Statement of securities, etc.—(Continued).

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Two per cent.	Four per cent.	Six per cent.
Plaza Bank, The.....	New York city.....	.....	\$1,000	.....
Queen City Bank.....	Buffalo.....	.....	1,000	.....
Queens County Bank.....	Long Island City..	.....	1,000	.....
Riverside Bank.....	New York city.....	.....	1,000	.....
Robert Gere Bank, The.....	Syracuse.....	.....	1,000	.....
Rockville Centre, Bank of.....	Rockville Centre..	.....	1,000	.....
St. Lawrence County Bank, Canton, N. Y.....	Canton.....	.....	1,000	.....
St. Nicholas Bank of New York.....	New York city.....	.....	1,000	.....
Saugerties Bank, The.....	Saugerties.....	.....	1,000	.....
Schenectady Bank, The.....	Schenectady.....	.....	1,000	.....
Schoharie County Bank, The.....	Schoharie.....	.....	1,000	.....
Seventeenth Ward Bank of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	.....	1,000	.....
Sherman Bank.....	New York city.....	.....	1,000	.....
Skaneateles, Bank of.....	Skaneateles.....	.....	1,000	.....
Southampton Bank, The... ..	Southampton.....	.....	1,000	.....
South End Bank.....	Albany.....	.....	1,000	.....
South Side Bank of Bay Shore, N. Y.....	Bay Shore.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank of Avon.....	Avon.....	\$1,000	.....	.....
State Bank of Belmont, The.....	Belmont.....	1,000	.....	.....
State Bank of Bolivar.....	Bolivar.....	1,000	.....	.....
State Bank of Brocton.....	Brockton.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank of Canastota, N. Y.....	Canastota.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank of Chatham Village, N. Y.....	Chatham.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank of Elmira.....	Elmira.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank of Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank, The.....	New York city.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank of Norwood.....	Norwood.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank of Pike.....	Pike.....	1,000	.....	.....
State Bank of Randolph.....	Randolph.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank of Sherman.....	Sherman.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank of Syracuse.....	Syracuse.....	.....	1,000	.....
State Bank of Tonawanda, N. Y.....	Tonawanda.....	1,000	.....	.....
Staten Island, Bank of.....	Stapleton.....	.....	1,000	.....
Suspension Bridge, Bank of.....	Suspension Bridge	.....	1,000	.....
Susquehanna Valley Bank, The.....	Binghamton.....	.....	1,000	.....
Syracuse, The Bank of.....	Syracuse.....	.....	1,000	.....
Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York,	New York city.....	.....	1,000	.....
Twenty-Sixth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, The..	Brooklyn.....	.....	1,000	.....
Twenty-Third Ward B'k of the City of N. Y..	New York city.....	.....	1,000	.....
Union Bank.....	Buffalo.....	.....	1,000	.....
Union Bank of Medina.....	Medina.....	.....	1,000	.....
Union Bank of Rochester.....	Rochester.....	1,000	.....	.....
Union Square Bank of the City of New York,	New York city.....	.....	1,000	.....
Wallabout Bank, The.....	Brooklyn.....	.....	1,000	.....
West Side Bank.....	New York city.....	.....	1,000	.....
Woodhaven Bank, The.....	Woodhaven.....	.....	.....	\$1,000
Worcester, The Bank of.....	Worcester.....	.....	1,000	.....

The following table contains the name of the only bank that has now on deposit cash for the redemption of its circulating notes, the name of redeeming agent, the expiration of time for redemption by the Banking Department, the amount of cash in custody of the Superintendent and the amount of secured circulation on the thirtieth day of September, 1892.

NAME OF BANK.	Location.	Redeeming agent.	Expiration of time for redemption.	Cash in custody of Superintendent.	Circulation.
Mechanics' Bank.....	Brooklyn	National Commercial Bank of Albany	February 19, 1893	\$5,500 00	\$5,455 00

Incorporated banks whose circulation is not secured and has not been advertised for final redemption and the amount of circulation charged to each on September 30, 1892.

Chemung Canal Bank.....	\$13,506
Delaware and Hudson Canal Bank.....	705
Livingston County Bank.....	9,300
Manhattan Company.....	44,721
Onondaga County Bank.....	9,747
	<hr/>
	\$77,979
	<hr/>

EXPENSES.

The sum of \$8,545 was advanced by the State Treasurer for expenses incurred on behalf of banks and trust companies for the year ending September 30, 1892, and said amount was refunded to the State Treasurer on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1892.

Banks whose notes were advertised to be redeemed under the provisions of chapter 331, Laws of 1850, or of chapter 236, Laws of 1859, or of chapter 362, Laws of 1864, or of chapters 541 and 585, Laws of 1873, or laws amendatory thereof, and the date on which the period of redemption expired.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	When redemption period expired.
Addison Bank.....	Addison	September 1, 1871
Albany, Bank of	Albany	December 12, 1867
Albany City Bank, incorporated.....	Albany	June 12, 1877
Albany Exchange Bank.....	Albany ..	September 14, 1872
Albion, Bank of	Albion	May 17, 1873
Alonzo Wood & Co.'s Bank	Elbridge.....	January 11, 1873
America, Bank of, incorporated	New York.....	March 12, 1874
America, Bank of	New York.....	March 12, 1874
American Exchange Bank.....	New York.....	June 20, 1871
Amsterdam, Bank of	Amsterdam	January 18, 1874
Artisans' Bank.....	New York.....	December 5, 1867
Atlantic Bank, incorporated.....	Brooklyn	April 4, 1876
Atlantic Bank.....	New York.....	October 29, 1872
Attica, Bank of	Buffalo	June 28, 1878
Auburn, Bank of.....	Auburn.....	March 25, 1874
Auburn, Bank of, incorporated.....	Auburn.....	June 16, 1877
Auburn City Bank	Auburn.....	August 26, 1873
Auburn Exchange Bank	Auburn.....	February 20, 1874
Ballston Spa Bank.....	Ballston	May 24, 1873
Bank of the State of New York, incorporated..	New York.....	March 18, 1880
Bath, Bank of.....	Bath.....	April 18, 1874
Bellinger Bank.....	Brooklyn	June 1, 1873
Binghamton, Bank of.....	Binghamton.....	March 27, 1873
Black River Bank.....	Watertown	February 24, 1874
Bowery Bank	New York.....	March 11, 1869
Briggs' Bank.....	Clyde.....	April 20, 1873
Broadway Bank.....	New York.....	January 22, 1880
Brockport Exchange Bank	Brockport	May 7, 1868
Brooklyn Bank.....	Brooklyn	March 30, 1877
Brooklyn Bank, incorporated.....	Brooklyn	May 1, 1880
Broome County Bank, incorporated	Binghamton	June 10, 1877
Broome County Bank.....	Binghamton.....	August 6, 1875
Buffalo City Bank.....	Buffalo	December 18, 1872
Bull's Head Bank.....	New York.....	December 18, 1875
Burnet Bank.....	Syracuse	January 11, 1873
Butchers and Drovers' Bank.....	New York.....	December 24, 1872
Butchers and Drovers' Bank, incorporated....	New York.....	May 20, 1877
Cambridge Valley Bank	North White Creek.....	November 15, 1872
Canajoharie Bank.....	Canajoharie	October 9, 1874
Canandaigua, Bank of.....	Canandaigua	October 30, 1873
Canastota Bank.....	Canastota	February 7, 1874
Canton, Bank of	Canton	December 30, 1873
Capitol, Bank of the	Albany	December 14, 1867
Cataract Bank	Lockport	November 15, 1867
Catskill, Bank of.....	Catskill.....	March 15, 1877
Cayuga County Bank, incorporated	Auburn.....	March 9, 1874
Cayuga County Bank.....	Auburn.....	March 9, 1874
Cayuga Lake, Bank of.....	Painted Post	June 12, 1877
Cazenovia, Bank of	Cazenovia	February 6, 1873
Central Bank	Brooklyn	October 31, 1877
Central Bank.....	Cherry Valley.....	August 29, 1873
Central Bank, incorporated.....	Cherry Valley.....	September 27, 1875
Central Bank	Troy.....	June 7, 1873
Central City Bank (formerly Crouse Bank)....	Syracuse	October 20, 1873
Central New York, Bank of.....	Utica	March 31, 1868
Chatham Bank.....	New York.....	April 28, 1872
Chautauqua County Bank	Jamestown	November 5, 1872
Chautauqua County Bank, incorporated	Jamestown	August 1, 1875
Chemical Bank	New York.....	August 23, 1883
Chemical Manufacturing Co.'s Bank, incorp't'd	New York.....	August 10, 1879
Chemung, Bank of	Elmira	February 21, 1876
Chenango, Bank of	Norwich.....	April 5, 1875
Chester Bank	Chester.....	April 16, 1873
Chittenango Bank	Chittenango	June 14, 1873
Citizens' Bank	Fulton.....	September 15, 1872
Citizens' Bank	New York.....	April 23, 1872
City Bank.....	Brooklyn	November 9, 1874

Banks whose redemption period has expired — (Continued).

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	When redemption period expired.	
City Bank.....	Oswego.....	July	24, 1885
City Bank.....	Poughkeepsie.....	October	14, 1874
City Bank, incorporated.....	New York.....	July	19, 1875
Clinton Bank.....	Buffalo.....	May	17, 1871
Cohoes, Bank of.....	Cohoes.....	July	16, 1878
Columbia Bank.....	Chatham Four Corners...	March	2, 1873
Commercial Bank.....	Albany.....	January	27, 1878
Commercial Bank.....	Clyde.....	April	16, 1873
Commercial Bank.....	Glens Falls.....	March	8, 1873
Commercial Bank.....	Rochester.....	May	12, 1874
Commercial Bank.....	Saratoga Springs.....	October	29, 1873
Commercial Bank.....	Troy.....	December	21, 1870
Commercial Bank.....	Whitehall.....	April	22, 1873
Commerce, Bank of.....	New York.....	August	3, 1891
Commerce, Bank of, Putnam county.....	Carmel.....	April	3, 1873
Commonwealth, Bank of the.....	New York.....	June	21, 1872
Continental Bank.....	New York.....	May	6, 1879
Cooperstown, Bank of.....	Cooperstown.....	May	3, 1877
Corn Exchange Bank.....	New York.....	March	28, 1874
Corning, Bank of.....	Corning.....	June	2, 1866
Coxsackie, Bank of.....	Coxsackie.....	November	7, 1872
Croton River Bank.....	Southeast.....	February	1, 1872
Cuba Bank.....	Cuba.....	August	15, 1876
Cuyler's Bank.....	Palmyra.....	May	24, 1873
Dansville Bank.....	Dansville.....	August	7, 1873
Delaware Bank.....	Delhi.....	February	19, 1876
Deposit Bank.....	Deposit.....	July	29, 1874
Dover Plains Bank.....	Dover.....	November	8, 1872
East River Bank.....	New York.....	April	23, 1872
Elmira Bank.....	Elmira.....	September	5, 1872
Exchange Bank.....	Lockport.....	November	1, 1875
E. S. Rich's Bank of Exchange.....	Buffalo.....	April	23, 1873
Fallkill Bank.....	Poughkeepsie.....	April	24, 1873
Farmers' Bank.....	Amsterdam.....	January	18, 1874
Farmers' Bank.....	Hudson.....	November	9, 1872
Farmers' Bank.....	Lansingburgh.....	August	19, 1871
Farmers' Bank.....	Troy.....	December	12, 1872
Farmers' Bank, incorporated.....	Troy.....	September	20, 1878
Farmers' Bank of Attica.....	Batavia.....	August	13, 1873
Farmers' Bank of Saratoga county.....	Crescent.....	January	24, 1866
Farmers, Bank, Washington county.....	Fort Edward.....	September	17, 1873
Farmers and Citizens' Bank, Long Island.....	Brooklyn.....	November	1, 1872
Farmers and Drivers' Bank.....	Somers.....	March	2, 1875
Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank.....	Poughkeepsie.....	October	22, 1874
Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank, incorp....	Poughkeepsie.....	October	22, 1874
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee.....	Buffalo.....	February	20, 1874
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.....	Rochester.....	May	16, 1873
Fayetteville, Bank of.....	Fayetteville.....	September	12, 1872
Fishkill, Bank of.....	Fishkill.....	June	9, 1874
Flour City Bank.....	Rochester.....	April	19, 1873
Fort Edward, Bank of.....	Fort Edward.....	January	18, 1874
Fort Plain Bank.....	Fort Plain.....	August	9, 1872
Fort Stanwix Bank.....	Rome.....	November	16, 1873
Frankfort Bank.....	Frankfort.....	March	12, 1873
Fredonia Bank.....	Fredonia.....	August	10, 1873
Frontier Bank.....	Potsdam.....	February	10, 1874
Fulton Bank.....	New York.....	October	7, 1875
Fulton County Bank.....	Gloversville.....	March	8, 1873
Genesee, Bank of, incorporated.....	Batavia.....	October	13, 1865
Genesee, Bank of.....	Batavia.....	January	28, 1873
Genesee County Bank.....	Le Roy.....	August	11, 1872
Genesee River Bank.....	Mount Morris.....	November	17, 1872
Genesee Valley Bank.....	Geneseo.....	January	13, 1874
Geneva, Bank of.....	Geneva.....	January	24, 1887
George Washington Bank.....	Corning.....	December	28, 1880
Glens Falls Bank.....	Glens Falls.....	October	13, 1872
Goshen Bank.....	Goshen.....	December	31, 1879
Greenwich Bank.....	New York.....	October	30, 1879
Greenwich Bank, incorporated.....	New York.....	August	1, 1880
Grocers' Bank.....	New York.....	January	15, 1873
Hampden Bank.....	North Castle.....	June	27, 1873
Hamilton Bank.....	Hamilton.....	July	25, 1873
Hanover Bank.....	New York.....	February	28, 1876
Havana Bank.....	Havana.....	June	7, 1873
Henry D. Barto & Co.'s Bank.....	Trumansburgh.....	June	17, 1872
Herkimer County Bank.....	Little Falls.....	October	10, 1874

Banks whose redemption period has expired—(Continued).

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	When redemption period expired.	
Herkimer County Bank, incorporated	Little Falls	April	4, 1878
H. G. Hotchkiss & Co.'s Bank	Lyons	June	13, 1880
Highland Bank	Newburgh.....	April	18, 1873
Highland Bank, incorporated.....	Newburgh.....	April	18, 1873
H. J. Messenger's Bank.....	Cortland	February	12, 1874
H. J. Miner's Bank of Utica.....	Fredonia	March	11, 1867
H. J. Miner & Co.'s Bank	Dunkirk	February	11, 1875
Hollister's Bank	Buffalo	May	2, 1865
Hollis, White & Co.'s Bank	Niagara Falls	September	11, 1867
Hornellsville, Bank of	Hornellsville	May	23, 1865
Hope Bank	Albany	April	6, 1877
Hudson River Bank.....	Hudson	March	9, 1873
Hudson River Bank, incorporated	Hudson	August	29, 1875
Huguenot Bank.....	New Paltz.....	November	8, 1873
Hungerford's Bank.....	Adams	May	19, 1874
Ilion Bank.....	Ilion	March	10, 1874
Importers and Traders' Bank.....	New York.....	June	10, 1871
Interior, Bank of the	Albany	September	11, 1861
International Bank	Buffalo	August	15, 1873
Iron Bank.....	Plattsburgh	June	1, 1873
Irving Bank.....	New York.....	October	29, 1872
J. A. Clark & Co.'s Bank	Pulaski	May	1, 1873
Jamestown Bank	Jamestown.....	May	11, 1881
Jefferson County Bank	Watertown.....	November	20, 1874
Jefferson County Bank, incorporated.....	Watertown.....	July	23, 1877
J. N. Hungerford's Bank	Corning	June	3, 1873
J. N. Westfall & Co.'s Bank	Jordan	June	10, 1874
J. T. Raplee's Bank.....	Penn Yan	December	24, 1872
Joshua Pratt & Co.'s Bank	Sherburne.....	March	20, 1874
Judson Bank.....	Ogdensburg	June	19, 1873
J. W. Rumsey & Co.'s Bank	Tarrytown	December	12, 1867
Kent, Bank of.....	Luddingtonville	March	5, 1873
Kinderhook, Bank of	Kinderhook	October	6, 1872
Kingston Bank, incorporated.....	Kingston	February	21, 1879
Knickerbocker Bank.....	New York.....	July	6, 1867
Lake Bank	Skaneateles	January	24, 1873
Lake Mahopac Bank.....	Mahopac	February	29, 1866
Lake Ontario Bank	Oswego	October	16, 1873
Lake Shore Bank	Dunkirk	February	8, 1874
Lansingburgh, Bank of	Lansingburgh	May	1, 1873
Lansingburgh, Bank of, incorporated	Lansingburgh	May	1, 1873
Leather Manufacturers' Bank, incorporated ..	New York.....	July	22, 1870
Leonardville Bank	Leonardville	July	26, 1873
Lima, Bank of	Lima	December	13, 1872
Lincoln Bank	Clinton	October	20, 1872
Lockport City Bank	Lockport	June	2, 1875
Long Island Bank.....	Brooklyn	June	23, 1883
Long Island Bank, incorporated.....	Brooklyn	July	17, 1879
Lowville, Bank of.....	Lowville.....	January	21, 1875
Luther Wright's Bank	Oswego	May	23, 1865
Lyons Bank.....	Lyons	May	24, 1875
Madison County Bank, incorporated.....	Cazenovia	April	2, 1863
Malone, Bank of	Malone.....	April	9, 1874
Manufacturers' Bank.....	N. Y. (form'y Brooklyn)	March	22, 1873
Manufacturers' Bank.....	Troy.....	October	7, 1871
Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank.....	New York.....	September	16, 1878
Manufacturers and Traders' Bank.....	Buffalo	May	1, 1874
Marine Bank	Buffalo	October	28, 1873
Marine Bank	Oswego	October	6, 1872
Marine Bank	New York.....	May	26, 1871
Market Bank.....	New York.....	April	23, 1872
Market Bank.....	Troy.....	January	31, 1872
Mechanics' Bank.....	New York.....	September	7, 1873
Mechanics' Bank, incorporated.....	New York.....	December	14, 1877
Mechanics' Bank	Syracuse	November	19, 1872
Mechanics' Banking Association.....	New York.....	April	6, 1871
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Albany	December	28, 1872
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, incorporated..	Albany	December	28, 1872
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	New York.....	October	12, 1874
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, incorporated...	New York.....	October	12, 1874
Medina Bank	Medina	January	12, 1868
Mercantile Bank	New York.....	April	14, 1872
Mercantile Bank	Plattsburgh	June	23, 1872
Merchants' Bank	Albany	September	15, 1872
Merchants' Bank.....	Poughkeepsie	June	25, 1873
Merchants' Bank.....	Syracuse	January	29, 1873

Banks whose redemption period has expired — (Continued).

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	When redemption period expired.	
Merchants' Bank.....	Westfield.....	January	11, 1873
Merchants' Bank, incorporated.....	New York.....	December	17, 1869
Merchants' Bank.....	New York.....	October	3, 1871
Merchants' Bank of Erie County.....	Lancaster.....	April	30, 1870
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....	New York.....	October	9, 1872
Merchants' Exchange Bank, incorporated.....	New York.....	March	9, 1871
Merchants and Farmers' Bank.....	Ithaca.....	October	31, 1872
Merchants and Mechanics' Bank.....	Troy.....	June	29, 1872
Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, incorporated.....	Troy.....	June	29, 1872
Metropolitan Bank.....	New York.....	March	14, 1873
Middletown Bank.....	Middletown.....	October	27, 1874
Mohawk Bank.....	Schenectady.....	May	22, 1873
Mohawk Bank, incorporated.....	Schenectady.....	July	17, 1875
Mohawk River Bank.....	Fonda.....	November	5, 1874
Mohawk Valley Bank.....	Mohawk.....	April	25, 1874
Monroe Bank of Rochester.....	Cuba.....	December	21, 1865
Monroe County Bank.....	Rochester.....	September	11, 1873
Montgomery County Bank.....	Johnstown.....	December	16, 1873
Mutual Bank.....	Troy.....	January	8, 1874
Nassau Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	May	24, 1874
Nassau Bank.....	New York.....	July	11, 1882
National Bank, incorporated.....	New York.....	June	3, 1871
National Bank.....	New York.....	April	23, 1872
National Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	December	18, 1867
Newark, Bank of.....	Newark.....	November	11, 1874
Newburgh, Bank of, incorporated.....	Newburgh.....	June	4, 1875
Newburgh, Bank of.....	Newburgh.....	May	3, 1873
New York, Bank of.....	New York.....	April	25, 1872
New York, Bank of, incorporated.....	New York.....	April	27, 1872
Newport, Bank of.....	Newport.....	March	13, 1873
New York and Erie Bank.....	Buffalo.....	November	6, 1881
New York County Bank.....	New York.....	September	22, 1872
New York Dry Dock Company, incorporated.....	New York.....	July	21, 1879
New York Exchange Bank.....	New York.....	June	7, 1871
New York State Bank.....	Albany.....	December	28, 1872
New York State Bank, incorporated.....	Albany.....	December	28, 1872
Niagara County Bank.....	Lockport.....	June	14, 1873
North America, Bank of.....	New York.....	March	24, 1872
North River Bank.....	New York.....	December	31, 1872
Norwich, Bank of.....	Norwich.....	July	9, 1873
Ocean Bank.....	New York.....	April	26, 1872
Ogdensburg Bank, incorporated.....	Ogdensburg.....	July	28, 1875
Old Saratoga, Bank of.....	Schuylerville.....	October	19, 1872
Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank.....	Buffalo.....	June	20, 1865
Oneida Bank, incorporated.....	Utica.....	June	10, 1875
Oneida Central Bank.....	Rome.....	October	1, 1873
Oneida County Bank.....	Utica.....	July	10, 1885
Oneida Valley Bank.....	Oneida.....	May	5, 1874
Onondaga Bank.....	Syracuse.....	January	3, 1867
Ontario, Bank of.....	Canandaigua.....	February	8, 1874
O. Paddock & Co.'s Bank.....	Watertown.....	February	16, 1875
Orange County, Bank of.....	Goshen.....	November	29, 1879
Orange County, Bank of, incorporated.....	Goshen.....	December	5, 1875
Orangetown, Bank of.....	Orangetown.....	October	26, 1872
Oriental Bank.....	New York.....	April	9, 1876
Orleans County Bank.....	Albion.....	May	14, 1873
Oswegatchie Bank.....	Ogdensburg.....	July	15, 1873
Oswego River Bank.....	Fulton.....	July	6, 1872
Otego, Bank of.....	Otego.....	August	25, 1879
Otsego County Bank.....	Cooperstown.....	July	18, 1874
Otsego County Bank, incorporated.....	Cooperstown.....	June	26, 1878
Owego, Bank of.....	Owego.....	May	8, 1874
Pacific Bank.....	New York.....	May	1, 1872
Palisade Bank.....	Yonkers.....	April	9, 1874
Park Bank.....	New York.....	June	11, 1872
Pawling, Bank of.....	Pawling.....	November	28, 1872
People's Bank of the City of New York.....	New York.....	July	2, 1885
Perrin Bank.....	Rochester.....	May	6, 1876
Phoenix Bank.....	New York.....	April	25, 1872
Phoenix Bank, incorporated.....	New York.....	April	26, 1872
Port Byron, Bank of.....	Port Byron.....	March	1, 1873
Port Jervis, Bank of.....	Port Jervis.....	May	13, 1874
Poughkeepsie, Bank of.....	Poughkeepsie.....	September	19, 1874
Poughkeepsie, Bank of, incorporated.....	Poughkeepsie.....	September	19, 1874
Powell Bank.....	Newburgh.....	November	2, 1866
Pres't, Directors and Co. of the Ontario Bank.....	Utica.....	December	7, 1866

Banks whose exemption period has expired—(Continued).

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	When redemption period expired.
P. R. Westfall's Bank.....	Lyons	January 1, 1875
Pulaski Bank	Pulaski	July 20, 1869
Putnam Valley Bank	Putnam Valley.....	May 24, 1865
Q. W. Wellington & Co.'s Bank.....	Corning	June 3, 1873
Quassaic Bank.....	Newburgh.....	March 25, 1874
Randall Bank.....	Cortland	January 28, 1876
Rensselaer County Bank	Lansingburgh.....	July 18, 1878
Republic, Bank of the.....	New York.....	July 18, 1879
Rhinebeck, Bank of.....	Rhinebeck.....	August 21, 1872
R. M. Goddard & Co.'s Bank.....	Canton	March 14, 1872
R. L. Ingersoll & Co.'s Bank.....	Pulaski.....	July 16, 1873
Rochester Bank.....	Rochester	May 8, 1873
Rochester City Bank, incorporated.....	Rochester	March 24, 1881
Rochester Exchange Bank	Rochester	February 11, 1880
Rockland County Bank.....	Nyack	April 4, 1873
Rome, Bank of, incorporated.....	Rome.....	June 6, 1873
Rome Exchange Bank.....	Rome.....	September 28, 1872
Rondout, Bank of.....	Rondout.....	February 25, 1881
St. Nicholas Bank.....	New York.....	June 26, 1871
Salem, Bank of	Salem	September 12, 1872
Salina, Bank of, incorporated.....	Syracuse	February 11, 1874
Salt Springs Bank	Syracuse	January 3, 1873
Saratoga County Bank	Waterford.....	April 30, 1873
Saratoga County Bank, incorporated.....	Waterford.....	June 30, 1879
Saratoga Springs, Bank of	Saratoga Springs.....	January 20, 1872
Saugerties Bank	Saugerties.....	November 9, 1874
Schenectady Bank.....	Schenectady	October 26, 1874
Schenectady Bank, incorporated.....	Schenectady	March 17, 1878
Schoharie County Bank	Schoharie	October 12, 1874
Seneca County Bank, incorporated.....	Waterloo.....	July 14, 1875
Seneca Falls, Bank of.....	Seneca Falls.....	March 30, 1873
Setauket Bank.....	Setauket	January 2, 1873
Seventh Ward Bank, incorporated	New York.....	August 29, 1870
Shoe and Leather Bank.....	New York.....	October 16, 1872
Silver Creek, Bank of.....	Silver Creek.....	September 19, 1877
Sing Sing, Bank of.....	Sing Sing.....	March 1, 1867
Smith's Bank of Perry	Mount Morris.....	November 3, 1872
Spraker Bank.....	Canajoharie.....	June 24, 1874
State Bank.....	Saugerties.....	March 16, 1866
State Bank.....	Troy.....	September 13, 1872
State of New York Bank	Kingston	June 19, 1878
Steuben County Bank, incorporated.....	Bath.....	June 30, 1874
Steuben County Bank.....	Bath.....	January 16, 1873
Stissing Bank.....	Pine Plains	August 15, 1872
Suffolk County Bank	Sag Harbor	April 30, 1873
Susquehanna Valley Bank.....	Binghamton.....	January 8, 1881
Syracuse, Bank of	Syracuse	February 11, 1874
Syracuse City Bank.....	Syracuse	January 28, 1874
Tanners' Bank.....	Catskill	June 21, 1873
Tanners' Bank, incorporated	Catskill.....	June 21, 1873
Tioga, Bank of.....	Owego.....	May 8, 1874
T. O. Grannis & Co.'s Bank.....	Utica.....	February 9, 1876
Tompkins County Bank, incorporated.....	Ithaca.....	November 14, 1875
Traders' Bank (formerly Manufacturers' Bank and Eagle Bank)	Rochester	October 19, 1874
Tradesmen's Bank.....	New York.....	February 6, 1873
Tradesmen's Bank, incorporated.....	New York.....	July 23, 1875
Troy, Bank of.....	Troy.....	December 12, 1872
Troy, Bank of, incorporated.....	Troy.....	September 20, 1878
Troy City Bank, incorporated	Troy.....	February 20, 1873
Trumansburgh, Bank of.....	Trumansburgh	June 14, 1877
Ulster, Bank of.....	Saugerties.....	October 20, 1872
Ulster County Bank	Kingston	October 27, 1874
Ulster County Bank, incorporated.....	Kingston	October 27, 1874
Unadilla Bank.....	Unadilla.....	May 12, 1874
Union Bank, incorporated	New York.....	June 15, 1870
Union Bank.....	Albany.....	March 20, 1872
Union Bank.....	Kinderhook	October 15, 1872
Union Bank.....	Medina	July 16, 1885
Union Bank.....	New York.....	February 28, 1874
Union Bank.....	Rochester	November 25, 1873
Union Bank, Sullivan county	Monticello	July 18, 1873
Union Bank.....	Troy.....	April 30, 1874
Union Bank.....	Watertown	October 15, 1873
Utica, Bank of.....	Utica	April 25, 1874
Utica and branch, Bank of, incorporated.....	Utica	June 20, 1875

Banks whose redemption period has expired — (Concluded).

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	When redemption period expired.	
Utica City Bank	Utica	May	15, 1874
Vernon, Bank of	Vernon	May	16, 1874
Wallkill Bank	Middletown	March	25, 1878
Washington County Bank	Greenwich	November	19, 1872
Watertown, Bank of	Watertown	September	19, 1874
Watertown Bank and Loan Company	Watertown	March	14, 1874
Waterville, Bank of	Waterville	April	8, 1873
Waverly Bank	Waverly	February	25, 1873
Weedsport Bank	Weedsport	August	6, 1873
Westchester County Bank	Peekskill	November	12, 1878
Westchester County Bank, incorporated	Peekskill	April	25, 1880
Western Bank	Lockport	June	20, 1865
Westfield, Bank of	Westfield	April	15, 1871
West Troy, Bank of	West Troy	February	16, 1872
West Winfield, Bank of	West Winfield	May	23, 1873
Whitehall, Bank of	Whitehall	May	12, 1874
Whitehall, Bank of, incorporated	Whitehall	April	22, 1878
White's Bank	Buffalo	January	29, 1874
Whitestown Bank	Whitestown	October	25, 1873
William Williams' Bank	Hastings	June	7, 1870
Williamsburgh City Bank	Williamsburgh	November	2, 1872
Wooster Sherman's Bank	New York	January	2, 1874
Worthington Bank	Cooperstown ..	October	1, 1872
Wyoming County Bank	Warsaw	June	25, 1872
Yonkers, Bank of	Yonkers	April	11, 1878

STATEMENTS

SHOWING THE

Condition of the Banks of Deposit and Discount operating under the Laws of this State, on December 12, 1891, March 19, 1892, June 11, 1892, and September 22, 1892.

THE ALBANY COUNTY BANK — ALBANY.

FRANCIS N. SILL, *President.*

(Organized 1871.)

WILLIAM N. S. SANDERS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$639,016	\$688,799	\$677,688	\$739,537
Due from directors	34,700	34,707	32,607	29,000
Overdrafts	55	5	6	31
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	136,787	155,609	291,326	178,175
Real estate	125,645	113,529	113,029	113,029
Bonds and mortgages	9,177	8,677	8,677	6,277
Stocks and bonds	41,891	41,891	37,816	37,816
Specie	11,688	8,403	14,143	16,030
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	30,387	35,995	57,499	37,342
Cash items	15,232	14,466	36,977	23,651
Loss and expense account	5,230	1,965	4,812	2,806
Add for cents	3	4	4	3
Total resources	\$1,049,811	\$1,104,050	\$1,274,584	\$1,183,697
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Surplus fund	83,801	64,455	71,951	65,672
Due depositors on demand	565,681	650,641	810,363	728,929
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	50,328	38,954	42,269	39,094
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Add for cents	1	.....	1	2
Total liabilities	\$1,049,811	\$1,104,050	\$1,274,584	\$1,183,697

THE BANK OF AMERICA — NEW YORK CITY.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, *President.*

(Organized 1852.)

WALTER M. BENNET, *Assistant Cashier.*

RESOURCES.				
	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....				
Due from directors.....	\$15,409,165	\$17,025,645	\$17,169,708	\$17,162,275
Overdrafts.....	93,000	38,000	38 000	43,000
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	780	1,364	94	56
Real estate.....	1,002,749	981,262	988,224	964,442
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000,000	930,000	930,000	900,000
Specie.....	27,000	582,968	766,423	325,507
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	3,322,094	2,642,728	3,130,766	2,006,807
Cash items.....	1,095,316	3,072,176	3,710,200	1,348,727
Add for cents.....	6,093,276	4,670,005	4,000,912	3,730,977
	2	3	2	2
Total resources.....	\$28,043,382	\$29,944,151	\$30,734,329	\$26,481,793
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Surplus fund.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Undivided profits.....	697,675	601,692	743,884	605,034
Due depositors on demand.....	16,159,518	17,490,693	15,246,226	14,177,077
Due trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	6,626,786	7,153,927	10,162,412	7,089,311
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	59,401	197,836	81,805	110,370
Add for cents.....	2	3	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$28,043,382	\$29,944,151	\$30,734,329	\$26,481,793

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK — BUFFALO.

JOHN L. WILLIAMS, *President.*

(Organized 1853.)

SETH W. WARREN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$983,598	\$1,116,932	\$1,162,644	\$1,263,933
Due from directors.....	38,534	56,534	58,334	66,334
Overdrafts.....	1,516	2,760	576	1,704
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	138,552	345,045	361,483	150,382
Real estate.....	96,850	96,550	96,250	95,200
Bonds and mortgages.....	16,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	28,649	27,410	29,759	25,942
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	86,099	52,229	77,710	61,741
Cash items.....	2,491	2,313	7,699	6,021
Loss and expense account.....	10,434	5,006	11,342	4,438
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	3,795	3,795	3,795	3,795
Add for cents.....	2	5	4	4
Total resources.....	\$1,407,520	\$1,723,579	\$1,824,596	\$1,694,494
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	75,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Undivided profits.....	52,093	18,742	34,795	21,871
Due depositors on demand.....	849,111	1,149,655	1,183,201	1,065,910
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	172,833	255,181	306,599	306,713
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	58,481	.....	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	2	1	1	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$1,407,520	\$1,723,579	\$1,824,596	\$1,694,494

THE BANK OF AMITYVILLE — AMITYVILLE.

E. FOREST PRESTON, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

J. S. DAVIS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$41,721	\$44,811	\$43,266	\$51,239
Due from directors.....	5,250	11,611	17,972	17,412
Overdrafts.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	9,361	12,584	2,527	21,756
Bonds and mortgages.....	500	500	1,309	1,309
Stocks and bonds.....	6,365	6,227	6,227	6,227
Specie.....	357	649	652	1,003
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	1,843	7,071	3,783	7,094
Loss and expense account.....	1,225	1,700	2,025	506
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	898	898	910	1,316
Add for cents.....	1	2	4	3
Total resources.....	\$67,521	\$86,053	\$78,675	\$107,866
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250
Undivided profits.....	1,560	2,800	3,749	1,128
Due depositors on demand.....	40,567	54,364	47,805	75,858
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	380	3,876	2,117	3,587
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	12	12	3	42
Add for cents.....	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$67,521	\$86,053	\$78,675	\$107,866

BANK OF ANGELICA, ANGELICA.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

J. H. ROOK, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$39,606	\$43,377	\$32,276	\$45,490
Due from directors	6,420	6,620	1,900	1,225
Overdrafts	232	137		
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	7,910	5,838	15,842	14,138
Real estate	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bonds and mortgages	3,500	4,300	4,300	4,300
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	1,740	864	1,621	716
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	4,207	4,599	1,986	3,720
Cash items	40			22
Loss and expense account	1,628	106	776	1,239
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,000
Add for cents	1	1	1	1
Total resources	\$70,534	\$71,092	\$63,952	\$75,851
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Undivided profits	3,251	1,773	2,768	3,361
Due depositors on demand	41,783	43,318	35,183	46,490
Add for cents		1	1	
Total liabilities	\$70,534	\$71,092	\$63,952	\$75,851

ASTOR PLACE BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

ALFRED C. BARNES, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

JOHN T. PERKINS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$955,609	\$1,093,383	\$1,262,661	\$1,281,129
Due from directors.....	56,560	38,200	35,856	33,000
Overdrafts.....	79	9	1	296
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	159,627	232,151	210,087	181,491
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	38,163	1,000
Specie.....	1,876	9,730	18,133	23,703
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	60,867	96,934	124,848	91,923
Cash items.....	36,010	58,540	73,542	51,013
Loss and expense account.....	7,195	7,992	6,554	7,117
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	17,568	12,568	5,000	5,000
Add for cents.....	3	4	2	2
Total resources.....	\$1,296,394	\$1,550,511	\$1,774,847	\$1,675,674
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Surplus fund.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Undivided profits.....	26,247	34,742	39,124	50,045
Due depositors on demand.....	768,250	1,015,145	1,235,688	1,125,006
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	1,896	623	35	621
Add for cents.....	1	1	.....	2
Total liabilities.....	\$1,296,394	\$1,550,511	\$1,774.847	\$1,675,674

THE BANK OF ATTICA — ATTICA.

LEWIS BENEDICT, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

W. H. LAWRENCE, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

89

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec, 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$89,779	\$92,315	\$77,439	\$56,136
Due from directors	4,028	3,400	5,500	4,200
Overdrafts	1,396	391	455	1,277
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	8,180	8,147	11,555	42,154
Real estate	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Bonds and mortgages	30,086	36,000	43,900	44,718
Stocks and bonds	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165
Specie	286	660	467	372
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	2,405	2,467	1,240	2,975
Cash items	75	21	142	31
Loss and expense account	1,038	4	415	750
Assets not included in any of the above heads			395	687
Add for cents	2	3	4	4
Total resources	\$150,440	\$156,573	\$154,677	\$166,469
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Undivided profits	5,787	2,005	3,014	2,466
Due depositors on demand	114,652	118,863	116,121	128,003
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers		703	542	
Add for cents	1	2		
Total liabilities	\$150,440	\$156,573	\$154,677	\$166,469

BALDWIN'S BANK OF PENN YAN — PENN YAN.

MASON L. BALDWIN, *President.*

(Organized, 1881.)

SILAS KINNE, *Cashier.*

	RESOURCES.			
	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$318,242	\$339,371	\$368,287	\$399,339
Due from directors.....	39,972	48,917	40,804	28,799
Overdrafts.....	1,666	530	1,867	563
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	76,464	92,822	47,690	50,805
Real estate.....	16,905	19,016	15,766	15,766
Bonds and mortgages.....	13,804	22,662	37,542	48,399
Stocks and bonds.....	12,191	12,191	12,191	12,191
Specie.....	2,212	1,106	1,156	812
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks,	9,765	10,794	9,885	13,815
Cash items.....	2,236	1,930	1,769	2,405
Loss and expense account.....	2,326	1,103	2,848	1,256
Add for cents.....	3	4	4	5
Total resources.....	\$495,786	\$550,446	\$539,809	\$574,155
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits.....	53,761	57,571	61,264	58,067
Due depositors on demand.....	382,916	437,326	425,032	461,055
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	123	.....	.....	.....
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	8,985	5,548	3,513	5,032
Add for cents.....	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$495,786	\$550,446	\$539,809	\$574,155

THE BALDWINVILLE STATE BANK — BALDWINSVILLE.

GEORGE HAWLEY, *President.*

(Organized 1875.)

S. S. QUIVEY, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

91

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$117, 555	\$130, 949	\$127, 240	\$123, 760
Due from directors	439	2, 576	1, 748	432
Overdrafts	1, 124	343	260	383
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	7, 454	919	7, 942	3, 690
Real estate	4, 374	4, 374	4, 374	4, 374
Bonds and mortgages	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000
Stocks and bonds	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000
Specie	593	213	525	382
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	1, 672	2, 097	3, 047	6, 859
Cash items	160	20	26	248
Loss and expense account	280	867	227	851
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1, 000	.....	.....	.....
Add for cents	4	5	5	5
Total resources	\$138, 655	\$146, 363	\$149, 394	\$144, 984
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$50, 000	\$50, 000	\$50, 000	\$50, 000
Undivided profits	22, 885	24, 616	23, 535	26, 270
Due depositors on demand	65, 769	66, 692	75, 378	68, 496
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	.....	5, 054	479	217
Add for cents	1	1	2	1
Total liabilities	\$138, 655	\$146, 363	\$149, 394	\$144, 984

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

R. L. EDWARDS, *President.* (Organized 1882.) B. C. DUER, *Cashier.*

	RESOURCES.			
	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$3,149,298	\$3,339,147	\$3,148,588	\$3,384,809
Due from directors	52,740	69,100	66,600	48,500
Overdrafts	1,372	2,832	451	1,815
Due from trust companies. State, national and private banks and brokers,	114,273	126,626	242,979	70,088
Real estate	301,350	301,350	301,350	301,350
Stocks and bonds	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Specie	237,106	323,440	133,882	103,670
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks,	506,821	401,173	761,820	461,862
Cash items	11,780,693	10,004,241	5,053,252	5,950,024
Loss and expense account	6,209	26,594	5,702	20,802
Assets not included in any of the above heads	103,731	103,731	.....	.....
Add for cents	4	4	4	3
Total resources	\$16,260,597	\$14,705,238	\$9,721,628	\$10,349,923
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Surplus fund	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Undivided profits	189,701	232,954	200,307	240,765
Due depositors on demand	14,318,042	12,765,364	7,891,655	8,445,719
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	150,865	106,760	115,529	150,412
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	101,989	100,159	14,136	13,026
Add for cents .....	.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$16,260,597	\$14,705,238	\$9,721,628	\$10,349,923

BANK OF BATAVIA — BATAVIA.

D. W. TOMLINSON. *President.*

(Organized 1876.)

H. T. MILLER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$602,214	\$637,794	\$617,557	\$574,554
Due from directors	18,016	17,263	18,477	21,081
Overdrafts	4,196	2,568	2,457	4,710
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	16,129	57,630	40,589	39,456
Real estate	3,050	3,050	3,050	5,390
Bonds and mortgages	1,950	5,950	5,950	9,350
Stocks and bonds	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Cash items	7,798	9,247	8,068	22,759
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Add for cents	2	1	1	2
Total resources	\$656,355	\$736,503	\$699,149	\$680,302
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Undivided profits	66,028	70,704	74,012	76,825
Due depositors on demand	426,342	506,946	469,068	448,174
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	13,983	8,792	6,068	5,242
Amount due not included in any of the above heads .....	.....	60	.....	60
Add for cents	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$656,355	\$736,503	\$699,149	\$680,302

BEDFORD BANK — BROOKLYN.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, *President.*

(Organized 1886.)

HOWARD M. SMITH, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$694,619	\$722,011	\$783,627	\$706,279
Due from directors.....	7,723	28,393	32,630	7,896
Overdrafts.....	406	397	920	949
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	33,605	60,504	85,610	118,346
Real estate.....	80,398	81,988	74,467	70,255
Bonds and mortgages.....	12,600	31,700	36,700	46,700
Stocks and bonds.....	2,056	2,056	1,163	2,113
Specie.....	15,312	16,258	14,380	22,611
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	61,948	85,865	78,013	55,611
Cash items.....	39,217	24,310	29,356	36,799
Loss and expense account.....	7,814	12,904	16,631	3,484
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
Add for cents.....	4	4	5	4
Total resources.....	\$956,702	\$1,067,390	\$1,155,002	\$1,072,047
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Surplus fund.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Undivided profits.....	8,576	15,646	26,437	11,217
Due depositors on demand.....	720,325	809,880	902,016	835,340
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	230	652	1,518	271
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	2,569	16,211	28	218
Add for cents.....	2	1	3	1
Total liabilities.....	\$956,702	\$1,067,390	\$1,155,002	\$1,072,047

HENRY P. DE GRAAF, *President.*

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

(Organized 1889.)

F. C. MAYHEW, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$2,341,272	\$2,603,092	\$2,486,448	\$2,726,737
Due from directors	83,835	60,762	87,346	72,284
Overdrafts.....	437	194	263	742
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	249,523	184,664	182,548	218,731
Real estate.....	17,545	17,500	17,350	17,350
Bonds and mortgages	16,590	21,558	21,343	21,243
Stocks and bonds	68,797	111,373	111,223	110,723
Specie.....	732,639	660,640	526,967	426,176
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	284,765	201,309	386,863	335,377
Cash items	205,362	95,043	141,735	117,416
Add for cents.....	4	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$4,000,769	\$3,956,138	\$3,962,089	\$4,046,782
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Surplus fund	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Undivided profits.....	250,313	251,027	271,461	265,476
Due depositors on demand.....	3,249,476	3,204,497	3,190,073	3,280,710
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	978	614	554	596
Add for cents.....	2	..	1	.....
Total liabilities ...	\$4,000,769	\$3,956,138	\$3,962,089	\$4,046,782

BROADWAY BANK OF BROOKLYN — BROOKLYN.

H. BATTERMANN, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

E. M. HENDRICKSON, *Cashier.*

	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
'RESOURCES.				
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$757,815	\$855,855	\$854,228	\$959,854
Due from directors.....	63,379	98,580	67,960	51,616
Overdrafts.....	24	16	143	141
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	54,518	65,645	121,945	50,205
Stocks and bonds.....	51,000	55,681	142,789	146,949
Specie.....	8,787	7,050	9,816	8,351
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	25,723	41,061	62,184	54,435
Cash items.....	28,264	25,971	33,267	30,269
Loss and expense account.....	4,350	9,354	2,459	6,625
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	4,848	2,000	2,000	2,605
Add for cents.....	4	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$998,712	\$1,161,216	\$1,296,794	\$1,311,053
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	51,245	51,234	62,398	62,393
Undivided profits.....	7,803	20,620	6,599	19,206
Due depositors on demand.....	825,255	955,160	1,091,803	1,092,625
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	14,247	33,863	35,455	36,589
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	160	337	537	238
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	2
Total liabilities.....	\$998,712	\$1,161,216	\$1,296,794	\$1,311,053

THE BROOKLYN BANK — BROOKLYN.

HENRY E. HUTCHINSON, *President.*

(Organized 1860.)

THOMAS M. HALSEY, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$1,106,176	\$1,297,551	\$1,060,622	\$1,179,811
Due from directors	120,914	106,531	119,657	125,979
Overdrafts .....	.....	.....	.....	2,202
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	141,154	257,628	309,822	228,737
Real estate	75,349	94,636	111,854	147,352
Bonds and mortgages	2,357	2,357	2,357	2,357
Stocks and bonds	277,766	287,482	292,421	170,844
Specie	16,800	20,828	19,466	22,478
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	101,612	90,891	141,315	122,380
Cash items .....	.....	52,633	98,863	76,381
Loss and expense account	12,462	5,200	11,602	4,440
Add for cents	5	4	4	4
Total resources.....	\$1,854,595	\$2,215,741	\$2,167,983	\$2,082,965
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Surplus fund	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Undivided profits	20,129	22,835	30,323	26,165
Due depositors on demand.....	1,337,568	1,706,882	1,640,489	1,568,262
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	26,596	15,852	26,998	18,537
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	302	172	172	.....
Add for cents .....	.....	.....	1	1
Total liabilities	\$1,854,595	\$2,215,741	\$2,167,983	\$2,082,965

THE BANK OF BUFFALO — BUFFALO.

SHERMAN S. JEWETT, *President.*

(Organized 1873.)

WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$2,149,483	\$2,032,377	\$2,173,078	\$2,247,694
Overdrafts.....	895	500	634	1,299
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	1,331,713	1,449,429	1,199,923	1,029,661
Real estate.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Stocks and bonds.....	47,600	190,400	190,400	321,000
Specie.....	51,571	55,892	56,816	63,230
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	181,744	160,766	184,858	184,551
Cash items.....	16,688	13,643	17,033	11,579
Add for cents.....	2	3	2	3
Total resources	\$3,854,696	\$3,978,010	\$3,897,744	\$3,934,017
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Surplus fund.....	377,565	355,261	372,128	354,633
Due depositors on demand	2,659,234	2,811,187	2,687,524	2,671,944
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	517,896	511,561	538,091	607,438
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	2
Total liabilities	\$3,854,696	\$3,978,010	\$3,897,744	\$3,934,017

THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL BANK.

G. BARRETT RICH, *President.*

(Organized 1850.)

FREDRICK L. DANFORTH, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$787,001	\$891,036	\$960,591	\$806,786
Overdrafts.....	485	112	427	3,922
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	198,147	199,498	178,112	363,180
Real estate.....	2,525	2,525	2,593	2,857
Stocks and bonds.....	8,103	8,103	8,103	8,103
Specie.....	6,311	9,795	11,082	15,195
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	56,973	74,551	74,184	84,314
Cash items.....	11,819	64,678	7,355	17,552
Loss and expense account.....	3,017	4,416	5,615	7,343
Add for cents.....	4	4	3	4
Total resources.....	\$1,074,385	\$1,254,718	\$1,248,065	\$1,309,256
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Surplus fund.....	72,769	68,006	79,089	67,757
Undivided profits.....	10,328	14,644	11,998	12,173
Due depositors on demand.....	733,823	883,310	856,102	931,400
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	7,464	38,756	50,875	47,924
Add for cents.....	1	2	1	2
Total liabilities.....	\$1,074,385	\$1,254,718	\$1,248,065	\$1,309,256

CANAL STREET BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

ANTONIO RASINES, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

JAMES BLAIR, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$462,035	\$435,252	\$474,829	\$503,776
Due from directors	32,000	30,775	7,500	17,500
Overdrafts	291	21	130	93
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	122,064	31,857	49,312	30,065
Stocks and bonds	1,237	46,462	46,462	46,462
Specie	10,402	2,139	1,540	3,530
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	78,080	55,586	59,848	51,504
Cash items	39,929	38,742	56,622	78,278
Loss and expense account	22,119	5,298	11,813	17,670
Assets not included in any of the above heads	4,499	4,499	4,799	4,799
Add for cents	3	4	4	4
Total resources	\$772,659	\$650,635	\$712,859	\$753,681
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Undivided profits	28,247	11,387	18,654	27,236
Due depositors on demand	624,391	529,248	584,204	621,444
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	10,000			
Due treasurer of the State of New York	10,020	10,000	10,000	5,000
Add for cents	1		1	1
Total liabilities	\$772,659	\$650,635	\$712,859	\$753,681

THE BANK OF CAPE VINCENT — CAPE VINCENT.

ERASTUS H. BURNHAM, *President.*

(Organized 1885.)

S. S. BLOCK, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$48,946	\$44,421	\$41,789	42,969
Due from directors.....	6,500	7,741	5,000	4,180
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	3,323	6	4,557	13,704
Stocks and bonds.....	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,225
Specie .....	.....	263	.....	2,458
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	1,733	2,382	1,720	2,635
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	637	637	637	637
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total resources.....	\$62,365	\$56,676	\$54,929	\$67,809
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	6,528	7,513	4,641	5,635
Due depositors on demand.....	27,738	22,630	24,442	36,293
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	2,823	1,367	399	880
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	275	165	446	.....
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$62,365	\$56,676	\$54,929	\$67,809

THE CATARACT BANK — NIAGARA FALLS.

PETER A. PORTER, *President.*

(Organized 1877.)

DELANCEY RANKINE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$839,346	\$888,852	\$963,599	\$1,041,397
Due from directors.....	50,050	90,700	110,430	37,625
Overdrafts.....	532	437	1,394	3,530
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	230,714	204,249	248,001	218,050
Real estate.....	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Stocks and bonds.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	46,000
Specie.....	4,244	3,606	3,326	5,633
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks,	19,411	41,208	47,022	34,346
Cash items.....	460	2,572	5,060	5,767
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	4,500	4,000	4,000	3,369
Add for cents.....	2	2	3	3
Total resources.....	\$1,195,259	\$1,281,626	\$1,428,835	\$1,430,720
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Surplus fund.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Undivided profits.....	42,562	37,582	53,022	42,473
Due depositors on demand.....	787,979	881,234	981,798	984,325
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	14,717	12,809	34,014	35,921
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....			10,000	6,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....				12,000
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$1,195,259	\$1,281,626	\$1,428,835	\$1,430,720

S. S. LAING, *President.*
BANK OF CATTARAUGUS — CATTARAUGUS.
(Organized 1892.)
F. E. JOHNSON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$174,654	\$181,760
Due from directors.....	11,563	12,911
Overdrafts.....	508	514
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	17,443	15,257
Real estate.....	5,500	5,500
Bonds and mortgages.....	197	667
Stocks and bonds	4,169	1,167
Specie.....	2,135	2,903
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	4,723	7,841
Loss and expense account.....	1,618	904
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	900	900
Add for cents.....	3	3
Total resources.....	\$223,413	\$230,327
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$33,000	\$33,000
Surplus fund.....	1,000	1,000
Undivided profits.....	5,077	7,228
Due depositors on demand.....	174,688	182,124
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	4,647	3,974
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	5,000	3,000
Add for cents.....	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$223,413	\$230,327

THE CENTRAL BANK OF ROCHESTER.

SAMUEL WILDER, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

GEO. WILDER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of Condition [March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$666,273	\$706,662	\$735,577	\$920,088
Due from directors.....	54,132	58,004	51,949	41,575
Overdrafts.....	280	3,759	1,408	1,459
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	100,182	73,283	73,602	116,608
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,167	1,157	1,147
Specie.....	25,165	7,844	13,010	15,712
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks,	18,871	11,250	19,471	12,911
Cash items.....	6,956	10,786	7,391	11,551
Loss and expense account.....	16,874	2,653	7,219	2,898
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	3,300	3,500	4,087	4,087
Add for cents.....	4	4	3	4
Total resources.....	\$893,037	\$878,912	\$914,874	\$1,128,040
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
Undivided profits.....	78,057	17,783	29,005	26,666
Due depositors on demand.....	665,138	700,620	688,303	945,297
Due to trust companies, State national and private banks and brokers :	8,740	9,499	632	5,055
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	41,100	1,007	46,932	1,020
Add for cents.....	2	3	2	2
Total liabilities.....	\$893,037	\$878,912	\$914,874	\$1,128,040

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY — WHITE PLAINS.

WILLIAM H. ALBRO, *President.*

(Organized 1868.)

HOWARD E. FOSTER, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

105

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$251,360	\$333,137	\$233,942	\$256,788
Due from directors	13,000	3,500	18,000	27,000
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	61,372	21,657	121,644	75,908
Real estate	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Stocks and bonds	147,500	147,500	193,500	193,500
Specie.....	3,046	2,432	2,483	2,739
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks,	21,000	22,443	17,594	27,494
Cash items	242	39	355	243
Loss and expense account.....	4,826	2,056	3,742	1,581
Assets not included in any of the above heads	12,125	11,000	11,023	9,161
Add for cents.....	1	2	3	2
Total resources	\$529,472	\$558,766	\$617,286	\$609,416
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	27,000	30,000	30,000	33,000
Undivided profits.....	10,532	5,024	11,137	5,245
Due depositors on demand	377,225	415,926	452,716	458,563
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	14,714	7,815	23,432	12,577
Amount due not included in any of the above heads .....	.....	.....	.....	30
Add for cents....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$529,472	\$558,766	\$617,286	\$609,416

THE BANK OF CHATEAUGAY — CHATEAUGAY.

E. B. SMITH, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

GEORGE HAWKINS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$76,742	\$74,576	\$82,461	\$84,036
Due from directors	8,009	4,560	3,004	3,634
Overdrafts	206	529	443	670
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	5,835	2,871	300	9,480
Real estate	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667
Bonds and mortgages	4,488	5,094	7,769	8,820
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	4,056	4,363	3,865	3,678
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	6,299	5,587	4,199	4,688
Cash items	2,344	628	549	3,690
Loss and expense account	2,243	332	980	1,842
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1,645	1,645	1,606	1,606
Add for cents	5	4	5	5
Total resources	\$114,539	\$102,856	\$107,848	\$124,816
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund	6,009	6,009	9,654	9,654
Undivided profits	5,714	4,562	2,613	3,909
Due depositors on demand	72,236	67,004	65,696	85,041
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	79	279	1,883	710
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	5,500	.....	3,000	500
Add for cents	1	2	2	2
Total liabilities	\$114,539	\$102,856	\$107,848	\$124,816

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF ARCADE — ARCADE.

J. D. CASE, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

J. D. COLBORN, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

107

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$134,514	\$134,569	\$136,981	\$154,670
Due from directors	6,150	3,360	3,266	475
Overdrafts	41	275	531	50
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	22,169	20,015	17,809	18,202
Real estate	7,000	7,000	7,397	7,000
Stocks and bonds	1,228	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	2,791	1,938	2,268	4,163
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	6,040	3,455	2,687	4,667
Cash items				26
Loss and expense account	2,179	107	779	1,777
Assets not included in any of the above heads	750			
Add for cents	3	2	4	2
Total resources	\$182,865	\$171,721	\$172,722	\$192,032
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Surplus fund	4,500	5,500	5,500	7,000
Undivided profits	6,831	2,863	4,851	4,467
Due depositors on demand	141,533	133,357	132,370	150,565
Add for cents	1	1	1	
Total liabilities	\$182,865	\$171,721	\$172,722	\$192,032

CITIZENS' BANK OF BUFFALO — BUFFALO.

JOSEPH BLOCK, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

IRVING E. WATERS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$446,475	\$586,152	\$634,953	\$739,989
Due from directors	54,458	5,250	7,500	5,450
Overdrafts	1,362	901	257	1,194
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	132,664	215,147	166,645	202,079
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	28,575	19,826	23,260	19,173
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks,	13,528	33,555	38,346	43,711
Cash items	10,738	11,217	8,466	17,208
Loss and expense account	4,501	4,121	3,291	5,267
Assets not included in any of the above heads	3,522	2,929	3,163	3,588
Add for cents	3	2	2	2
Total resources	\$696,826	\$880,100	\$886,883	\$1,038,661
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Undivided profits	27,034	31,986	39,245	46,636
Due depositors on demand	562,241	730,928	726,461	861,158
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	7,550	17,186	21,177	30,866
Add for cents	1	.....	.....	1
Total liabilities	\$696,826	\$880,100	\$886,883	\$1,038,661

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF DANSVILLE—DANSVILLE.

GEORGE A. SWEET, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

F. FIELDER, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

109

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$113, 164	\$137, 205	\$131, 878	\$134, 565
Due from directors.....	.....	700	5, 376	4, 242
Overdrafts.....	.....	725	.....	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers, Real estate.....	34, 680	8, 261	13, 732	18, 276
Bonds and mortgages.....	7, 418	7, 829	7, 962	7, 850
Stocks and bonds.....	4, 639	4, 639	4, 639	4, 614
Specie.....	1, 170	1, 170	1, 170	1, 150
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.. Cash items.....	4, 376	5, 779	4, 210	5, 674
Loss and expense account.....	7, 448	4, 522	7, 979	6, 256
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	823	714	602	360
Add for cents.....	1, 702	633	1, 942	471
	67	74	137	137
	3	4	5	2
Total resources.....	\$175, 490	\$172, 255	\$179, 632	\$183, 597
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50, 000	\$50, 000	\$50, 000	\$50, 000
Surplus fund.....	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000
Undivided profits.....	7, 557	6, 442	8, 484	6, 420
Due depositors on demand.....	103, 954	110, 668	116, 147	122, 156
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.. Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Add for cents.....	8, 978	144	.....	.....
	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$175, 490	\$172, 255	\$179, 632	\$183, 597

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF PERRY, N. Y.—PERRY.

M. H. OLIN, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

C. M. SMITH, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$89,306	\$84,536	\$75,819	\$76,652
Due from directors	16,000	14,100	8,400	19,121
Overdrafts . . . . .	.....	23	128	69
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers, Bonds and mortgages	14,687	14,030	37,600	24,731
Stocks and bonds	1,772	1,722	1,722	2,047
Specie	1,140	1,130	1,120	1,110
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	646	984	778	961
Cash items	5,111	4,924	5,140	4,558
Loss and expense account	34	1,502	125	1,740
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1,656	359	879	1,265
Add for cents	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000
	3	3	2	3
Total resources	\$131,455	\$124,313	\$132,713	\$133,257
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Surplus fund	3,650	4,850	4,850	4,850
Undivided profits	4,911	1,386	2,644	3,869
Due depositors on demand	72,893	68,076	75,219	74,538
Add for cents	1	1	.....	.....
Total liabilities	\$131,455	\$124,313	\$132,713	\$133,257

THE CITIZENS' BANK—WAVERLY.

(Organized 1874.)

J. THEODORE SAWYER, *President.*

F. A. SAWYER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$146,103	\$143,138	\$138,503	\$131,633
Due from directors.....	2,403	1,950	150	1,150
Overdrafts.....	6,168	1,032	873	1,751
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	42,149	56,485	21,194	13,127
Real estate.....	43,845	42,545	42,545	42,545
Bonds and mortgages.....	14,540	14,040	13,290	13,090
Stocks and bonds.....	21,000	29,000	29,000	26,000
Specie.....	2,304	3,634	4,203	1,122
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	17,885	10,649	10,130	5,319
Cash items.....	155	890	446	2,232
Loss and expense account.....	5,219	929	2,090	3,605
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	6,940	8,433	8,433	8,262
Add for cents.....	5	4	4	2
Total resources.....	\$308,716	\$312,729	\$270,861	\$249,838
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits.....	17,374	12,824	14,409	16,019
Due depositors on demand.....	232,000	243,756	202,131	182,839
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	9,341	6,149	4,320	980
Add for cents.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$308,716	\$312,729	\$270,861	\$249,838

CLINTON BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

F. E. PITKIN, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

F. S. HYATT, *Cashier.*

	Statement of condition Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition Sept. 22, 1892.
RESOURCES.				
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$724,302	\$673,611	\$701,353	\$760,511
Due from directors	28,117	47,051	48,488	51,000
Overdrafts	1,839	553	1,140	1,181
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	268,459	287,579	241,396	204,773
Stocks and bonds	1,275	1,275	78,890	78,890
Specie	2,304	4,968	2,840	1,247
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks,	47,351	80,030	55,841	82,018
Cash items	76,114	119,333	91,663	49,902
Loss and expense account	27,733	11,849	19,334	11,677
Assets not included in any of the above heads	8,402	8,402	8,402	8,402
Add for cents	3	5	2	3
Total resources	\$1,185,899	\$1,234,656	\$1,249,349	\$1,249,604
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Surplus fund	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Undivided profits	23,129	166	8,583	1,072
Due depositors on demand	761,804	879,155	859,047	868,078
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers,	50,004	5	1,217	20,000
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	.....	.....	30,000	10,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	960	5,328	500	453
Add for cents	2	2	2	1
Total liabilities	\$1,185,899	\$1,234,656	\$1,249,349	\$1,249,604

THE COLONIAL BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

ISAAC W. WHITE, *President.*

(Organized 1892.)

S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

113

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$67,967	\$180,256	\$167,884
Overdrafts	64
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	140,278	55,773	40,347
Stocks and bonds	1,000	44,222	88,628
Specie.....	887	6,548	4,337
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	10,491	7,843	9,641
Cash items	3,999	7,327	9,363
Loss and expense account.....	301	3,116	6,415
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	8,170	10,787	9,806
Add for cents.....	3	4	4
Total resources	\$233,096	\$315,876	\$336,489
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	25,000	25,000	25,000
Undivided profits.....	1,413	4,569	8,701
Due depositors on demand	106,282	185,557	202,769
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	400	750	18
Add for cents.....	1	.....	1
Total liabilities	\$233,096	\$315,876	\$336,489

COLUMBIA BANK—NEW YORK CITY.

JOSEPH FOX, *President.*

(Organized 1883.)

DAVID H. ROWLAND, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,856,494	\$1,926,525	\$1,893,587	\$1,953,595
Due from directors.....	105,550	75,750	124,050	112,050
Overdrafts.....	5,130	2,681	3,093	4,121
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	1,070,509	287,000	516,411	231,957
Real estate.....	60,598	68,095	93,372	107,022
Bonds and mortgages.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Stocks and bonds.....	311,877	355,671	354,671	354,671
Specie.....	7,857	4,016	15,445	9,852
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	125,193	90,936	132,964	76,380
Cash items.....	167	270	258	7,884
Loss and expense account.....	3,954	590	28	1,406
Add for cents.....	5	3	2	3
Total resources.....	\$3,587,334	\$2,851,537	\$3,173,881	\$2,898,941
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Surplus fund.....	250,000	260,000	260,000	275,000
Undivided profits.....	18,762	9,648	23,104	11,124
Due depositors on demand.....	2,866,700	2,085,070	2,422,971	2,200,750
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	26,032	70,386	61,364	35,338
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	75,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	25,838	26,431	6,441	1,728
Add for cents.....	2	2	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$3,587,334	\$2,851,537	\$3,173,881	\$2,898,941

JAMES R. SMITH, *President.*

THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN BUFFALO — BUFFALO.

M. F. WARREN, *Cashier.*

(Organized 1873.)

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$2,513,565	\$2,335,467	\$2,390,871	\$2,467,872
Due from directors.....	15,000	41,997	65,160	40,000
Overdrafts.....	498	997	647	985
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	438,798	779,801	686,772	710,948
Real estate.....	.....	63,242	25,363	74,200
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	60,000	60,000
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	104,993	90,630	81,475	152,224
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	84,722	118,170	127,136	100,905
Cash items.....	11,311	20,934	10,030	22,102
Add for cents.....	2	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$3,169,889	\$3,452,241	\$3,448,457	\$3,630,239
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	320,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Undivided profits.....	88,951	55,483	81,225	67,489
Due depositors on demand.....	1,975,418	2,121,798	2,241,747	2,295,029
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	566,519	705,959	556,484	707,720
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	19,000	19,000	19,000	10,000
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$3,169,889	\$3,452,241	\$3,448,457	\$3,630,239

COMMERCIAL BANK—BROOKLYN.

SETH L. KEENEY, *President.*

(Organized 1868.)

J. J. VAIL, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$899,537	\$939,913	\$935,346	\$920,441
Due from directors.....	65,760	47,827	56,620	52,836
Overdrafts.....	915	692	1,319	1,237
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	56,699	19,841	144,461	57,617
Real estate.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Stocks and bonds.....	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Specie.....	5,460	4,490	5,309	7,028
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	60,616	43,546	63,614	54,109
Cash items.....	95,574	34,884	76,103	43,867
Loss and expense account.....	9,464	5,381	11,062	2,747
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	11,925	11,925	11,925	11,925
Add for cents.....	3	3	3	2
Total resources.....	\$1,345,953	\$1,248,502	\$1,445,762	\$1,291,809
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$108,000
Undivided profits.....	114,818	105,550	113,718	107,425
Due depositors on demand.....	1,092,193	979,489	1,223,690	1,075,347
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	727	60	55	120
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	30,000	55,000	.....	.....
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	213	403	297	916
Add for cents.....	2	.....	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$1,345,953	\$1,248,502	\$1,445,762	\$1,291,809

COMMERCIAL BANK — ROCHESTER.

CHARLES H. BABCOCK, *President.*

(Organized 1875.)

CHARLES F. POND, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,026,691	\$1,109,025	\$1,104,854	\$1,219,218
Due from directors.....	2,137	.....	.....	5,135
Overdrafts.....	5,844	859	3,333	3,013
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	170,953	156,787	249,463	169,510
Real estate	32,000	32,000	32,000	35,551
Stocks and bonds	17,200	8,000	8,000	8,000
Specie.....	13,060	11,649	19,507	14,002
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	23,103	41,199	38,239	44,981
Cash items.....	33,902	26,955	21,134	28,723
Loss and expense account	10,382	3,904	8,872	7,525
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	.....	173	.....
Add for cents.....	1	4	2	3
Total resources.....	\$1,335,273	\$1,390,382	\$1,485,577	\$1,535,661
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Undivided profits.....	57,002	47,383	62,237	64,423
Due depositors on demand	890,897	1,005,374	1,078,593	1,141,937
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	82,373	37,624	44,746	29,300
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$1,335,273	\$1,390,382	\$1,485,577	\$1,535,661

COMMERCIAL BANK — SYRACUSE.

HENRY J. MOWRY, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

ANTHONY LAMB, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$535,060	\$558,721	\$577,658	\$769,904
Due from directors .....	.....	47,197	46,668	19,564
Overdrafts	15,079	.....	18	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	126,637	154,453	266,039	225,376
Stocks and bonds	1,207	1,207	1,000	1,000
Specie	16,042	14,050	14,691	18,781
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	14,030	12,509	38,582	33,206
Cash items.....	3,016	3,554	10,982	4,146
Loss and expense account.....	7,419	2,329	5,464	2,396
Assets not included in any of the above heads	971	971	971	971
Add for cents.	2	3	4	3
Total resources	\$719,463	\$794,994	\$962,077	\$1,075,347
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Undivided profits.....	20,428	19,052	27,981	32,067
Due depositors on demand	346,575	403,204	631,692	590,904
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	101,349	120,198	41,996	168,514
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	1,109	2,538	10,407	33,859
Add for cents.....	2	2	1	3
Total liabilities.....	\$719,463	\$794,994	\$962,077	\$1,075,347

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

WILLIAM A. NASH, *President.*

(Organized 1853.)

LOFTIN LOVE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$7,697,394	\$8,161,412	\$8,469,184	\$6,796,836
Due from directors	249,600	195,400	162,675	166,000
Overdrafts	41	3	152	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	256,266	282,887	326,454	363,195
Real estate	78,000	89,183	91,433	78,000
Bonds and mortgages	.....	164,000	179,500	124,500
Stocks and bonds	3,966	3,966	121,850	164,228
Specie	1,289,788	2,023,003	1,889,997	950,983
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	384,361	319,497	312,313	474,121
Cash items	1,848,846	1,344,035	1,408,363	1,166,479
Loss and expense account	34,325	5,251	21,541	5,061
Add for cents	2	2	4	2
Total resources	\$11,842,589	\$12,588,639	\$12,983,466	\$10,289,405
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Undivided profits	245,224	234,634	316,639	236,730
Due depositors on demand	8,374,837	8,425,944	8,565,745	7,198,709
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	967,039	1,666,673	2,013,290	850,639
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	255,488	261,388	87,790	3,326
Add for cents	1	.....	2	1
Total liabilities	\$11,842,589	\$12,588,639	\$12,983,466	\$10,289,405

DOBBS FERRY BANK — DOBBS FERRY.

JAMES DEWITT WILDE, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

GEORGE C. TODD, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$48,689	\$27,791	\$36,479	\$44,462
Due from directors	20,445	12,789	17,335	10,768
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	42,150	82,602	40,465	49,561
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Stocks and bonds.....	66,985	107,478	109,552	122,018
Specie.....	676	2,345	2,425	3,129
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	9,000	11,401	10,000	9,000
Cash items.....	85	.....	.....	.....
Loss and expense account.....	4,941	1,309	2,625	3,670
Add for cents.....	4	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$192,975	\$245,718	\$218,884	\$250,611
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits.....	8,651	6,861	9,717	9,287
Due depositors on demand.....	126,958	187,363	150,975	176,977
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	7,365	1,373	8,191	14,346
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	119	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	1	2	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$192,975	\$245,718	\$218,884	\$250,611

DUNDEE STATE BANK — DUNDEE.

GEORGE P. LORD, *President.*

(Organized 1882.)

H. J. YOUNG, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$67, 073	\$68, 845	\$59, 516	\$57, 402
Due from directors.....	15, 500	2, 500	7, 880	7, 000
Overdrafts.....	712	476	609	1, 546
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	22, 310	24, 138	24, 124	27, 184
Real estate.....	644	644	644	644
Bonds and mortgages.....	34, 938	47, 957	39, 855	40, 555
Stocks and bonds.....	2, 800	1, 900	1, 900	1, 900
Specie.....	982	1, 206	2, 310	794
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	9, 197	3, 788	8, 457	4, 785
Cash items.....	1, 445	1, 726	1, 767	1, 524
Loss and expense account.....	827	2, 180	2, 744	3, 199
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1, 000	1, 000	1, 030	1, 030
Add for cents.....	3	3	3	2
Total resources.....	\$157, 431	\$156, 363	\$150, 839	\$147, 565
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50, 000	\$50, 000	\$50, 000	\$50, 000
Undivided profits.....	10, 540	11, 729	11, 080	11, 875
Due depositors on demand.....	96, 478	94, 510	89, 758	84, 594
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	413	124	.....	1, 095
Add for cents ..	.....	.....	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$157, 431	\$156, 363	\$150, 839	\$147, 565

THE BANK OF EAST AURORA — EAST AURORA.

H. W. RICHARDSON, *President.*

(Organized 1882.)

HENRY H. PIERSONS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$249,678	\$265,020	\$280,310	\$293,400
Due from directors	25,388	28,316	38,292	30,817
Overdrafts	16	83	380	229
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	85,777	71,304	79,210	56,311
Real estate	12,539	12,539	13,645	13,645
Bonds and mortgages	24,156	25,113	32,880	31,372
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	4,329	9,283	6,395	6,478
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	9,041	1,165	5,397	8,661
Cash items	87	12	283	4
Loss and expense account	11	661	2,488	157
Assets not included in any of the above heads	212	.....	.....	20
Add for cents	4	4	4	4
Total resources	\$412,238	\$414,500	\$460,314	\$442,098
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Undivided profits	34,117	35,384	41,241	32,745
Due depositors on demand	348,120	349,115	389,072	379,338
Amount due not included in any of the above heads .....	.....	.....	.....	15
Add for cents	1	1	1	.....
Total liabilities	\$412,238	\$414,500	\$460,314	\$442,098

THE EAST SIDE BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS R. MANNERS, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

WILLIAM B. NIVIN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$366,405	\$398,382	\$474,158	\$521,835
Due from directors.....	61,480	62,100	84,009	75,184
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	116,883	101,771	147,114	135,833
Stocks and bonds.....	1,242	1,242	1,242	1,242
Specie.....	7,116	5,281	12,069	8,778
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	18,507	18,290	21,148	24,708
Cash items.....	1,343	984	1,135	2,604
Loss and expense account.....	3,640	4,246	3,859	4,843
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	10,500	10,500	10,800	10,800
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	4
Total resources.....	\$587,118	\$602,798	\$755,536	\$785,831
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Undivided profits.....	7,503	10,470	15,369	21,612
Due depositors on demand.....	453,804	467,032	614,940	578,537
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	523	295	151	562
Due Treasurer of the State of New York.....				25,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	286		73	35,118
Add for cents.....	2	1	3	2
Total liabilities.....	\$587,118	\$602,798	\$755,536	\$785,831

ELEVENTH WARD BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

HENRY STEERS, *President.*

(Organized 1867.)

CHAS. E. BROWN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,077,581	\$1,159,335	\$1,147,742	\$1,168,420
Due from directors.....	84,657	79,623	72,723	77,898
Overdrafts.....	56	123	60	87
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	83,533	156,283	235,420	172,673
Real estate.....	46,075	46,075	46,075	46,075
Stocks and bonds.....	69,300	59,125	59,125	59,125
Specie.....	24,795	24,815	49,831	52,469
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	95,317	133,032	117,007	159,873
Cash items.....	62,581	74,915	53,959	115,807
Loss and expense account.....	12,237	5,574	13,013	5,714
Add for cents.....	2	4	3	3
Total resources.....	\$1,556,134	\$1,738,904	\$1,794,958	\$1,858,144
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Undivided profits.....	217,105	218,048	233,738	230,712
Due depositors on demand.....	1,238,860	1,420,743	1,461,128	1,526,971
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	168	112	92	461
Add for cents.....	1	1		
Total liabilities.....	\$1,556,134	\$1,738,904	\$1,794,958	\$1,858,144

THE BANK OF ELLICOTTVILLE — ELLICOTTVILLE.

E. S. STEWART, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

C. A. CASE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$155,822	\$157,472	\$177,408
Due from directors.....	32,166	7,629	8,775
Overdrafts.....	2,807	2,323	3,064
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	8,668	15,542	15,822
Real estate.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bonds and mortgages.....	1,075
Stocks and bonds.....	3,888	3,888	3,888
Specie.....	1,859	1,728	1,256
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	3,471	7,034	8,000
Cash items.....	34	642	310
Loss and expense account.....	360	1,525	2,743
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	2,800	2,800	2,800
Add for cents.....	3	4	4
Total resources.....	\$213,878	\$202,587	\$227,145
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	4,029	4,029	4,029
Undivided profits.....	2,597	4,026	6,635
Due depositors on demand.....	171,557	161,781	184,836
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	10,694	7,750	6,643
Add for cents.....	1	1	2
Total liabilities.....	\$213,878	\$202,587	\$227,145

EMPIRE STATE BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

JAMES W. CONROW, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

CHARLES H. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$881,126	\$981,512	\$1,135,705	\$900,427
Due from directors	87,100	75,000	59,750	80,600
Overdrafts .....	.....	.....	.....	3,721
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	354,970	305,946	451,578	343,850
Stocks and bonds	1,000	25,250	25,250	1,000
Specie	10,908	10,337	13,126	18,738
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	126,354	123,297	212,575	133,329
Cash items	106,709	67,510	103,202	102,845
Loss and expense account	14,583	23,651	30,463	855
Assets not included in any of the above heads	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Add for cents	1	2	2	2
Total resources	\$1,592,751	\$1,622,505	\$2,041,651	\$1,595,367
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Surplus fund	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Undivided profits	36,565	55,012	61,511	45,255
Due depositors on demand	1,245,432	1,248,127	1,601,528	1,229,769
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	10,715	19,347	23,539	18,960
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	38	17	55,071	1,382
Add for cents	1	2	2	1
Total liabilities	\$1,592,751	\$1,622,505	\$2,041,651	\$1,595,367

JOHN JOHNSTON, *President.*

EXCHANGE BANK — CLAYTON.
(Organized 1884.)

ROBERT P. GRANT, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$119,917	\$118,203	\$128,380	\$112,403
Due from directors.....	304	304	304	140
Overdrafts.....	446	280	561	563
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	22,213	18,137	16,659	79,970
Bonds and mortgages	1,800	1,800	1,000	1,000
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	337	152	380	1,062
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	8,138	10,156	9,004	12,102
Cash items.....	76	67	86	133
Loss and expense account.....	953	344	915	415
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,090	1,010	1,010	1,010
Add for cents.....	3	3	4	2
Total resources.....	\$156,277	\$151,456	\$159,303	\$209,800
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Surplus fund.....	13,600	14,000	14,000	14,000
Undivided profits	3,749	2,499	4,229	3,735
Due depositors on demand.....	98,549	94,600	100,735	151,638
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	68	68	78	57
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	309	287	259	368
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	2
Total liabilities.....	\$156,277	\$151,456	\$159,303	\$209,800

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF BUFFALO — BUFFALO.

E. G. SPAULDING, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

E. R. SPAULDING, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,500,733	\$1,385,262	\$1,432,265	\$1,623,425
Due from directors.....	.....	8,000	13,000	6,500
Overdrafts.....	68	15	5	1,041
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	239,860	509,279	473,887	389,364
Bonds and mortgages.....	750	750	750	750
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Specie.....	13,220	32,950	23,018	16,991
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	180,631	151,047	136,692	146,120
Cash items.....	11,503	5,364	5,286	8,979
Loss and expense account.....	688	911	592	994
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	2	3	2	3
Total resources.....	\$1,951,455	\$2,097,581	\$2,086,497	\$2,196,167
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Undivided profits.....	108,410	106,747	119,440	113,270
Due depositors on demand.....	1,388,527	1,471,076	1,519,020	1,614,253
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	154,517	219,757	147,969	168,444
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	.....	67	200
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$1,951,455	\$2,097,581	\$2,086,497	\$2,196,167

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK — FORT PLAIN.

JOHN A. ZOLLER, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

STAFFORD MOSHER, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

129

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$269,737	\$272,471	\$271,467	\$285,871
Due from directors	14,534	10,212	10,213	10,576
Overdrafts	158	121	173	533
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	35,058	75,884	51,371	52,685
Real estate	1,922	13,191	15,076	21,956
Stocks and bonds	2,274	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	1,913	4,755	4,349	3,983
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	8,126	15,247	20,147	13,403
Cash items	606	734	1,083	404
Loss and expense account	2,684	1,290	2,354	688
Assets not included in any of the above heads	2,836	2,836	2,836	2,836
Add for cents	4	4	4	4
Total resources	\$339,852	\$397,745	\$380,073	\$393,939
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Surplus fund	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Undivided profits	24,134	23,185	26,616	26,160
Due depositors on demand	194,261	252,719	229,190	248,107
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	.....	.....	.....	6,525
Due treasurer of the State of New York	21,000	21,000	21,000	11,500
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	456	841	3,266	1,646
Add for cents	1	.....	1	1
Total liabilities	\$339,852	\$397,745	\$380,073	\$393,939

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK — JAMESTOWN.

C. H. GIFFORD, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

GEORGE S. GIFFORD, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$223,517	\$254,887	\$268,790	\$269,414
Due from directors	4,755	8,005	9,075	16,660
Overdrafts	1,154	733	2,486	1,331
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	18,374	20,261	23,902	10,400
Real estate .....	.....	202	202	202
Stocks and bonds	1,850	2,350	1,850	1,850
Specie	9,271	11,757	5,928	6,610
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	3,233	853	1,034	1,178
Cash items	4,077	2,177	3,801	5,396
Loss and expense account	7,507	.....	.....	.....
Assets not included in any of the above heads	2,178	2,168	2,158	2,148
Add for cents	4	4	2	3
Total resources	\$275,920	\$303,397	\$319,228	\$315,192
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Undivided profits	11,486	5,954	7,216	9,643
Due depositors on demand	159,611	187,342	195,657	199,314
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers ..	823	100	1,354	234
Due treasurer of the State of New York .....	.....	.....	.....	6,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	4,000	10,000	15,000	.....
Add for cents .....	.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$275,920	\$303,397	\$319,228	\$315,192

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF SPENCER — SPENCER.

THOMAS BROCK, *President.*

(Organized 1884.)

M. D. FISHER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$51,045	\$55,625	\$59,089	\$63,745
Due from directors	5,000	2,500	2,800	3,300
Overdrafts	200	.....	.....	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	6,534	12,559	10,832	8,388
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	183	338	246	1,135
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	9,041	5,057	6,424	10,362
Loss and expense account	1,437	430	715	1,156
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Add for cents	2	1	2	2
Total resources	\$75,542	\$78,610	\$82,208	\$90,188
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Undivided profits	2,942	2,193	2,978	3,868
Due depositors on demand	42,599	46,416	49,230	56,319
Add for cents	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities	\$75,542	\$78,610	\$82,208	\$90,188

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' STATE BANK — ONEIDA.

LORING MUNROE, *President.*

(Organized 1892.)

E. E. COE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$83,588
Due from directors.....	5,777
Overdrafts.....	43
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	6,886
Stocks and bonds.....	1,165
Specie.....	555
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	6,156
Cash items.....	723
Loss and expense account.....	1,012
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	245
Add for cents.....	4
Total resources.....	\$106,154
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000
Undivided profits.....	1,766
Due depositors on demand.....	52,284
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	2,103
Add for cents.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$106,154

FAR ROCKAWAY BANK — FAR ROCKAWAY.

P. N. DAVENPORT, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

SAMUEL R. SMITH, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$173,307	\$176,944	\$167,099	\$264,659
Due from directors.....	13,300	14,900	14,100	19,900
Overdrafts.....	.....	2,160	2,632	3,192
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	32,907	31,580	23,214	42,437
Real estate.....	17,158	17,158	17,373	17,380
Bonds and mortgages.....	43,550	37,225	51,200	52,765
Stocks and bonds.....	19,261	19,261	19,261	1,261
Specie.....	4,701	2,885	2,710	9,369
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	9,464	10,400	12,326	11,785
Cash items.....	6,516	209	3,708	1,332
Loss and expense account.....	7,028	1,596	3,494	7,065
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	4,864	3,438	3,206	3,157
Add for cents.....	1	4	3	3
Total resources.....	\$332,057	\$317,760	\$320,326	\$434,305
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Undivided profits.....	17,557	2,994	6,261	13,433
Due depositors on demand.....	277,663	270,231	271,896	372,331
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	1,836	4,534	2,168	8,540
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$332,057	\$317,760	\$320,326	\$434,305

FIFTH AVENUE BANK — BROOKLYN.

A. P. WELLS, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

I. SIMONSON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$286,857	\$343,475	\$362,020	\$327,859
Due from directors	15,500	34,824	43,755	55,936
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	8,981	61,991	38,125	44,611
Real estate	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Stocks and bonds	26,970	26,970	46,651	46,651
Specie	2,616	1,984	2,958	2,293
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	17,016	15,753	20,010	26,607
Cash items	9,119	5,038	11,273	6,108
Loss and expense account	5,035	2,556	4,856	2,233
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1,500	1,509	1,500	1,500
Add for cents	2	4	4	3
Total resources	\$384,596	\$505,104	\$542,152	\$524,801
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Undivided profits	5,193	3,065	7,977	5,736
Due depositors on demand	228,193	334,015	383,077	367,820
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers ..	647	5,915	553	1,036
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors. . . .	505	.....	491	.....
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	56	12,108	53	208
Add for cents	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$384,596	\$505,104	\$542,152	\$524,801

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK.

A. S. FRISSELL, *President.*

(Organized 1875.)

FRANK DEAN, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

135

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$4,283,141	\$5,066,924	\$5,433,751	\$5,020,125
Due from directors	5,300	.....	51,029	88,444
Overdrafts	2,522	1,772	3,703	3,962
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	81,591	64,395	89,828	67,075
Real estate	232,066	232,066	232,066	232,066
Stocks and bonds	36,728	36,728	36,728	36,728
Specie	891,123	1,322,902	1,318,216	1,055,547
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	356,679	200,279	292,970	503,207
Cash items	185,490	259,998	144,029	155,196
Loss and expense account	5,855	.....	.....	.....
Assets not included in any of the above heads	53,000	23,000	43,000	29,000
Add for cents	2	1	3	3
Total resources	\$6,133,497	\$7,208,065	\$7,645,323	\$7,191,353
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	854,249	890,123	898,510	909,293
Due depositors on demand	5,179,032	6,216,139	6,635,746	6,175,777
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	215	1,802	11,066	6,281
Add for cents	1	1	1	2
Total liabilities	\$6,133,497	\$7,208,065	\$7,645,323	\$7,191,353

FLUSHING BANK — FLUSHING.

JOSEPH DYKES, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

W. H. D. NIMMO, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$147,656	\$80,440	\$118,812	\$117,165
Due from directors.....	8,000	2,700	6,330	3,200
Overdrafts.....	245	521	155	156
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	63,829	9,506	15,998	30,542
Stocks and bonds.....	10,620	192,432	182,307	209,307
Specie.....	2,208	2,344	3,252	5,225
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	14,705	12,317	18,045	25,873
Cash items.....	6,790	2,119	8,541	6,074
Loss and expense account.....	372	.....	.....	.....
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,840	1,840	1,840	840
Add for cents.....	3	2	2	3
Total resources.....	\$256,268	\$304,221	\$355,282	\$398,385
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Surplus fund.....	12,848	2,475	2,500	2,500
Undivided profits.....	1,369	1,560	3,254	5,421
Due depositors on demand.....	216,522	249,860	298,031	339,436
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	496	324	1,497	998
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	31	.....	.....	29
Add for cents.....	2	2	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$256,268	\$304,221	\$355,282	\$398,385

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

GEORGE F. VAIL, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

WILLIAM J. WORRELL, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$425,908	\$422,891	\$437,873	\$491,152
Due from directors	16,000	53	44	207
Overdrafts	114,583	143,032	143,488	161,835
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	240,835	346,460	399,431	301,443
Stocks and bonds	9,150	10,909	5,115	13,832
Specie	46,112	62,291	59,085	45,735
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	854	661	1,420	588
Cash items	5,317	12,675	2,991	9,602
Loss and expense account	5,072	5,308	5,164	5,117
Assets not included in any of the above heads	2	2	3	3
Add for cents				
Total resources	\$863,835	\$1,004,282	\$1,054,614	\$1,029,514
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Undivided profits	4,958	14,447	5,724	16,430
Due depositors on demand	683,877	789,835	839,206	786,839
Due treasurer of the State of New York		25,000	25,000	50,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads			9,684	1,244
Add for cents				1
Total liabilities	\$863,835	\$1,004,282	\$1,054,614	\$1,029,514

THE FREEPORT BANK OF FREEPORT, QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y.

JOHN J. RANDALL, *President.*

(Organized 1892.)

WILLIAM S. HALL, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$8,750	\$58,749	\$71,703
Due from directors.....	3,399	3,000
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	36,739	11,339	7,251
Bonds and mortgages.....	1,600	8,500	7,450
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	4,000	4,000
Specie.....	212	109	432
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	3,958	4,224	3,613
Cash items.....	29	8
Loss and expense account.....	119	781	1,403
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	526	750	1,838
Add for cents.....	1	5	2
Total resources	\$52,905	\$91,885	\$100,700
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Undivided profits.....	212	1,355	2,788
Due depositors on demand.....	22,414	59,956	67,911
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	278	573	.....
Add for cents.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$52,905	\$91,885	\$100,700

FRONTIER BANK OF NIAGARA — SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

JACOB BINGENHEIMER, *President.*

(Organized 1892.)

HENRY C. PERCY, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$12,468	\$53,716
Due from directors	781	400
Overdrafts	41
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	41,516	9,768
Stocks and bonds	1,175	1,175
Specie	740	1,808
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	6,731	5,895
Cash items	3,423	2,297
Assets not included in any of the above heads.	2,258
Add for cents	2	3
Total resources	\$66,836	\$77,361
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits	153	824
Due depositors on demand	16,683	26,536
Add for cents	1
Total liabilities	\$66,836	\$77,361

WM. H. HAZZARD, *President.*

THE FULTON BANK — BROOKLYN.

(Organized 1869.)

JOHN A. NEXSEN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$833,079	\$932,330	\$1,041,228	\$885,696
Due from directors.....	62,100	46,500	40,500	26,000
Overdrafts.....	2,927	226	753	597
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	259,423	98,238	163,440	121,749
Real estate.....	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Bonds and mortgages.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Stocks and bonds.....	273,971	273,971	271,838	277,420
Specie.....	35,785	40,057	41,570	46,792
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	62,631	55,084	61,595	59,779
Cash items.....	33,791	48,092	43,801	45,612
Loss and expense account.....	2,399	.....	.....	.....
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	3	3	2	3
Total resources.....	\$1,627,109	\$1,555,501	\$1,725,727	\$1,525,739
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Undivided profits.....	224,560	208,221	214,211	210,433
Due depositors on demand.....	1,148,316	1,145,237	1,309,898	1,010,833
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers...	51,232	2,041	1,618	101,472
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000
Add for cents.....	1	2	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$1,627,109	\$1,555,501	\$1,725,727	\$1,525,739

THE GANSEVOORT BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

CHARLES H. PAUL, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

F. H. SKELDING, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$688,780	\$646,592	\$717,143	\$606,195
Due from directors.....	1,000	17,500	4,000	6,000
Overdrafts.....	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	92,454	200,439	106,050	149,114
Real estate.....	16,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Stocks and bonds.....	120,823	99,198	76,923	76,923
Specie.....	4,506	2,988	3,968	5,190
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	33,279	28,782	46,389	56,554
Cash items.....	87,335	77,002	88,004	91,793
Loss and expense account.....	4,214	3,458	8,947	3,280
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	3,880	4,114	4,114	4,114
Add for cents.....	4	3	4	3
Total resources.....	\$1,054,595	\$1,096,396	\$1,071,862	\$1,015,486
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Undivided profits.....	18,672	16,369	27,360	24,396
Due depositors on demand.....	764,312	732,613	797,892	760,996
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	.....	100,170	872	.....
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	50,000	25,000	25,000	10,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	1,611	2,243	737	93
Add for cents.....	.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$1,054,595	\$1,096,396	\$1,071,862	\$1,015,486

THE BANK OF GENESEE — BATAVIA.
(Organized 1888.)

A. N. COWDIN, President.

T. CARY, Cashier.

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$232,076	\$213,596	\$249,830	\$239,575
Due from directors	12,148	15,289	23,011	20,882
Overdrafts	1,516	1,089	2,287	2,757
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	9,193	38,907	7,293	12,005
Real estate	15,551	15,551	15,551	15,551
Bonds and mortgages	6,385	6,035	5,885	5,885
Stocks and bonds	1,495	2,320	1,000	1,000
Specie	1,446	3,387	3,276	2,903
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	7,007	4,812	6,420	7,653
Cash items	58	18	62	211
Assets not included in any of the above heads	400	400	400	400
Add for cents	3	3	2	3
Total resources	\$287,278	\$301,407	\$315,017	\$308,825
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Surplus fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
Undivided profits	3,015	3,251	5,458	1,635
Due depositors on demand	198,293	213,124	224,135	216,737
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	968	31	424	452
Add for cents	2	1	.....	1
Total liabilities	\$287,278	\$301,407	\$315,017	\$308,825

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

GEORGE SANDROCK, *President.*

(Organized 1882.)

HENRY W. BURT, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,132,735	\$1,162,569	\$899,366	\$1,034,008
Due from directors.....	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900
Overdrafts.....	373	776	1,017	502
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	255,564	646,707	812,245	428,256
Real estate.....	.....	8,275	9,300	21,217
Bonds and mortgages.....	24,000	26,792	26,369	24,905
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	5,943	5,184	7,165	2,358
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	128,789	190,879	78,243	98,001
Cash items.....	9,703	45,624	49,033	33,525
Loss and expense account.....	10,244	7,463	11,445	5,883
Add for cents.....	2	3	3	4
Total resources.....	\$1,578,253	\$2,105,172	\$1,905,086	\$1,659,559
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	100,000	100,000	126,678	.....
Undivided profits.....	34,617	28,841	.....	108,834
Due depositors on demand.....	1,023,636	1,523,536	1,313,189	1,236,497
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers...	195,000	227,793	240,218	100,726
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	13,500
Add for cents.....	.....	2	1	2
Total liabilities.....	\$1,578,253	\$2,105,172	\$1,905,086	\$1,659,559

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

HENRY ROCHOLL, *President.*

(Organized 1870.)

J. F. FREDERICKS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$2,697,502	\$2,774,787	\$2,750,745	\$2,823,875
Due from directors.....	99,100	99,100	105,500	88,000
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	203,698	251,132	289,935	278,137
Real estate.....	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Stocks and bonds.....	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Specie.....	417,548	495,254	685,943	322,676
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	173,468	366,434	197,386	311,160
Cash items.....	766,739	641,499	743,689	912,074
Loss and expense account.....	32,490	4,420	16,266	4,743
Add for cents.....	1	2	2	2
Total resources.....	\$4,415,946	\$4,658,028	\$4,814,866	\$4,766,067
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$750,000
Undivided profits.....	325,945	287,910	313,734	280,787
Due depositors on demand.....	3,049,955	3,378,400	3,575,805	3,491,821
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers....	289,973	241,309	175,234	232,017
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	72	407	92	11,441
Add for cents.....	1	2	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$4,415,946	\$4,658,028	\$4,814,866	\$4,766,067

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK OF ROCHESTER — ROCHESTER.

FREDERICK COOK, *President.*

(Organized 1875.)

FREDERIC P. ALLEN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,505,504	\$1,381,828	\$1,596,752	\$1,801,241
Due from directors.....	28,005	28,173	36,805	49,173
Overdrafts.....	2,456	5,052	7,529	3,127
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	110,180	156,002	214,781	404,863
Real estate.....	7,871	7,826	7,826	20,471
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250
Stocks and bonds.....	4,160	4,160	4,160	4,160
Specie.....	17,675	20,335	21,595	70,336
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	78,048	47,684	59,491	46,463
Cash items.....	12,285	12,261	11,963	12,604
Add for cents.....	3	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$1,766,187	\$1,663,324	\$1,960,905	\$2,413,691
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Undivided profits.....	35,910	45,434	64,163	70,105
Due depositors on demand.....	1,185,499	1,128,901	1,486,926	1,990,226
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	100,000	103,966	1,614	24,359
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	54,000	54,000	54,000	29,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	90,776	31,021	54,200	.....
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$1,766,187	\$1,663,324	\$1,960,905	\$2,413,691

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK OF TONAWANDA — TONAWANDA.

MARTIN RIESTERER, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

EDWARD G. RIESTERER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$574,912	\$596,069	\$708,668	\$724,444
Due from directors.....	3,044	2,000	1,192	3,600
Overdrafts.....	535	137	262	748
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	25,984	59,364	97,973	74,343
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	3,467	6,404	7,948	6,196
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	23,330	24,665	13,286	21,359
Cash items.....	2,900	2,804	3,976	2,684
Loss and expense account.....	7,957	4,877	9,633	4,712
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Add for cents.....	3	2	2	3
Total resources.....	\$647,132	\$701,322	\$847,930	\$844,089
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Undivided profits.....	24,446	20,439	32,584	31,709
Due depositors on demand.....	255,599	317,246	501,393	498,762
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	8,023	9,213	5,990	5,594
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	104,063	99,424	67,963	68,022
Add for cents.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total liabilities.....	\$647,132	\$701,322	\$847,930	\$844,089

THE GERMAN BANK — BUFFALO.
(Organized 1871.)

F. AUGUSTUS GEORGER, *President.*

EUGENE A. GEORGER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$2,146,814	\$2,139,416	\$2,252,957	\$2,462,874
Due from directors .....	.....	13,000	7,000	9,000
Overdrafts	1,147	1,910	6,400	1,319
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	342,146	363,738	201,083	307,707
Real estate .....	.....	22,250	22,250	28,250
Bonds and mortgages	13,150	12,900	8,900	7,850
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	10,361	6,086	7,740	9,008
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks ..	46,297	35,162	54,253	110,529
Cash items	22,072	13,602	11,950	15,753
Loss and expense account	14,015	4,970	13,482	4,854
Add for cents	1	3	2	3
Total resources	\$2,597,003	\$2,614,037	\$2,587,017	\$2,958,147
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Undivided profits	99,726	61,835	97,388	72,564
Due depositors on demand	1,686,467	1,752,465	1,945,566	2,299,722
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers ..	195,406	119,470	44,061	108,861
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	135,179	180,266	.....	.....
Due treasurer of the State of New York	30,225	50,000	50,000	27,000
Add for cents .....	.....	1	2	.....
Total liabilities	\$2,597,003	\$2,614,037	\$2,587,017	\$2,958,147

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

M. J. ADRIAN, *President.*

(Organized 1872.)

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$2,721,114	\$2,810,043	\$2,855,455	\$2,841,392
Due from directors	76,175	43,697	86,930	108,287
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	489,834	215,226	348,453	285,420
Real estate	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000
Stocks and bonds	113,400	113,400	113,400	113,400
Specie	201,769	141,409	196,967	170,423
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	396,910	635,368	427,907	299,306
Cash items	203,427	116,451	182,280	174,717
Loss and expense account	5,130	5,393	5,527	5,652
Assets not included in any of the above heads	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Add for cents	2	3	2	2
Total resources	\$4,272,761	\$4,144,990	\$4,280,921	\$4,061,599
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Undivided profits	48,219	74,620	61,800	87,566
Due depositors on demand	3,521,005	3,368,819	3,492,763	3,258,457
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	3,448	1,263	8,261	3,367
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	88	288	18,096	12,207
Add for cents	1	.....	1	2
Total liabilities	\$4,272,761	\$4,144,990	\$4,280,921	\$4,061,599

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

EDWARD C SCHAEFFER, *President.*

(Organized 1869.)

JOHN A. MOESCHHAUSER, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

149

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$2,399,386	\$2,733,387	\$2,759,910	\$2,772,302
Due from directors.....	190,666	204,860	289,500	195,500
Overdrafts.....	443	803	79	1,020
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	236,082	153,542	118,684	469,125
Real estate.....	48,357	48,267	48,068	111,131
Stocks and bonds.....	142,121	132,108	176,921	197,996
Specie.....	275,941	393,250	511,294	294,711
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	285,871	232,551	297,404	367,647
Cash items.....	248,440	163,982	194,247	132,849
Loss and expense account.....	4,961	6,020	5,501	7,105
Add for cents.....	4	5	3	4
Total resources.....	\$3,832,272	\$4,068,775	\$4,401,611	\$4,549,390
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	300,000	300,000	400,000	400,000
Undivided profits.....	198,236	221,718	125,674	151,963
Due depositors on demand.....	3,134,006	3,347,057	3,675,587	3,697,427
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	30	.....	350	100,000
Total liabilities.....	\$3,832,272	\$4,068,775	\$4,401,611	\$4,549,390

GLEN COVE BANK OF GLEN COVE — OYSTER BAY.

C. B. GRUMAN, *President.*D. N. GAY, *Cashier.*

(Organized 1892.)

RESOURCES.		Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....		\$543	\$43,582	\$108,050
Due from directors.....		3,000	3,000
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....		40,147	39,435	27,838
Bonds and mortgages.....		16,000	16,000
Stocks and bonds.....		1,160	1,160	1,160
Specie.....		284	405	1,210
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....		6,879	3,383	6,851
Cash items.....		392	952	5
Loss and expense account.....		207	772	1,492
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....		1,502	1,829	1,829
Add for cents.....		2	2	2
Total resources.....		\$51,116	\$110,520	\$167,437
LIABILITIES.					
Capital.....		\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Undivided profits.....		29	915	3,114
Due depositors on demand.....		21,086	78,778	131,564
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....		826	2,758
Add for cents.....		1	1	1
Total liabilities.....		\$51,116	\$110,520	\$167,437

BANK OF GOUVERNEUR — GOUVERNEUR.

NEWTON ALDRICH, *President.*

(Organized 1879.)

N. SUDDS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$305,583	\$292,961	\$332,809	\$373,516
Due from directors	11,634	14,143	20,370	14,930
Overdrafts	28	49	197	5
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	49,657	45,314	47,082	45,615
Real estate	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Bonds and mortgages	25,482	40,271	38,022	32,110
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,800
Specie	5,957	5,267	5,516	6,418
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	8,530	7,944	13,040	13,917
Cash items	1,699	4,806	2,373	1,235
Loss and expense account	3,688	2,093	4,085	1,604
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Add for cents	5	5	3	3
Total resources	\$420,763	\$421,353	\$471,997	\$504,653
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	23,000	25,000	25,000	27,000
Undivided profits	10,490	4,225	9,077	5,367
Due depositors on demand	286,581	291,491	335,633	369,236
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	691	635	2,287	3,048
Add for cents	1	2	.....	2
Total liabilities	\$420,763	\$421,353	\$471,997	\$504,653

BANK OF GOWANDA.—GOWANDA.

A. GAENSSLOW, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

W. H. BARD, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$129,377	\$154,503	\$162,871	\$165,681
Due from directors.....	5,416	4,628	5,644	6,243
Overdrafts.....	.....	444	500	640
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	42,098	8,468	15,250	17,353
Real estate.....	6,050	6,050	4,495	4,100
Bonds and mortgages.....	883	883	883	883
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	2,219	1,595	2,743	3,852
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	5,756	4,845	5,300	4,670
Cash items.....	285	.....	985	297
Loss and expense account.....	1,379	610	1,458	543
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,552	1,552	1,552	1,550
Add for cents.....	5	4	5	5
Total resources.....	\$196,020	\$184,582	\$202,686	\$206,817
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Surplus fund.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000
Undivided profits.....	3,626	3,964	5,138	2,588
Due depositors on demand.....	153,193	145,009	163,548	168,228
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	.....	1,609	.....	.....
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	5,200	.....	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$196,020	\$184,582	\$202,686	\$206,817

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN S. McLEAN, *President.*

(Organized 1855.)

WILLIAM A. HAWES, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

153

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$849,655	\$755,002	\$784,170	\$797,222
Due from directors	74,192	53,000	53,000	38,000
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	59,609	159,107	128,309	70,218
Real estate	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Stocks and bonds	227,072	287,864	283,144	274,984
Specie	85,033	81,131	84,550	85,038
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	77,113	83,703	91,729	85,794
Cash items	59,708	41,464	40,185	61,999
Loss and expense account	1,919	7,575	1,950	7,167
Add for cents	4	3	2	2
Total resources	\$1,450,305	\$1,484,849	\$1,483,039	\$1,436,424
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Undivided profits	152,196	164,590	157,323	171,087
Circulation	2,605	2,605	2,605	2,605
Due depositors on demand	1,094,610	1,117,653	1,122,899	1,062,731
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	893	.....	211	.....
Add for cents	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$1,450,305	\$1,484,849	\$1,483,039	\$1,436,424

BANK OF HAMBURGH — HAMBURGH.

GEORGE M. PIERCE, *President.*

(Organized 1883.)

H. S. SPENCER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$216,038	\$231,505	\$240,374	\$249,631
Due from directors.....	19,371	19,878	20,475	19,631
Overdrafts.....	261	251	725	762
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	46,279	60,346	39,419	62,558
Real estate.....	16,057	17,257	9,006	9,206
Bonds and mortgages.....	7,543	8,243	9,966	15,115
Stocks and bonds.....	1,187	1,187	1,187	1,187
Specie.....	4,566	4,881	3,996	4,194
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	2,760	6,235	8,170	12,067
Cash items.....	.....	146	.....	.....
Loss and expense account.....	976	1,685	988	1,675
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	2,240	2,240	9,307	2,257
Add for cents.....	4	5	5	6
Total resources.....	\$317,282	\$353,859	\$343,618	\$378,289
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits.....	8,002	7,594	11,707	10,541
Due depositors on demand.....	259,279	296,265	281,910	317,747
Add for cents.....	1	.....	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$317,282	\$353,859	\$343,618	\$378,289

HAMILTON BANK OF BROOKLYN — BROOKLYN.

FRED. G. PITCHER, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

EDWARD S. CLARK, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

155

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$219,447	\$245,130	\$273,294	\$317,235
Due from directors	39,855	49,010	36,905	5,600
Overdrafts	69	31	51	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	12,784	52,428	27,625	52,128
Real estate	15,304	19,854	25,900	26,206
Bonds and mortgages .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Stocks and bonds	2,870	39,053	44,043	44,043
Specie	2,918	2,246	2,801	1,957
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	12,736	16,003	26,847	23,595
Cash items	16,540	14,330	15,513	117
Loss and expense account	51	22	50	683
Assets not included in any of the above heads	2,250	2,250	4,621	5,009
Add for cents	3	2	2	3
Total resources	\$324,827	\$440,359	\$457,652	\$481,576
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	27,500	50,000	50,000	50,000
Undivided profits	4,410	2,736	3,510	3,322
Due depositors on demand	187,423	281,092	301,053	323,206
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	5,340	6,530	.....	5,007
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	152	.....	3,088	40
Add for cents	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$324,827	\$440,359	\$457,652	\$481,576

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY — NEW YORK CITY.

DAVID F. PORTER, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

IRVING C. GAYLORD, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$513,310	\$536,599	\$772,954	\$712,420
Due from directors.....	17,500	14,684	19,665	22,190
Overdrafts.....	30	47	464	230
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	12,861	52,458	92,551	1
Real estate.....	.....	.....	27,000	27,000
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	2,100	2,100
Specie.....	7,364	4,743	12,023	7,540
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	31,929	33,618	56,083	140,045
Cash items.....	43,797	11,821	63,280	19,110
Loss and expense account.....	9,278	3,123	2,431	9,013
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	5,000	5,000	3,000	2,000
Add for cents.....	2	2	3	4
Total resources.....	\$642,071	\$663,095	\$1,051,554	\$941,653
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	50,000	50,000	.....	.....
Undivided profits.....	39,293	34,436	4,412	16,270
Due depositors on demand.....	394,725	419,596	770,021	634,362
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	7,702	9,063	20,665	70,183
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	.....	.....	50,000	15,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	349	.....	6,455	5,836
Add for cents.....	2	.....	1	2
Total liabilities.....	\$642,071	\$663,095	\$1,051,554	\$941,053

THE BANK OF HARLEM — NEW YORK CITY.

DAVID F. PORTER, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

CHARLES E. TROTTER, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

157

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$355,605	\$393,854	.....	.....
Due from directors	34,921	27,031	.....	.....
Overdrafts	63	108	.....	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	28,310	62,355	.....	.....
Real estate	29,658	29,953	.....	.....
Bonds and mortgages	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Stocks and bonds	2,100	1,100	.....	.....
Specie	4,748	3,274	.....	.....
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	20,265	15,631	.....	.....
Cash items	19,687	20,903	.....	.....
Loss and expense account	1,447	55	.....	.....
Assets not included in any of the above heads	7,800	7,800	.....	.....
Add for cents	3	4	.....	.....
Total resources	\$507,607	\$562,068	.....	.....
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	.....	.....
Undivided profits	18,298	19,605	.....	.....
Due depositors on demand	330,924	382,872	.....	.....
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers ..	8,357	9,300	.....	.....
Due treasurer of the State of New York	50,000	50,000	.....	.....
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	27	289	.....	.....
Add for cents	1	2	.....	.....
Total liabilities	\$507,607	\$562,068	.....	.....

HARLEM RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

ROBINSON GILL, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

E. G. HINCKLEY, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$355,046	\$344,561	\$385,412	\$404,767
Due from directors	17,075	15,900	32,611	9,000
Overdrafts	595	817	352	545
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	36,842	51,073	49,920	64,912
Stocks and bonds	22,768	22,717	26,661	26,661
Specie	3,841	11,360	7,031	5,128
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	18,660	33,470	31,762	25,004
Cash items	31	101	35	80
Loss and expense account	4,096	1,765	4,653	1,520
Assets not included in any of the above heads	4,673	4,200	4,150	4,000
Add for cents	3	4	3	3
Total resources	\$463,630	\$485,968	\$542,590	\$541,620
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund .....	.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
Undivided profits	13,410	4,995	11,278	11,881
Due depositors on demand	333,404	343,917	393,091	392,573
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	16,815	2,010	3,219	2,145
Due treasurer of the State of New York .....	.....	25,000	25,000	25,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	1	45	.....	20
Add for cents	1	1	2	1
Total liabilities	\$463,630	\$485,968	\$542,590	\$541,620

HEMPSTEAD BANK — HEMPSTEAD.

MARTIN V. WOOD, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

CARROLL F. NORTON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$180,522	\$135,977	\$101,160	\$100,566
Due from directors.....	2,250	2,250	.....	5,000
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	25,018	123,314	80,397	86,782
Bonds and mortgages.....	38,200	38,200	38,200	43,700
Stocks and bonds.....	48,818	48,818	79,818	79,518
Specie.....	2,204	4,299	1,832	966
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	4,136	6,046	10,165	18,326
Cash items.....	145	102	321	.....
Loss and expense account.....	787	1,993	223	1,197
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,745	1,745	1,745	1,745
Add for cents.....	2	3	3	2
Total resources.....	\$303,827	\$362,747	\$313,864	\$337,802
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Undivided profits.....	23,581	27,228	27,733	30,867
Due depositors on demand.....	249,038	301,631	253,599	275,881
Due to trust companies, State national and private banks and brokers..	1,135	3,875	2,513	1,053
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	72	12	18	.....
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$303,827	\$362,747	\$313,864	\$337,802

HERKIMER BANK — HERKIMER.
(Organized 1885.)

WILLIAM SMITH, *President.*
WILLIAM I. TABER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$212,706	\$242,169	\$263,305	\$270,123
Due from directors	18,774	14,467	11,619	13,731
Overdrafts	650	76	374	745
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	79,334	31,751	58,269	33,769
Real estate.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	2,227	2,017	2,713	3,863
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	5,346	5,223	7,652	9,405
Cash items	2,789	758	952	56
Loss and expense account .....	.....	1,460	14	1,369
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	1,180	.....	.....
Add for cents	3	3	2	3
Total resources.....	\$347,829	\$325,104	\$370,900	\$359,064
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Surplus fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Undivided profits	1,443	5,351	3,852	7,085
Due depositors on demand.....	244,871	223,860	270,633	258,400
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	15,933	10,557	10,746	8,121
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	580	335	667	457
Add for cents	2	1	2	1
Total liabilities	\$347,829	\$325,104	\$370,900	\$359,064

THE HOME BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

E. STEPHENSON, *President.*

(Organized 1883.)

H. L. BAIN, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

161

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$552,827	\$665,008	\$712,929	\$676,383
Due from directors	6,300	14,800	22,300	12,800
Overdrafts	185	90	4	6
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	122,967	57,237	75,899	93,182
Real estate	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
Stocks and bonds	164,566	176,779	216,816	220,139
Specie	6,122	6,935	5,852	8,758
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	36,086	35,781	78,646	106,021
Cash items	70,204	75,480	35,763	47,498
Loss and expense account	11,891	4,554	11,988	4,179
Add for cents	3	3	2	4
Total resources	\$1,027,151	\$1,092,667	\$1,216,199	\$1,224,970
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Undivided profits	14,864	9,940	15,261	14,132
Due depositors on demand	812,286	882,727	1,000,938	1,010,837
Add for cents	1			1
Total liabilities	\$1,027,151	\$1,092,667	\$1,216,199	\$1,224,970

BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE — HORNELLSVILLE.

F. G. BABCOCK, *President.*

(Organized 1875.)

W. E. PITTENGER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$700,142	\$707,748	\$679,613	\$711,624
Due from directors	1,186	1,186	1,186	2,795
Overdrafts	4,501	5,093	5,227	8,374
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	39,318	63,452	111,724	33,326
Real estate	13,131	13,224	13,780	13,732
Stocks and bonds	41,072	41,072	41,072	41,072
Specie	3,086	2,856	2,151	1,444
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	6,365	4,682	9,627	10,281
Cash items	4,860	5,521	4,505	3,754
Loss and expense account.....	7,639	1,401	3,362	6,216
Add for cents.....	5	4	4	3
Total resources	\$821,305	\$846,239	\$872,251	\$832,621
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Surplus fund	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Undivided profits.....	181,865	167,147	174,272	185,525
Due depositors on demand	460,387	466,128	442,675	96,339
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	20,741	52,852	95,264	21,845
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	.....	.....	.....	416,871
Due treasurer of the State of New York	31,000	31,000	31,000	17,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	57,311	59,111	59,039	25,039
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	2
Total liabilities.....	\$821,305	\$846,239	\$872,251	\$832,621

HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

FREDERICK B. ELLIOTT, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

P. SNYDER, *Cashier*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$561,238	\$469,310	\$499,036	\$554,436
Due from directors.....	24,000	50,000	80,000	20,000
Overdrafts.....	492	217	142	260
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	10,647	140,565	163,445	93,597
Real estate.....	96,550	98,672	96,069	97,615
Bonds and mortgages.....	55,417	48,417	44,417	29,417
Stocks and bonds.....	90,609	128,621	128,621	128,621
Specie.....	4,700	6,891	4,867	5,673
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	25,673	32,061	40,734	57,462
Cash items.....	36,505	20,536	36,736	32,887
Loss and expense account.....	11,455	3,866	8,704	2,960
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	64,627	25,097	25,024	24,848
Add for cents.....	4	6	4	4
Total resources.....	\$981,917	\$1,024,259	\$1,127,799	\$1,047,780
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Undivided profits.....	53,549	52,256	60,377	63,214
Due depositors on demand.....	628,367	659,765	767,421	684,468
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	.....	.....	.....	44
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	12,236	.....	53
Add for cents.....	1	2	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$981,917	\$1,024,259	\$1,127,799	\$1,047,780

THE BANK OF HUNTINGTON — HUNTINGTON.

JAMES M. BRUSH, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

DOUGLASS CONKLIN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$125,980	\$124,505	\$140,887	\$132,571
Due from directors.....	.....	6,800	10,000	8,500
Overdrafts.....	89	5	245	258
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	52,355	72,198	55,290	74,654
Bonds and mortgages.....	19,375	19,375	18,875	18,375
Stocks and bonds.....	88,761	88,370	97,425	113,187
Cash items.....	13,560	10,747	23,669	29,448
Loss and expense account.....	1,604	670	1,352	720
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	2
Total resources.....	\$302,876	\$323,872	\$348,945	\$378,915
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Surplus fund.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Undivided profits.....	7,795	9,149	11,269	11,264
Due depositors on demand.....	255,034	274,575	296,948	325,184
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	1	.....	621	2,442
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	45	147	105	24
Add for cents.....	1	1	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$302,876	\$323,872	\$348,945	\$378,915

THE BANK OF JAMAICA — JAMAICA.

FREDERICK W. DUNTON, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

WILLIAM L. WOOD, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$232,489	\$171,370	\$218,587	\$203,635
Due from directors	30,126	41,923	31,542	36,518
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	19,951	43,970	33,138	145,980
Bonds and mortgages	25,461	36,770	36,670	36,100
Stocks and bonds	2,297	2,297	2,170	2,170
Specie	507	585	309	758
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	4,967	13,413	16,339	27,021
Cash items .....	.....	8,092	2,569	3,568
Loss and expense account	2,862	4,940	29	1,582
Add for cents	3	3	2	1
Total resources	\$318,663	\$323,363	\$341,355	\$457,333
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Surplus fund	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
Undivided profits	13,027	17,137	4,733	9,201
Due depositors on demand	223,279	227,558	245,692	355,266
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	12,356	8,267	10,529	10,726
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors .....	.....	400	400	2,139
Add for cents	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$318,663	\$323,363	\$341,355	\$457,333

J. W. CLINE, *President.*

JOHNSTOWN BANK — JOHNSTOWN.
(Organized 1879.)

W. McKIE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$481,913	\$559,203	\$536,030	\$588,166
Due from directors.....	11,297	11,925	11,900	21,945
Overdrafts.....	1,835	249	1,764	1,166
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	64,268	27,594	29,328	33,697
Real estate.....	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200
Stocks and bonds.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Specie	5,391	4,533	3,836	4,226
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	22,059	13,374	22,689	21,396
Cash items.....	1,210	58	308	4,083
Loss and expense account.....	1,171	391	130	623
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Add for cents.....	2	2	3	3
Total resources.....	\$602,346	\$630,529	\$619,188	\$688,505
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Undivided profits	15,714	7,849	13,250	15,079
Due depositors on demand	402,621	431,628	415,141	456,616
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	7,275	3,249	3,906	31,908
Due treasurer of the State of New York	26,000	26,000	26,000	14,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	734	1,802	890	10,901
Add for cents.....	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$602,346	\$630,529	\$619,188	\$688,505

KINGS COUNTY BANK OF BROOKLYN — BROOKLYN.

O. M. DENTON, *President.*

(Organized 1885.)

H. B. AUTEN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$788,049	\$931,509	\$1,024,415	\$912,282
Due from directors	65,215	86,249	54,920	74,918
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	46,335	51,461	72,709	47,481
Stocks and bonds	4,550	9,393	9,393	9,393
Specie	5,548	4,464	7,206	7,800
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks ..	52,363	51,829	61,353	51,574
Cash items	57,642	37,345	31,216	57,637
Loss and expense account	13,957	5,347	10,850	4,792
Assets not included in any of the above heads	3,896	3,896	3,896	3,896
Add for cents	2	3	3	2
Total resources	\$1,037,557	\$1,181,496	\$1,275,961	\$1,169,805
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Surplus fund	50,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Undivided profits	29,885	19,201	28,804	24,414
Due depositors on demand	799,478	916,412	987,111	891,282
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers ..	6,753	5,233	4,818	12,826
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	1,439	649	15,227	1,282
Add for cents	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$1,037,557	\$1,181,496	\$1,275,961	\$1,169,805

WM. LAMPSON, *President.*

THE BANK OF LE ROY—LE ROY.

(Organized 1889.)

BUTLER WARD, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$162,340	\$160,707	\$148,170	\$159,924
Due from directors	4,000	3,300	2,000	2,675
Overdrafts	2,175	1,503	502	633
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	9,871	27,490	49,715	34,701
Real estate	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Bonds and mortgages	73,350	79,250	84,600	87,850
Stocks and bonds	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000
Specie	1,202	1,004	2,105	1,918
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	2,968	2,468	3,395	4,296
Cash items	2,858	6,705	1,073	2,605
Loss and expense account	2,547	14,993	2,619	1,307
Assets not included in any of the above heads	14,321		3,569	3,569
Add for cents	2	3	3	3
Total resources	\$348,634	\$370,423	\$370,751	\$372,481
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	10,000	10,000		
Undivided profits	5,164	3,250	5,180	3,569
Due depositors on demand	230,545	256,490	264,496	267,979
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	2,924	683	1,074	932
Add for cents	1		1	1
Total liabilities	\$348,634	\$370,423	\$370,751	\$372,481

THE LONG ISLAND BANK — BROOKLYN.

CROWELL HADDEN, *President.*

(Organized 1845.)

W. H. LEFFINGWELL, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

169

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,732,335	\$1,423,974	\$1,438,445	\$1,395,853
Due from directors.....	73,400	79,600	90,100	71,600
Overdrafts.....	36	2,503	139	169
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	129,422	397,667	396,651	163,199
Real estate.....	28,590	28,002	27,374	26,667
Bonds and mortgages.....	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Stocks and bonds.....	101,206	127,259	135,469	135,469
Specie.....	7,243	8,233	7,451	8,052
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	87,581	56,766	85,938	125,972
Cash items.....	200,111	175,596	135,017	147,763
Loss and expense account.....	18,299	5,617	11,116	5,563
Add for cents.....	4	5	4	3
Total resources.....	\$2,386,227	\$2,312,222	\$2,334,704	\$2,087,310
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Undivided profits.....	182,694	169,109	179,961	178,818
Due depositors on demand.....	1,753,840	1,688,709	1,702,052	1,415,143
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	49,076	53,337	52,079	92,199
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	616	1,065	610	1,148
Add for cents.....	1	2	2	.2
Total liabilities.....	\$2,386,227	\$2,312,222	\$2,334,704	\$2,087,310

THE LUMBER EXCHANGE BANK — NORTH TONAWANDA.

EVERETT B. SIMPSON, *President.*

(Organized 1886.)

JAMES H. RAND, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$508,991	\$491,971	\$550,271	\$547,019
Due from directors	30,532	31,136	31,306	52,550
Overdrafts	943	545	658	199
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	47,828	40,506	45,494	42,480
Bonds and mortgages	737	18,737	18,737	13,560
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	3,421	2,401	5,159	4,152
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	8,935	10,375	7,432	3,856
Cash items	127	4,238	2,516	8,600
Loss and expense account	7,670	3,684	7,570	4,539
Assets not included in any of the above heads	5,227	5,227	5,477	5,477
Add for cents	3	4	3	6
Total resources	\$615,414	\$609,824	\$675,623	\$683,438
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Undivided profits	36,854	29,410	37,896	32,578
Due depositors on demand	155,687	186,035	226,826	236,909
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	40,402	23,133	11,277	20,383
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	182,469	171,245	199,623	193,567
Add for cents	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$615,414	\$609,824	\$675,623	\$683,438

THE MADISON SQUARE BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

JOS. F. BLAUT, *President.*

(Organized 1882.)

LEWIS THOMPSON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,151,053	\$1,294,796	\$1,393,911	\$1,480,059
Due from directors.....	71,500	138,587	110,775	120,467
Overdrafts.....	6,641	6,454	4,946	6,101
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	259,208	429,103	563,026	234,943
Real estate.....	35,915	35,617	36,014	35,381
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	81,362	90,673	78,661
Stocks and bonds.....	104,468	105,512	198,762	226,516
Specie.....	10,806	21,974	16,800	7,611
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	56,173	68,753	67,707	96,724
Cash items.....	12,307	12,363	6,603	16,999
Loss and expense account.....	31,067	12,281	25,345	11,509
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	23,645	24,359	24,539	24,204
Add for cents.....	4	6	6	4
Total resources.....	\$1,762,787	\$2,231,167	\$2,539,107	\$2,339,179
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Surplus fund.....	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Undivided profits.....	30,791	20,983	42,567	36,055
Due depositors on demand.....	1,030,772	1,370,281	1,680,413	1,418,542
Due trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	23,919	119,901	91,200	138,622
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	.....	50,000	50,000	75,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	7,303	.....	4,925	960
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$1,762,787	\$2,231,167	\$2,539,107	\$2,339,179

THE MAMARONECK BANK — MAMARONECK.

BRADFORD RHODES, *President.*R. G. BREWER, *Cashier.*

(Organized 1891.)

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$12,112	\$26,471	\$24,429	\$15,663
Overdrafts .....	.....	15	15	15
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	48,660	23,659	37,460	40,807
Stocks and bonds.....	22,893	48,093	48,093	74,450
Specie.....	325	339	261	1,686
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	7,448	5,994	6,070	10,769
Cash items.....	81	344	139	418
Loss and expense account.....	950	1,246	1,530	196
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,425	1,425	1,425	1,425
Add for cents.....	3	3	2	3
Total resources.....	\$93,897	\$107,589	\$119,424	\$145,432
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
Surplus fund	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Undivided profits.....	700	2,298	3,038	2,790
Due depositors on demand.....	46,823	62,133	67,264	100,312
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	4,374	1,156	7,121	329
Add for cents.....	.....	2	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$93,897	\$107,589	\$119,424	\$145,432

MANHATTAN COMPANY — NEW YORK CITY.

D. C. HAYS, *President.*

(Organized 1799.)

J. T. BALDWIN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors				
Due from directors	\$9,940,868	\$9,968,893	\$11,444,167	\$11,712,747
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	466,500	544,500	213,500	573,500
Real estate	727,934	449,149	669,515	528,586
Stocks and bonds	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Specie	1,156	1,146	1,136	1,126
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	3,126,798	4,629,267	3,954,962	1,543,452
Cash items	596,469	1,086,383	1,550,665	578,598
Loss and expense account	10,991,859	7,933,387	5,138,113	6,637,375
Add for cents	92,194	24,697	81,893	25,177
	3	3	2	2
Total resources	\$26,843,781	\$25,537,425	\$23,953,953	\$22,500,563
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$2,050,000	\$2,050,000	\$2,050,000	\$2,050,000
Undivided profits	1,672,483	1,672,130	1,791,387	1,715,647
Due depositors on demand	17,847,187	14,847,596	12,959,393	14,404,297
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	5,131,171	6,880,186	6,830,516	4,248,971
Due treasurer of the State of New York	65,708	44,020	273,117	33,989
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	77,230	43,491	46,538	47,657
Add for cents	2	2	2	2
Total liabilities.	\$26,843,781	\$25,537,425	\$23,953,953	\$22,500,563

MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF COHOES — COHOES.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, *President.* (Organized 1872.) LEROY VERMILYEA, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$181, 134	\$540, 372	\$496, 070	\$517, 337
Due from directors.....	2, 487	12, 187	21, 212	30, 500
Overdrafts.....	486	556	503	1, 270
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	94, 517	55, 149	45, 517	37, 623
Real estate.....	3, 749	3, 749	3, 749	3, 500
Bonds and mortgages.....	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000	2, 000
Stocks and bonds.....	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000
Specie.....	3, 342	3, 906	4, 628	3, 374
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	16, 666	34, 560	32, 549	17, 540
Cash items.....	1, 287	807	1, 626	515
Loss and expense account.....	3, 601	2, 198	3, 351	1, 133
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	2, 668	2, 664	2, 664	1, 500
Add for cents.....	5	3	4	2
Total resources.....	\$613, 942	\$660, 151	\$615, 873	\$617, 294
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000
Undivided profits.....	91, 931	85, 509	92, 868	79, 079
Due depositors on demand.....	422 003	453, 114	423, 004	415, 813
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	7	21, 507	.....	22, 381
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	21	.....	21
Add for cents.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$613, 942	\$660, 151	\$615, 873	\$617, 294

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK — GLOVERSVILLE.

W. H. PLACE, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

M. V. B. STETSON, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

175

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$308,705	\$331,845	\$334,489	\$396,439
Due from directors.....	19,506	8,293	11,354	10,032
Overdrafts.....	1,470	98	968	110
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	90,465	26,856	22,910	23,068
Real estate.....	13,787	13,500	13,500	13,500
Stocks and bonds.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Specie.....	1,899	2,005	2,628	2,819
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	13,103	13,313	18,374	19,921
Cash items.....	2,484	4,443	3,722	6,742
Loss and expense account.....	58	78	113	242
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	3,101	2,500	3,000	2,500
Add for cents.....	5	2	3	4
Total resources.....	\$458,583	\$406,933	\$415,061	\$479,377
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Undivided profits.....	8,261	8,213	12,348	11,906
Due depositors on demand.....	308,428	260,213	263,914	268,734
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	5,892	2,466	2,790	1,742
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	26,000	26,000	26,000	14,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	39	9	72,993
Add for cents.....	2	2	.....	2
Total liabilities.....	\$458,583	\$406,933	\$415,061	\$479,377

MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS' BANK — BUFFALO.

PASCAL P. PRATT, *President.*

(Organized 1856.)

JAMES H. MADISON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$3,822,995	\$3,454,565	\$3,599,795	\$3,599,510
Due from directors.....	52,253	69,538	73,842	47,539
Overdrafts.....	339	132	290	373
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	878,725	1,479,079	1,060,646	1,737,398
Real estate.....	21,339	20,899	21,511	17,519
Bonds and mortgages.....	80,586	92,011	111,649	110,224
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	42,163	26,064	34,556	43,707
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	328,366	408,746	454,254	431,475
Cash items.....	47,898	9,841	15,557	19,694
Add for cents.....	3	4	5	4
Total resources.....	\$5,275,667	\$5,561,879	\$5,373,105	\$6,008,443
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000
Surplus fund.....	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Undivided profits.....	140,787	90,789	137,191	77,384
Due depositors on demand.....	3,498,875	3,793,580	3,604,494	4,346,435
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers...	324,003	365,508	319,419	278,123
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,500
Add for cents.....	2	2	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$5,275,667	\$5,561,879	\$5,373,105	\$6,008,443

THE MARINE BANK OF BUFFALO — BUFFALO.

J. M. RICHMOND, *President.*

(Organized 1850.)

S. M. CLEMENT, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

177

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$2,761,183	\$2,508,677	\$2,431,548	\$2,701,774
Due from directors.....	.....	10,504	55,504	10,504
Overdrafts.....	179	61	438	508
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	316,437	576,258	452,875	388,463
Real estate.....	50,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Bonds and mortgages.....	13,500	13,500	10,500	10,500
Stocks and bonds.....	8,450	8,450	8,450	8,450
Specie.....	9,604	85,446	104,829	74,239
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	77,590	31,350	55,881	18,562
Cash items.....	20,776	21,523	23,393	30,230
Add for cents.....	2	4	3	3
Total resources.....	\$3,257,721	\$3,330,773	\$3,218,421	\$3,318,233
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	400,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Undivided profits.....	135,849	44,674	65,940	64,857
Due depositors on demand.....	1,938,685	2,284,360	2,171,504	2,174,719
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	583,186	301,738	280,975	378,656
Add for cents.....	1	1	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$3,257,721	\$3,330,773	\$3,218,421	\$3,318,233

JOSHUA MATHER, *President.*

A. D. MATHER & CO'S BANK — UTICA.

(Organized 1890.)

EDWARD BUSHINGER *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$344,222	\$360,636	\$370,854	\$422,466
Due from directors.....	400	4,000	7,050	5,800
Overdrafts.....	3,307	2,816	1,305	1,681
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	41,428	24,670	46,951	46,804
Bonds and mortgages.....	42,550	43,356	43,456	44,356
Stocks and bonds.....	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,225
Specie.....	1,926	1,382	3,598	5,000
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	6,965	3,576	15,114	13,867
Cash items.....	4,865	5,090	5,190	8,530
Loss and expense account.....	1,155	505	3,597	1,688
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	63	63	740	722
Add for cents.....	5	4	3	3
Total resources.....	\$448,111	\$447,323	\$499,083	\$552,142
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	2,474	2,646	2,646	3,548
Undivided profits.....	8,065	2,776	9,953	3,696
Due depositors on demand.....	229,351	236,051	282,421	344,594
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	8,218	5,725	4,061	.....
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	123	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	3	2	2	303
Total liabilities.....	\$448,111	\$447,323	\$499,083	\$552,142

MECHANICS' BANK — BROOKLYN.

GEORGE W. WHITE, *President.*

(Organized 1852.)

GEORGE McMILLAN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$2,839,513.	\$2,852,350	\$2,770,758	\$2,685,504
Due from directors.....	318,900	327,100	318,350	315,050
Overdrafts.....	561	116	95	195
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	230,753	188,486	281,465	151,602
Real estate.....	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Stocks and bonds.....	102,470	100,400	122,417	122,417
Specie.....	22,326	49,648	50,701	70,324
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	186,466	127,686	252,765	235,594
Cash items.....	233,808	173,776	261,685	68,226
Loss and expense account.....	25,965	5,588	14,124	5,777
Add for cents.....	5	3	2	.
Total resources.....	\$4,050,767	\$3,915,153	\$4,162,362	\$3,744,689
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Surplus fund.....	560,442	564,761	564,731	570,443
Undivided profits.....	46,642	17,492	37,066	19,064
Circulation.....	5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455
Due depositors on demand.....	2,720,718	2,747,425	3,046,803	2,639,875
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers...	17,409	19,905	3,305	9,821
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	200,099	60,113	5,000	30
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$4,050,767	\$3,915,153	\$4,162,362	\$3,744,689

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY — ALBANY.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, *President.*

(Organized 1868.)

GEORGE G. DAVIDSON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,963,023	\$1,899,282	\$1,900,800	\$1,884,229
Due from directors.....	1,000	2,700	9,504	3,850
Overdrafts.....	636	1,747	1,759	1,872
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	268,077	362,118	415,799	236,037
Real estate.....	31,179	31,179	31,179	26,000
Bonds and mortgages.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	9,200
Stocks and bonds.....	229,500	241,000	244,500	248,500
Specie.....	7,495	9,841	13,462	15,967
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	53,456	43,157	55,658	56,750
Cash items.....	7,640	7,590	17,864	8,527
Add for cents.....	1	2	4	2
Total resources.....	\$2,567,007	\$2,603,616	\$2,695,529	\$2,490,934
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Undivided profits.....	777,861	783,785	792,519	797,083
Due depositors on demand.....	1,069,054	1,206,751	1,311,761	1,222,890
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	180,993	131,442	183,058	136,022
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	225,030	175,030	100,030	25,030
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	64,067	56,607	58,159	59,907
Add for cents.....	2	1	2	2
Total liabilities.....	\$2,567,007	\$2,603,616	\$2,695,529	\$2,490,934

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK OF BROOKLYN — BROOKLYN.

H. J. OLDRING, JR., *President.*

(Organized 1867.)

GEO. W. PAYNTAR, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$749,899	\$814,960	\$743,043	\$834,521
Due from directors.....	12,500	12,500	16,500	500
Overdrafts.....	98	4	210	50
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	180,640	200,730	126,890	170,602
Real estate	50,800	50,000	50,000	50,000
Stocks and bonds	98,000	114,000	135,000	134,000
Specie.....	12,449	12,422	16,250	28,129
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	73,924	71,245	69,447	53,669
Cash items.....	15,264	4,570	4,359	4,065
Loss and expense account.....	6,432	3,361	6,785	3,167
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	2,629	2,654	3,686	3,271
Add for cents.....	3	1	2	3
Total resources.....	\$1,202,638	\$1,286,447	\$1,172,172	\$1,281,977
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Undivided profits.....	36,881	34,054	41,903	43,190
Due depositors on demand	898,259	955,405	860,934	992,345
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	41,534	71,828	44,197	21,312
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	893	39	137	54
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	70	120	.....	75
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$1,202,638	\$1,286,447	\$1,172,172	\$1,281,977

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

I. BOSKOWITZ, *President.*

(Organized 1884.)

FERNANDO BALTES, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$2,203,234	\$2,221,090	\$2,346,189	\$2,192,720
Due from directors	90,635	96,104	118,124	104,897
Overdrafts	30	218	632	673
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	190,268	135,932	208,105	169,906
Real estate	37,522	37,522	37,522	37,522
Stocks and bonds	113,800	111,800	157,425	145,735
Specie	184,919	201,830	298,472	186,806
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	313,094	356,075	334,956	311,476
Cash items	329,387	158,283	199,976	325,996
Loss and expense account	37,268	15,098	31,245	13,929
Assets not included in any of the above heads	32,248	31,248	30,481	29,461
Add for cents	4	4	5	3
Total resources	\$3,532,409	\$3,365,204	\$3,763,132	\$3,519,124
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Surplus fund	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Undivided profits	58,193	36,344	60,638	48,623
Due depositors on demand	2,427,787	2,299,458	2,595,161	2,430,245
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	116,517	122,794	116,300	111,501
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	114,949	105,556	189,755	127,772
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	14,962	1,050	1,276	982
Add for cents	1	2	2	1
Total liabilities	\$3,532,409	\$3,365,204	\$3,763,132	\$3,519,124

ERASTUS ROSS, *President.*

MERCHANTS' BANK — BINGHAMTON.

(Organized 1891.)

FREDERIC E. ROSS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.		Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....		\$654,160	\$614,351	\$609,189	\$571,574
Due from directors.....		88,880	97,379	80,706	173,724
Overdrafts.....		17,751	12,428	15,248	17,249
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.		37,613	39,612	46,949	37,638
Real estate.....		42,150	42,150	38,650	38,650
Bonds and mortgages.....		5,991	5,991	9,466	13,366
Stocks and bonds.....		1,000	11,075	11,000	16,109
Specie.....		36,168	41,776	34,585	41,936
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.		3,750	9,617	18,981	54,228
Cash items.....		6,352	5,285	10,261	7,636
Loss and expense account.....		13,634	6,015	6,998	4,555
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....		371	371	4,327	.....
Add for cents.....		3	4	4	5
Total resources.....		\$907,823	\$886,054	\$886,364	\$976,670
LIABILITIES.					
Capital.....		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....		80,000	82,500	82,500	85,000
Undivided profits.....		23,620	13,597	21,937	11,231
Due depositors on demand.....		641,298	591,274	601,834	697,899
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..		42,904	78,682	60,092	72,039
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....		20,000	20,000	20,000	10,500
Add for cents.....		1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....		\$907,823	\$886,054	\$886,364	\$976,670

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BUFFALO — BUFFALO.

(Organized 1881.)

WILLIAM H. WALKER, *President.*

F. W. FISKE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,467,109	\$1,288,838	\$1,402,415	\$1,476,775
Due from directors	57,600	105,100	105,600	85,600
Overdrafts	1,084	506	377	176
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	344,458	230,895	327,096	184,756
Real estate.....	9,890	8,997	8,973	8,973
Bonds and mortgages.....	8,667	5,913	3,063	6,533
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	27,953	23,386	29,102	11,977
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	145,698	80,073	89,025	67,707
Cash items.....	13,933	9,000	10,341	.....
Add for cents.	2	3	3	3
Total resources	\$2,077,394	\$1,753,711	\$1,976,995	\$1,843,500
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Surplus fund.....	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Undivided profits.....	51,761	53,061	64,951	57,602
Due depositors on demand	1,253,324	1,188,972	1,345,568	1,226,253
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	352,308	91,677	146,475	139,644
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$2,077,394	\$1,753,711	\$1,976,995	\$1,843,500

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF LOCKPORT—LOCKPORT.

J. S. HELMER, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

J. J. ARNOLD, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$283,609	\$249,464	\$238,198	\$266,885
Due from directors.....	15,614	25,744	35,364	23,600
Overdrafts.....	136	214	480	223
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	17,689	32,828	20,050	24,087
Real estate.....	5,877	7,323	7,323	7,323
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000
Stocks and bonds.....	8,820	12,220	12,220	8,346
Specie.....	7,572	5,793	4,794	6,676
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	7,200	11,870	11,106	7,319
Cash items.....	1,293	967	3,285	40
Loss and expense account.....	3,878	2,023	3,197	1,442
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	983	983	2,752	990
Add for cents.....	4	5	5	5
Total resources.....	\$352,675	\$349,434	\$338,774	\$352,936
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Undivided profits.....	7,392	3,873	8,668	4,741
Due depositors on demand.....	224,413	243,121	227,294	224,973
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	1,683	2,429	2,812	2,676
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	19,186	10	.....	20,545
Add for cents ..	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$352,675	\$349,434	\$338,774	\$352,936

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ROCHESTER — ROCHESTER.

RUFUS K. DRYER, *President.* (Organized 1883.) PERCY R. MCPHAIL, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$1,519,140	\$1,357,138	\$1,223,970	\$1,296,453
Due from directors	54,505	44,328	35,786	45,036
Overdrafts	2,470	3,104	869	3,532
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	52,826	110,924	139,302	117,491
Real estate	6,650	6,500	6,350	6,200
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	17,357	26,421	24,488	15,040
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	33,634	62,501	77,394	70,142
Cash items	13,244	14,385	35,802	20,187
Loss and expense account	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,901
Assets not included in any of the above heads	2	2	1	2,000
Add for cents	2	2	1	3
Total resources	\$1,702,828	\$1,628,303	\$1,546,962	\$1,579,985
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Undivided profits	184,379	188,033	194,696	196,400
Due depositors on demand	1,181,473	1,301,331	1,200,647	1,237,570
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	105,927	38,938	51,618	46,014
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	131,047	1	1	1
Add for cents	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$1,702,828	\$1,628,303	\$1,546,962	\$1,579,985

ROBERT SCHELL, *President.*

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS—NEW YORK.

(Organized 1871.)

THEODORE ROGERS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$4,070,787	\$4,485,675	\$4,913,312	\$4,244,809
Due from directors.....	50,000	100,000	75,000	250,000
Overdrafts.....	5,119	2,267	8,904	761
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	447,591	516,829	483,022	503,897
Real estate.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Stocks and bonds.....	59,185	92,122	113,323	125,623
Specie.....	799,920	935,563	1,582,424	927,740
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	422,033	436,501	414,219	713,757
Cash items.....	341,558	256,794	362,802	203,013
Loss and expense account.....	180	19,240	116	19,288
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	21,000	12,000	19,000	.....
Add for cents.....	2	3	3	2
Total resources.....	\$6,221,375	\$6,860,994	\$7,976,125	\$6,992,890
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Surplus fund.....	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Undivided profits.....	49,470	104,819	92,844	145,134
Due depositors on demand.....	4,887,300	5,265,703	6,425,417	5,494,828
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	383,462	590,471	549,878	437,532
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	1,141	.....	7,985	15,395
Add for cents.....	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$6,221,375	\$6,860,994	\$7,976,125	\$6,992,890

METROPOLITAN BANK — BUFFALO.

WM. MEADOWS, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

JACOB DILCHER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$365,799	\$471,620	\$638,280	\$727,810
Due from directors.....	19,250	17,500	19,916	11,000
Overdrafts.....	125	267	111	58
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	175,742	159,513	131,518	170,943
Stocks and bonds.....	1,170	1,170	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	7,981	11,496	13,369	7,316
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	23,728	42,652	20,010	31,134
Cash items.....	2,857	1,936	4,602	4,481
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	6,786	6,771	7,045	7,045
Add for cents.....	4	4	4	3
Total resources.....	\$603,442	\$712,929	\$835,855	\$960,790
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Undivided profits.....	7,392	8,806	15,736	13,331
Due depositors on demand.....	371,783	489,968	604,069	739,798
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	24,266	14,154	16,049	7,660
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$603,442	\$712,929	\$835,855	\$960,790

BANK OF MILLBROOK — MILLBROOK.

JOHN J. DONALDSON, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

R. J. SCOLES, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$83,929	\$76,945	\$62,009	\$77,696
Due from directors.....	.....	12,000	11,263	12,855
Overdrafts.....	1,291	277	87	285
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	13,445	21,086	28,925	30,789
Real estate.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Stocks and bonds.....	14,747	24,515	37,386	43,556
Specie.....	396	120	333	330
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	2,995	5,774	4,279	3,628
Loss and expense account.....	2,266	3,083	94	944
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,890	1,916	1,916	1,916
Add for cents.....	4	5	5	3
Total resources.....	\$125,963	\$150,721	\$151,297	\$177,002
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Surplus fund.....	.....	.....	.....	1,873
Undivided profits.....	2,974	4,375	1,947	1,713
Due depositors on demand.....	65,948	94,503	96,178	114,093
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	7,041	1,842	3,171	9,322
Add for cents.....	.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$125,963	\$150,721	\$151,297	\$177,002

BANK OF MONROE — ROCHESTER.

H. W. SIBLEY, *President.*

(Organized 1867.)

W. G. MITCHELL, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$981,465	\$931,447	\$909,774	\$1,041,497
Due from directors	29,055	27,316	16,500	19,546
Overdrafts.....	961	207	291	2,731
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	99,317	137,853	200,360	213,466
Real estate.....	51,373	51,452	51,437	51,882
Bonds and mortgages.....	275	275	275	275
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	16,707	10,469	16,279	30,219
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	27,403	26,919	48,445	58,935
Cash items.....	16,162	20,511	33,543	16,704
Loss and expense account.....	9,315	4,270	7,938	7,116
Add for cents.....	5	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$1,233,038	\$1,211,722	\$1,285,845	\$1,443,374
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Undivided profits.....	73,628	45,870	60,518	50,943
Due depositors on demand.....	807,903	879,611	936,581	1,073,485
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	101,506	36,239	38,745	68,944
Add for cents.....	1	2	1	2
Total liabilities.....	\$1,233,038	\$1,211,722	\$1,285,845	\$1,443,374

MOUNT MORRIS BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

JOS. M. DEVEAU, *President.*

(Organized 1880.)

THOMAS W. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

191

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$2,189,723	\$2,390,898	\$2,415,525	\$2,355,069
Due from directors.....	44,757	41,339	52,112	55,546
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	64,487	126,834	157,864	91,510
Real estate.....	232,349	222,960	236,960	236,321
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	6,000	6,000	6,000
Stocks and bonds.....	40,372	40,372	40,372	40,372
Specie.....	246,060	260,252	255,709	245,759
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	118,698	93,501	152,636	201,005
Cash items.....	144,190	99,313	148,038	139,550
Loss and expense account.....	5,327	4,994	5,035	6,483
Add for cents.....	3	5	3	5
Total resources.....	\$3,085,966	\$3,286,468	\$3,470,254	\$3,377,620
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Surplus fund.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Undivided profits.....	18,262	18,210	32,051	39,567
Due depositors on demand.....	2,351,960	2,507,212	2,725,956	2,659,685
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	84,379	105,805	108,170	98,000
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	.....	156	.....	.....
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	75,000	50,000	50,000	10,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	6,364	55,082	4,077	20,366
Add for cents.....	1	3	.....	2
Total liabilities.....	\$3,085,966	\$3,286,468	\$3,470,254	\$3,377,620

BANK OF MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. — MOUNT VERNON.
(Organized 1885.)

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, *President.*

JESSE LANTZ, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$79, 196	\$68, 407	\$68, 406	\$95, 996
Due from directors.....	.....	10, 500	.....	500
Due from trust companies, State national and private banks and brokers.	19, 450	26, 667	51, 883	26, 249
Real estate.....	25, 328	25, 349	25, 349	25, 349
Stocks and bonds.....	102, 283	92, 604	89, 533	88, 753
Specie.....	1, 232	1, 030	1, 091	2, 522
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	10, 997	15, 847	13, 049	15, 077
Cash items.....	472	961	2, 161	657
Loss and expense account.....	3, 456	1, 795	3, 829	1, 759
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	4, 842	4, 900	5, 031	5, 031
Add for cents.....	4	3	4	4
Total resources.....	\$247, 260	\$248, 063	\$260, 336	\$261, 897
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25, 000	\$25, 000	\$25, 000	\$25, 000
Undivided profits.....	30, 411	29, 055	30, 980	26, 683
Due depositors on demand.....	183, 732	176, 053	192, 017	204, 464
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	8, 116	17, 955	12, 338	5, 749
Add for cents.....	1	.....	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$247, 260	\$248, 063	\$260, 336	\$261, 897

MURRAY HILL BANK — NEW YORK.

WM. A. DARLING, *President.*

(Organized 1870.)

ALBERT H. GALE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1, 622, 813	\$1, 772, 434	\$1, 807, 800	\$1, 760, 718
Due from directors.....	67, 400	32, 300	38, 600	59, 950
Overdrafts.....	1, 780	1, 877	2, 155	2, 103
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	76, 178	116, 129	158, 750	165, 548
Real estate.....	21, 587	21, 546	22, 186	22, 779
Bonds and mortgages.....	50, 829	54, 829	52, 000	58, 000
Stocks and bonds.....	152, 917	117, 985	117, 985	131, 735
Specie.....	30, 712	14, 568	26, 005	70, 192
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	111, 387	155, 557	152, 296	163, 718
Cash items.....	159, 337	82, 746	137, 962	131, 629
Loss and expense account.....	20, 317	12, 051	22, 577	10, 964
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	12, 090	8, 820	9, 380	12, 373
Add for cents.....	4	4	3	3
Total resources.....	\$2, 327, 351	\$2, 390, 846	\$2, 547, 699	\$2, 589, 712
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000
Surplus fund.....	250, 000	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000
Undivided profits.....	131, 728	79, 758	103, 862	109, 581
Due depositors on demand.....	1, 755, 927	1, 888, 481	2, 023, 667	2, 071, 182
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	87, 414	22, 133	20, 020	8, 709
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	2, 280	472	148	238
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	2
Total liabilities.....	\$2, 327, 351	\$2, 390, 846	\$2, 547, 699	\$2, 589, 712

THE MUTUAL BANK — New York City.

DAVID STEPHENSON, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

WALTER WESTERVELT, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$596,406	\$628,098	\$657,944	\$716,468
Due from directors.....	74,833	64,104	64,023	64,199
Overdrafts.....	983	597	564	1,005
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	60,205	102,434	113,165	98,989
Stocks and bonds.....	23,972	23,972	23,972	23,972
Specie.....	7,315	16,651	14,592	12,926
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	50,797	59,414	58,463	83,743
Cash items.....	89,122	25,784	27,167	50,359
Loss and expense account.....	11,460	5,681	12,091	5,453
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Add for cents.....	3	3	5	5
Total resources.....	\$924,596	\$936,238	\$981,486	\$1,066,619
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	10,000	16,000	16,000	24,000
Undivided profits.....	14,628	6,946	16,551	9,823
Due depositors on demand.....	699,627	713,291	748,534	832,765
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	340	.....	400	30
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$924,596	\$936,238	\$981,486	\$1,066,619

THE NASSAU BANK — NEW YORK.

F. M. HARRIS, *President.*

(Organized 1852.)

W. H. ROGERS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$2,535,606	\$3,107,006	\$2,687,390	\$2,918,087
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	288,617	254,320	237,335	250,990
Real estate.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Stocks and bonds.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Specie.....	358,882	159,620	189,236	151,922
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	283,999	401,249	611,373	346,812
Cash items.....	278,738	390,483	318,062	331,577
Loss and expense account.....	4,513	20,659	5,068	22,581
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Add for cents.....	2	1	1	1
Total resources.....	\$3,764,357	\$4,347,338	\$4,062,465	\$4,035,970
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Surplus fund.....	249,717	250,000	250,000	250,000
Undivided profits.....	5,252	34,816	21,574	48,341
Due depositors on demand.....	2,968,430	3,512,338	3,249,418	3,212,591
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	39,365	49,573	39,182	23,999
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	1,592	610	2,290	1,038
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$3,764,357	\$4,347,338	\$4,062,465	\$4,035,970

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM — NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS C. ACTON, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

NELSON J. H. EDGE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$1,088,520	\$1,092,055	\$1,201,701	\$926,475
Due from directors	103,300	82,000	16,000	111,000
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	57,909	136,157	415,576	507,442
Stocks and bonds	75,827	369,364	374,935	314,054
Specie	13,149	5,728	9,449	9,470
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	50,320	62,624	47,145	66,543
Cash items	43,781	35,748	43,470	37,915
Loss and expense account	3,924	12,664	3,476	2,357
Assets not included in any of the above heads	3,814	10,000	10,000	10,000
Add for cents	4	3	.....	3
Total resources	\$1,440,548	\$1,806,343	\$2,121,752	\$1,985,259
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Undivided profits	103,373	108,562	102,444	103,752
Due depositors on demand	1,051,899	1,348,521	1,647,402	1,537,943
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	35,275	99,259	121,906	93,563
Add for cents	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities	\$1,440,548	\$1,806,343	\$2,121,752	\$1,985,259

THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE — NEW ROCHELLE.

W. W. BISSELL, *President.*

Organized 1888.)

HENRI J. VAN, ZELM, *Assistant Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

197

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$116,032	\$98,780	\$122,694	\$142,903
Due from directors.....	500	1,600	1,750	2,650
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	19,876	79,344	106,167	44,307
Real estate.....	1,030	1,030	4,530	4,530
Stocks and bonds.....	106,040	103,919	128,303	138,857
Specie.....	1,361	1,596	1,688	1,898
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	15,989	20,102	20,285	16,295
Loss and expense account.....	185	644	33	232
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	500	500	500	.....
Add for cents.....	1	2	3	1
Total resources.....	\$261,514	\$307,517	\$385,953	351,673
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Undivided profits.....	17,275	18,779	21,036	23,229
Due depositors on demand.....	213,828	255,050	334,139	298,296
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	410	3,687	777	148
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$261,514	\$307,517	\$385,953	\$351,673

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

FORREST H. PARKER, *President.*

(Organized 1883.)

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$2,641,445	\$3,127,884	\$2,993,849	\$2,454,487
Due from directors.....	134,000	46,500	53,358	166,558
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	297,954	309,419	255,354	268,356
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	20,000	20,000
Stocks and bonds.....	417,025	424,086	454,346	511,176
Specie.....	329,178	330,804	409,198	418,716
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	80,400	108,017	120,700	56,991
Cash items.....	381,970	250,805	345,142	301,957
Loss and expense account.....	27,316	41,317	9,823	22,843
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Add for cents.....	3	3	1	2
Total resources.....	\$4,316,791	\$4,646,335	\$4,669,271	\$4,228,586
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Surplus fund.....	200,000	200,000	250,000	250,000
Undivided profits.....	79,660	142,686	50,026	77,993
Due depositors on demand.....	2,834,000	2,839,367	2,941,622	2,514,458
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	163,345	446,045	321,505	380,848
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	39,785	18,236	106,117	5,285
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	2
Total liabilities.....	\$4,316,791	\$4,646,335	\$4,669,271	\$4,228,586

NEW YORK STATE BANKING COMPANY — SYRACUSE.

N. F. GRAVES, *President.*

(Organized 1877.)

R. A. BONTA, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

199

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$454,707	\$449,764	\$477,015	\$508,355
Due from directors.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Overdrafts.....	753	333	1,272	664
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	82,319	69,278	75,042	50,940
Bonds and mortgages.....	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	11,881	11,285	7,602	12,945
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	17,814	10,779	17,755	29,323
Cash items.....	8,389	10,657	3,224	3,065
Loss and expense account.....	682	2,952	634	2,936
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	3
Total resources.....	\$599,247	\$577,750	\$605,246	\$630,931
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Undivided profits.....	49,914	53,588	53,223	58,537
Due depositors on demand.....	441,691	416,777	450,325	464,018
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers...	7,642	7,384	1,696	8,374
Add for cents.....	.....	1	2	2
Total liabilities.....	\$599,247	\$577,750	\$605,246	\$630,931

BANK OF NIAGARA — NIAGARA FALLS.

HENRY C. HOWARD, *President.*

EDWARD J. MACKENNA, *Cashier.*

(Organized 1882.)

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$490,768	\$485,576	\$551,492	\$557,795
Due from directors.....	13,600	27,500	9,500	22,193
Overdrafts.....	396	722	559	869
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	170,871	174,820	219,534	282,171
Bonds and mortgages.....	350	11,139	10,039	9,939
Stocks and bonds.....	1,192	1,160	1,160	1,160
Specie.....	2,889	2,241	1,906	1,901
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	8,621	10,553	12,839	15,020
Cash items.....	3,431	5,171	363	2,549
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	2,925	2,925	4,110	3,500
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	2
Total resources.....	\$695,045	\$721,809	\$811,504	\$897,099
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Surplus fund.....	28,000	30,000	30,000	34,000
Undivided profits.....	9,819	5,386	13,125	6,927
Due depositors on demand....	520,260	561,599	661,994	694,227
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers...	86,965	74,824	56,384	111,944
Add for cents.....	1	.....	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$695,045	\$721,809	\$811,504	\$897,099

NIAGARA BANK OF BUFFALO — BUFFALO.

P. H. GRIFFIN, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

H. S. CHAMPLIN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$149,873	\$250,479	\$263,506	\$382,703
Due from directors.....	.....	20,500	2,000	.....
Overdrafts.....	.....	10	75	58
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	69,688	40,625	75,428	70,681
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	3,697	1,689	3,032	4,739
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	4,488	10,619	14,381	14,152
Cash items.....	291	1,809	2,170	262
Loss and expense account.....	4,023	6,089	8,511	3,621
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	6,307	6,512	7,061	6,705
Add for cents.....	3	2	4	3
Total resources.....	\$239,370	\$339,334	\$377,168	\$483,924
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	.....	.....	.....	1,197
Undivided profits.....	2,626	6,544	11,436	6,784
Due depositors on demand.....	136,743	215,051	213,415	328,389
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers...	.....	17,724	52,316	47,241
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	15	.....	312
Add for cents.....	1	.....	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$239,370	\$339,334	\$377,168	\$483,924

NINETEENTH WARD BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

SAMUEL H. RATHBONE, *President.*

(Organized 1883.)

JAMES B. STORY, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$757,198	\$781,550	\$886,889	\$771,277
Due from directors.....	26,605	15,400	21,703	38,929
Overdrafts.....	270	1,955	344	1,337
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	155,334	178,419	149,991	162,801
Real estate.....	21,206	53,540	51,890	51,207
Stocks and bonds.....	104,746	103,046	111,033	93,193
Specie.....	22,532	17,516	24,217	17,517
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	92,304	81,097	96,196	104,385
Cash items.....	440	3,084	1,227	2,019
Loss and expense account.....	14,491	6,802	14,987	6,889
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	4,000	3,500	4,300	4,300
Add for cents.....	3	2	4	4
Total resources.....	\$1,199,129	\$1,245,911	\$1,362,781	\$1,253,858
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	40,000	45,000	50,000	50,000
Undivided profits.....	25,792	12,093	21,236	14,460
Due depositors on demand.....	975,817	1,049,567	1,163,643	1,076,340
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	7,381	3,228	2,629	100
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	50,000	35,000	25,000	10,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	137	1,021	271	2,958
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$1,199,129	\$1,245,911	\$1,362,781	\$1,253,858

NORTH SIDE BANK OF BROOKLYN — BROOKLYN.

CLAUS DOSCHER, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

CHARLES A. SACKETT, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$364,950	\$329,361	\$345,780	\$383,288
Due from directors	165,957	184,032	190,263	217,669
Overdrafts	239	98	73	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	57,252	51,369	89,623	214,952
Real estate	27,265	27,265	27,265	27,265
Bonds and mortgages	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Stocks and bonds	44,892	34,842	54,091	54,091
Specie	5,127	4,339	4,415	5,095
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	30,128	32,063	31,311	29,169
Cash items	59,333	63,089	43,675	48,810
Loss and expense account	5,948	2,212	3,976	1,941
Assets not included in any of the above heads	4,151	4,151	4,151	4,151
Add for cents	5	3	4	4
Total resources	\$765,247	\$732,824	\$794,627	\$1,011,435
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	55,000	65,000	65,000	75,000
Undivided profits	25,521	17,533	22,948	17,835
Due depositors on demand	584,700	546,003	606,486	813,955
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	.....	4,120	.....	.....
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	24	166	193	4,643
Add for cents	2	2	.....	2
Total liabilities	\$765,247	\$732,824	\$794,627	\$1,011,435

OGDENSBURG BANK — OGDENSBURG.

JAMES G. AVERELL, *President.*

(Organized 1879.)

S. W. LEONARD, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$514,118	\$444,737	\$432,569	\$503,176
Due from directors.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....
Overdrafts.....	4,047	3,495	6,169	3,181
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	122,726	178,434	175,113	145,499
Real estate.....	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200
Bonds and mortgages.....	800	3,200	3,200	3,200
Stocks and bonds.....	8,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Specie.....	4,910	11,993	13,890	16,896
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	19,118	17,807	17,896	19,364
Cash items.....	8,378	4,991	3,258	22,213
Loss and expense account.....	5,559	1,674	3,797	1,850
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	3
Total resources.....	\$716,358	\$700,533	\$690,094	\$748,582
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Undivided profits.....	45,557	38,036	45,044	40,249
Due depositors on demand.....	509,627	501,884	477,985	546,007
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	11,173	10,612	17,064	12,325
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$716,358	\$700,533	\$690,094	\$748,582

ONEIDA COUNTY BANK — UTICA.

J. M. BUTLER, *President.*

(Organized 1853.)

F. A. BOSWORTH, *Acting Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

205

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$778,456	\$779,710	\$792,563	\$857,074
Due from directors.....	2,938	1,318	1,074	5,320
Overdrafts.....	330	74	629	304
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	162,486	126,319	165,187	205,905
Real estate.....	10,388	10,388	10,888	10,888
Bonds and mortgages.....	1,200	1,200	2,700	1,200
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	24,454	21,953	20,669	24,339
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	29,057	15,413	19,900	30,609
Cash items.....	7,211	4,585	4,925	11,221
Loss and expense account.....	5,946	2,544	5,579	1,148
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	772	.....	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	5	5	2	4
Total resources	\$1,024,243	\$964,509	\$1,025,116	\$1,149,012
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Undivided profits.....	271,776	260,980	271,194	271,368
Due depositors on demand.....	579,228	557,801	601,212	730,652
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	47,490	20,727	27,029	21,310
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	747	.....	680	680
Add for cents.....	2	1	1	2
Total liabilities.....	\$1,024,243	\$964,509	\$1,025,116	\$1,149,012

THE ORIENTAL BANK — NEW YORK.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, *President.*

(Organized 1853.)

NELSON G. AYRES, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,753,055	\$1,868,581	\$1,804,140	\$1,829,805
Due from directors.....	12,200	30,600	41,350	46,003
Overdrafts.....	894	129	249	339
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	300,342	227,614	392,625	194,398
Real estate.....	80,900	80,900	80,900	80,900
Stocks and bonds.....	299,168	289,892	295,887	314,275
Specie.....	124,511	132,916	141,728	158,260
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	218,764	118,733	191,093	147,805
Cash items.....	200,030	91,158	137,331	125,806
Loss and expense account.....	19,803	6,229	14,881	5,749
Add for cents.....	3	3	3	2
Total resources.....	\$3,009,670	\$2,846,755	\$3,100,187	\$2,903,342
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Surplus fund.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Undivided profits.....	136,747	120,205	143,091	127,037
Due depositors on demand.....	2,268,508	2,124,035	2,354,985	2,174,277
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	4,414	2,514	2,110	2,027
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$3,009,670	\$2,846,755	\$3,100,187	\$2,903,342

OYSTER BAY BANK — OYSTER BAY.

TOWNSEND D. COCK, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

E. MORGAN GRIFFIN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$84,501	\$88,177	\$78,419	\$109,400
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	12,281	21,312	44,640	34,958
Bonds and mortgages	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400
Stocks and bonds	5,228	5,028	5,028	4,928
Specie	458	961	1,717	1,763
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks ..	4,413	6,659	8,737	7,431
Cash items	561	428	474	232
Loss and expense account	73	934	1,568	467
Assets not included in any of the above heads	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Add for cents	1	2	2	2
Total resources	\$120,916	\$136,901	\$153,985	\$172,581
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund		2,000	2,000	2,000
Undivided profits	2,097	2,420	3,750	4,026
Due depositors on demand	91,167	104,124	119,421	138,119
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers ..	1,185	947	3,322	3,381
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	1,466	2,408	491	54
Add for cents	1	2	1	1
Total liabilities	\$120,916	\$136,901	\$153,985	\$172,581

THE PACIFIC BANK — NEW YORK.

HART B. BRUNDRETT, *President.*

(Organized 1869.)

S. C. MERWIN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$2,644,297	\$2,685,396	\$2,979,635	\$2,863,913
Due from directors	119,312	104,050	96,000	40,000
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	587,193	447,114	410,058	294,308
Real estate	121,268	121,268	121,268	121,268
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	290,629	276,715	833,898	219,761
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	590,881	657,654	490,156	439,982
Cash items	375,718	201,785	237,786	252,899
Loss and expense account	6,141	5,914	6,089	5,695
Assets not included in any of the above heads	13,000	.....	.....	6,000
Add for cents	3	1	2	2
Total resources	\$4,749,442	\$4,500,897	\$5,175,892	\$4,244,828
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$422,700	\$422,700	\$422,700	\$422,700
Surplus fund	205,000	205,000	205,000	205,000
Undivided profits	239,504	239,402	238,525	248,604
Due depositors on demand	3,881,284	3,633,045	4,309,338	3,367,087
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	953	749	329	1,436
Add for cents	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities	\$4,749,442	\$4,500,897	\$5,175,892	\$4,244,828

THE PARK BANK OF ALBANY — ALBANY.

GRANGE SARD, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

EDWARD A. GRIFFIN, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

209

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$354,735.	\$310,146	\$372,710	\$369,340
Due from directors	108,291	94,968	93,092	116,541
Overdrafts	251	60	67	30
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	64,504	43,814	72,067	31,546
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	1,329	1,336	1,337	1,091
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	5,351	9,633	7,646	29,834
Cash items	6,308	3,579	3,811	6,938
Loss and expense account .....	.....	.....	.....	859
Add for cents	2	3	3	3
Total resources	\$541,771	\$464,539	\$551,733	\$557,182
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
Undivided profits	6,928	4,830	8,585	6,949
Due depositors on demand	283,248	265,205	305,937	354,067
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers...	86,593	29,503	72,210	51,165
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	25,000
Add for cents	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$541,771	\$464,539	\$551,733	\$557,182

THE PATCHOGUE BANK — PATCHOGUE.

JOHN A. POTTER, *President.*

(Organized 1884.)

F. A. OVERTON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$211,953	\$213,185	\$226,685	\$230,755
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	49,142	99,206	39,183	94,104
Real estate	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Bonds and mortgages	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Stocks and bonds	6,150	6,150	6,150	6,150
Specie	4,854	5,566	5,678	5,890
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	9,700	13,172	15,134	11,003
Cash items	1,333	2,381	48	577
Loss and expense account	3,966	998	2,109	1,622
Assets not included in any of the above heads	750	750	750	750
Add for cents	1	2	2	2
Total resources	\$303,849	\$357,410	\$311,739	\$366,853
LIABILITIES.				
Capital ..	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Surplus fund	7,500	7,500	7,500	10,000
Undivided profits	7,826	4,918	8,924	6,945
Due depositors on demand	212,090	269,130	215,988	274,836
Due trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	1,411	789	4,305	.....
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	22	72	21	72
Add for cents .....	.....	1	1	.....
Total liabilities	\$303,849	\$357,410	\$311,739	\$366,853

THE PECONIC BANK — SAG HARBOR.

JOHN J. HARRISON, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

FRANCIS H. PALMER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$51,676	\$48,316	\$40,461	48,727
Due from directors.....	3,575	4,500	4,370	3,950
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	5,175	4,413	1,376	23,331
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Stocks and bonds.....	16,958	16,958	16,958	22,458
Specie.....	341	235	382	226
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	1,986	415	6,137	5,327
Cash items.....	2,666	5,279	363	1,130
Loss and expense account.....	4,067	4,702	5,266	399
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123
Add for cents.....	4	4	4	4
Total resources.....	\$87,571	\$85,945	\$76,440	\$108,675
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Undivided profits.....	4,253	5,706	6,306	1,282
Due depositors on demand.....	55,797	39,491	43,007	73,180
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	2,520	15,747	2,125	9,212
Add for cents.....	1	1	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$87,571	\$85,945	\$76,440	\$108,675

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF BUFFALO — BUFFALO.

DANIEL O'DAY, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

CLARENCE W. HAMMOND, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,245,644	\$1,244,179	\$1,217,380	\$1,252,377
Due from directors.....	29,500	58,558	71,058	51,300
Overdrafts.....	2,211	3,063	5,013	8,991
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	81,027	144,850	107,144	150,867
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	19,481	23,213	19,557	31,887
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	101,697	175,387	167,584	226,287
Cash items.....	73,833	20,665	23,964	32,953
Loss and expense account.....	12,469	5,765	13,050	8,172
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	7,267	5,958	5,050	5,641
Add for cents.....	1	2	1	2
Total resources.....	\$1,574,130	\$1,682,640	\$1,630,801	\$1,769,477
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Undivided profits.....	75,208	76,760	93,251	89,544
Due depositors on demand.....	906,327	969,509	932,481	1,063,160
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	214,595	258,370	280,068	303,272
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	78,000	78,000	25,000	13,500
Add for cents.....	.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$1,574,130	\$1,682,640	\$1,630,801	\$1,769,477

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF HAMBURGII — HAMBURGII,

BURTON M. FISH, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

P. M. THORN, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

213

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$67,105	\$78,265	\$84,902	\$96,825
Due from directors	2,896	3,787	4,862	9,063
Overdrafts			14	59
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	23,109	25,372	21,669	11,092
Stocks and bonds	1,201	1,201	1,201	1,201
Specie	905	537	483	504
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	3,903	4,589	4,250	6,320
Loss and expense account	1,197	1,445	2,044	1,794
Assets not included in any of the above heads	2,195	2,338	2,338	2,338
Add for cents	3	4	3	4
Total resources	\$102,514	\$117,538	\$121,766	\$129,200
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Undivided profits	2,540	3,626	5,357	5,211
Due depositors on demand	69,973	83,440	86,409	93,989
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.		471		
Add for cents	1	1		
Total liabilities	\$102,514	\$117,538	\$121,766	\$129,200

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF HAVERSTRAW — HAVERSTRAW.

URIAH F. WASHBURN, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

H. C. VERVALEN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$205,254	\$199,516	\$160,594	\$183,771
Due from directors.....	302	800	.....	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	71,769	85,748	136,840	79,456
Stocks and bonds.....	50,995	50,495	50,495	79,645
Specie.....	2,524	1,470	1,797	1,110
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	20,309	15,086	21,500	29,419
Cash items.....	1,505	.....	302	652
Loss and expense account.....	4,356	78	1,259	2,893
Add for cents.....	2	1	1	1
Total resources.....	\$357,016	\$353,194	\$372,788	\$376,947
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits.....	40,383	35,590	37,596	40,799
Due depositors on demand.....	257,506	258,889	267,640	283,043
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	9,000	8,456	17,384	2,936
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	126	258	168	168
Add for cents.....	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$357,016	\$353,194	\$372,788	\$376,947

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—JOHNSTOWN.

JACOB P. MILLER, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

EDWARD WELLS, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

215

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$508,582	\$578,198	\$450,735	\$553,707
Due from directors	46,255	45,000	66,300	87,900
Overdrafts	4	757	37	75
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	158,640	65,102	127,133	46,239
Real estate	31,904	31,904	31,904	31,904
Stocks and bonds	5,650	5,650	5,650	5,650
Specie	4,034	6,130	8,019	9,897
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	21,602	13,916	16,076	14,962
Cash items	1,331	3,317	2,810	823
Loss and expense account	458	126	592	228
Assets not included in any of the above heads.	3,306	3,306	3,306	3,306
Add for cents	3	3	3	4
Total resources	\$781,769	\$753,409	\$712,565	\$754,695
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Surplus fund	25,000	30,000	30,000	35,000
Undivided profits	11,907	8,192	13,391	9,462
Due depositors on demand	619,009	589,923	543,968	524,694
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	818	206	206	10,464
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.	35	87		50,073
Add for cents		1		2
Total liabilities	\$781,769	\$753,409	\$712,565	\$754,695

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF LANSINGBURGH — LANSINGBURGH.

J. K. P. PINE, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

E. VAN SCHOONHOVEN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$206,668	\$293,134	\$313,232	\$341,373
Due from directors.....	29,746	33,298	39,392	34,739
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	72,049	70,159	81,668	97,757
Real estate.....	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Stocks and bonds.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Specie.....	3,455	4,346	4,393	5,543
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	11,979	12,005	16,183	19,817
Cash items.....	534	830	853	787
Loss and expense account.....	3,493	2,119	4,803	895
Add for cents.....	2	2	4	3
Total resources.....	\$346,926	\$434,893	\$479,528	\$519,914
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits.....	16,525	15,812	20,571	18,374
Due depositors on demand.....	279,070	365,714	407,810	447,197
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	1,330	3,367	1,146	4,342
Add for cents.....	1	.....	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$346,926	\$434,893	\$479,528	\$519,914

PEOPLE'S BANK OF MARGARETVILLE — MARGARETVILLE.

G. G. DECKER, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

JOHN GRANT, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.		Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors		\$51,944	\$50,381	\$59,773	\$67,108
Overdrafts		23	447	206	243
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.		17,148	34,522	30,639	31,553
Real estate				1,229	3,698
Stocks and bonds		1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223
Specie		284	874	997	1,365
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.		6,007	2,526	5,283	666
Cash items		400	749	789	99
Loss and expense account		202	539	126	904
Assets not included in any of the above heads.		437	439	439	439
Add for cents		4	4	4	5
Total resources		\$77,672	\$91,704	\$100,708	\$107,303
LIABILITIES.					
Capital		\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Undivided profits		466	1,631	1,585	2,046
Due depositors on demand		37,149	45,982	59,117	64,299
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.		56	4,090		950
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.				6	6
Add for cents		1	1		2
Total liabilities		\$77,672	\$91,704	\$100,708	\$107,303

PEOPLE'S BANK OF MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—MOUNT VERNON.

HORACE LOOMIS, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

THEO. F. NESBITT, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$163,228	\$149,338	\$156,352	\$124,681
Due from directors.....	.....	3,701	14,146	5,909
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	17,943	44,087	11,783	24,839
Bonds and mortgages.....	2,800	2,800	.....	.....
Stocks and bonds.....	22,497	22,497	.....	.....
Specie.....	2,586	2,239	58,509	59,009
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	7,140	23,055	3,811	2,500
Cash items.....	2,107	4,145	6,841	10,772
Loss and expense account.....	915	934	4,594	1,082
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,500	1,500	889	1,170
Add for cents.....	3	3	1,500	1,450
Total resources.....	\$220,719	\$254,299	\$258,427	\$231,415
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits.....	8,456	8,691	10,200	10,793
Due depositors on demand.....	153,504	191,051	189,437	167,571
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	8,758	4,496	8,789	3,035
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	60	.....	15
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$220,719	\$254,299	\$258,427	\$231,415

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK.

SCOTT FOSTER, *President.*

(Organized 1851.)

WILLIAM MILNE, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

219

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$1,578,238	\$1,727,319	\$1,568,772	\$1,807,274
Due from directors	90,998	84,773	124,921	88,218
Overdrafts .....	.....	.....	510	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	660,649	456,526	563,405	507,691
Real estate	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500
Stocks and bonds	327,086	391,345	556,520	460,737
Specie	490,192	256,040	321,441	141,030
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	338,557	474,488	462,959	405,592
Cash items	292,368	180,830	208,732	209,198
Loss and expense account	35,046	.....	.....	.....
Add for cents	3	2	4	2
Total resources	\$3,889,637	\$3,647,823	\$3,883,764	\$3,696,242
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund	300,000	318,653	325,356	330,752
Undivided profits	53,343	.....	.....	.....
Due depositors on demand	3,315,731	3,033,961	3,347,229	3,150,743
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	20,019	39,462	11,061	9,993
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	542	55,746	117	4,752
Add for cents	2	1	1	2
Total liabilities	\$3,889,637	\$3,647,823	\$3,883,764	\$3,696,242

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF POTSDAM — POTSDAM.

C. E. SANFORD, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

FRANK D. BARRY, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$167,102	\$173,460	\$191,892	\$189,839
Due from directors	9,623	10,486	16,160	27,176
Overdrafts	266	149	714	391
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	33,622	26,192	29,929	19,136
Bonds and mortgages	350	3,000	3,000	3,000
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	4,405	6,805	5,789	6,427
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks ..	7,861	13,770	6,472	8,016
Cash items	1,282	627	338	4,231
Loss and expense account	3,893	4,364	383	1,529
Assets not included in any of the above heads	2,200	3,192	2,428	2,872
Add for cents	3	3	3	5
Total resources	\$231,607	\$243,048	\$258,108	\$263,622
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Surplus fund	6,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
Undivided profits	6,446	10,262	1,493	5,333
Due depositors on demand	162,749	175,392	189,783	198,069
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers ..	6,410	1,393	3,621	2,220
Amount due not included in any of the above heads .....	.....	.....	5,210	.....
Add for cents	2	1	1	.....
Total liabilities	\$231,607	\$243,048	\$258,108	\$263,622

THE PEOPLE'S STATE BANK OF EAST RANDOLPH — EAST RANDOLPH.

M. V. BENSON, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

WM. E. SEARLE, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

221

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$40,483	\$61,277	\$74,594	\$83,683
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	17,741	7,067	12,003	20,939
Real estate	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Stocks and bonds	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170
Specie	1,233	176	446	844
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	2,641	1,703	2,916	5,343
Cash items	462	730	188	44
Loss and expense account	37	373	691	1,464
Assets not included in any of the above heads	784	811	855	1,522
Add for cents	3	3	2	2
Total resources	\$68,054	\$76,810	\$96,365	\$118,511
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Surplus fund	617	1,953	3,314	2,000
Undivided profits	37,077	44,806	61,001	3,353
Due depositors on demand	359	50	2,049	82,390
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	1	1	1	767
Add for cents				1
Total liabilities	\$68,054	\$76,810	\$96,365	\$118,511

BANK OF PHILADELPHIA—PHILADELPHIA.

D. H. SCOFIELD, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

H. O. GARDNER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$48,349	\$10,146	\$44,007	\$43,589
Due from directors.....	16,178	17,048	18,905	20,502
Overdrafts.....	381	373	100	194
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	5,982	3,409	6,969	10,988
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	3,500	3,500
Stocks and bonds.....	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162
Specie.....	555	713	846	423
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	1,626	1,231	1,804	1,987
Cash items.....	1,303	2,048	1,027	21
Loss and expense account.....	894	361	797	952
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	750	750	750	750
Add for cents.....	3	3	3	4
Total resources.....	\$77,183	\$67,244	\$79,870	\$84,072
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Undivided profits.....	2,925	580	1,183	1,519
Due depositors on demand.....	44,955	35,429	47,798	51,684
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	676	1,107	734	785
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	626	127	153	83
Add for cents.....	1	1	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$77,183	\$67,244	\$79,870	\$84,072

THE PHOENIX BANK — PHOENIX.

AMOS DEAN, *President.*

(Organized 1869.)

E. MERRY, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

223

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$86,292	\$87,791	\$79,310	\$81,429
Due from directors	13,423	12,782	12,602	12,254
Overdrafts	333	842	111	1,422
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	1,231	3,008	2,591	6,244
Real estate	10,700	10,700	11,788	11,788
Bonds and mortgages	7,640	7,640	7,140	7,140
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	806	775	246	371
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	2,321	2,475	4,311	10,215
Cash items	1,343	2,398	1,454	961
Loss and expense account	87	87	112	160
Assets not included in any of the above heads .....	.....	250	.....	.....
Add for cents	2	4	2	4
Total resources	\$125,178	\$129,752	\$120,667	\$132,988
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
Surplus fund .....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Undivided profits	18,945	18,474	19,411	4,325
Due depositors on demand	58,943	60,329	55,748	69,301
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	320	50	3,059	.....
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	10,319	9,165	5,516	6,361
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	1,650	6,732	1,932	3,000
Add for cents	1	2	1	1
Total liabilities	\$125,178	\$129,752	\$120,667	\$132,988

THE PLAZA BANK—NEW YORK.

WILLIAM C. BREWSTER, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

W. MCMASTER MILLS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$288,061	\$372,128	\$463,458	\$484,375
Due from directors .....	.....	62,000	.....	.....
Overdrafts .....	.....	.....	151	19
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	78,838	122,461	179,064	74,238
Stocks and bonds	3,202	1,165	29,495	29,556
Specie	11,491	7,180	7,431	32,456
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	34,568	38,124	28,744	40,800
Cash items	22,683	26,302	41,259	13,929
Loss and expense account	4,558	9,616	13,231	17,774
Assets not included in any of the above heads	4,841	5,788	8,066	7,665
Add for cents	4	3	3	2
Total resources	\$448,246	\$644,767	\$770,902	\$700,814
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Undivided profits	1,993	5,984	11,802	17,701
Due depositors on demand	246,253	413,438	528,896	481,132
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	.....	344	.....	20
Amount due not included in any of the above heads .....	.....	25,000	30,203	1,961
Add for cents .....	.....	1	1	.....
Total liabilities	\$448,246	\$644,767	\$770,902	\$700,814

THE BANK OF PORT JEFFERSON — PORT JEFFERSON.

H. M. RANDALL, *President.*

E. M. DAVIS, *Cashier.*

(Organized 1889.)

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$79,381	\$76,816	\$80,783	\$77,776
Due from directors.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	17,411	14,178	9,051	23,632
Bonds and mortgages.....	13,400	13,400	13,400	13,400
Stocks and bonds.....	16,400	16,200	16,200	16,000
Specie.....	985	1,445	1,940	2,014
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	3,552	4,202	3,393	4,374
Loss and expense account.....	1,237	510	1,020	588
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,000
Add for cents.....	1	2	1	1
Total resources.....	\$133,567	\$127,953	\$126,988	\$138,885
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	5,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
Undivided profits.....	3,546	2,041	3,493	2,296
Due depositors on demand.....	94,082	92,551	88,162	100,317
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	5,939	1,361	3,332	3,271
Add for cents....	.....	.....	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$133,567	\$127,953	\$126,988	\$138,885

THE POWERS BANK — ROCHESTER.

D. W. POWERS, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

WILLIAM C. POWERS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$51,520	\$61,984	\$72,224	\$70,679
Overdrafts.....	2,624	1,101	13,198	688
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	45,016	83,236	27,602	58,527
Bonds and mortgages.....	393,065	391,604	395,943	412,325
Stocks and bonds.....	20,750	21,670	21,670	21,670
Specie.....	19,870	18,846	19,629	8,116
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	41,251	45,297	50,597	26,073
Cash items.....	764	1,040	4,957	1,983
Loss and expense account.....	1,685	2,299	2,623	1,707
Add for cents.....	4	3	3	4
Total resources.....	\$576,549	\$627,080	\$608,446	\$601,772
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	13,241	13,241	13,241	25,000
Undivided profits.....	12,080	14,316	19,951	7,100
Due depositors on demand.....	394,934	452,088	427,621	421,796
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	56,293	47,433	47,631	47,874
Add for cents.....	1	2	2	2
Total liabilities.....	\$576,549	\$627,080	\$608,446	\$601,772

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$1,088,707	\$1,424,469	\$1,507,218	\$1,786,026
Due from directors	46,000	41,715	45,600	93,151
Overdrafts	483	858	2,064	2,884
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	213,950	267,054	442,216	361,361
Bonds and mortgages	3,061	3,000	3,000	.....
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	18,368	12,488	14,209	7,537
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	78,931	61,707	62,222	105,776
Cash items	18,454	15,632	17,653	25,374
Loss and expense account	4,522	3,470	7,101	9,957
Assets not included in any of the above heads	21,773	21,712	22,232	23,650
Add for cents	3	4	3	3
Total resources	\$1,495,252	\$1,853,109	\$2,124,518	\$2,416,719
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
Surplus fund	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Undivided profits	22,762	35,689	48,881	33,869
Due depositors on demand	815,748	1,001,207	1,084,023	1,154,319
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	56,741	216,212	391,614	584,765
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	.....	.....	.....	13,765
Add for cents	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities	\$1,495,252	\$1,853,109	\$2,124,518	\$2,416,719

QUEENS COUNTY BANK — LONG ISLAND CITY.

EDWARD S. KNAPP, *President.*

(Organized 1873.)

WALTER E. FREW, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$707,658	\$821,529	\$728,665	\$854,944
Due from directors.....	1,936	373	.....	10,920
Overdrafts.....	36	131	57	49
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	74,352	92,319	139,631	93,033
Bonds and mortgages.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Stocks and bonds.....	12,731	11,731	11,731	1,166
Specie.....	8,597	6,733	5,827	7,715
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	52,713	46,118	86,554	62,376
Cash items.....	38,471	15,260	35,326	27,230
Loss and expense account.....	7,372	4,046	9,160	3,474
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Add for cents.....	4	5	3	3
Total resources.....	\$911,870	\$1,006,245	\$1,024,954	\$1,068,910
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	.....	20,000	20,000	25,000
Undivided profits.....	35,836	10,334	17,900	12,089
Due depositors on demand.....	691,897	786,743	737,815	834,102
Due trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	84,107	89,167	149,237	97,718
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	2	1	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$911,870	\$1,006,245	\$1,024,954	\$1,068,910

FLOYD CLARKSON, *President.*
RIVERSIDE BANK — NEW YORK CITY.
(Organized 1886.)

H. C. COPELAND, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$464,560	\$552,348	\$648,094	\$586,972
Due from directors	28,127	18,200	9,200	16,188
Overdrafts	19	187	113	57
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	46,885	59,133	39,823	31,786
Stocks and bonds	4,000	4,000	4,000	10,500
Specie	4,915	3,769	5,103	4,659
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	32,183	30,695	28,290	25,533
Cash items	22,059	14,454	30,565	23,507
Loss and expense account.	13,730			
Assets not included in any of the above heads.	3,775	3,775	3,775	3,775
Add for cents.	4	2	2	2
Total resources	\$620,257	\$686,563	\$768,965	\$702,979
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.	30,000	32,500	35,000	40,000
Undivided profits	14,274	400	1,054	1,239
Due depositors on demand.	474,895	553,662	632,899	561,673
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	117			26
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	969		11	40
Add for cents.	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities.	\$620,257	\$686,563	\$768,965	\$702,979

ROBERT GERE BANK—SYRACUSE.

JAMES J. BELDEN, *President.*

(Organized 1880.)

FREDERICK W. BARKER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
	\$2, 139, 941	\$2, 043, 638	\$2, 053, 219	\$1, 758, 709
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	.....	.....	403	217
Overdrafts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	124, 672	161, 872	90, 868	203, 711
Real estate	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000
Stocks and bonds	18, 000	62, 226	23, 182	23, 182
Specie	5, 710	12, 502	10, 422	13, 145
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	54, 193	44, 359	47, 506	77, 705
Cash items	14, 720	12, 487	29, 991	13, 141
Loss and expense account	12, 229	17, 793	1, 159	5, 095
Add for cents	2	3	2	3
Total resources	\$2, 409, 467	\$2, 394, 880	\$2, 296, 752	\$2, 134, 908
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000
Surplus fund	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000
Undivided profits	92, 236	81, 125	16, 890	55, 595
Due depositors on demand	643, 051	764, 685	825, 903	703, 577
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	99, 179	99, 069	103, 959	75, 735
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	1, 275, 000	1, 150, 000	1, 050, 000	1, 000, 000
Add for cents	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities	\$2, 409, 467	\$2, 394, 880	\$2, 296, 752	\$2, 134, 908

R. A. DAVISON, *President.*
BANK OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE — ROCKVILLE CENTRE.
(Organized 1891.)

HIRAM R. SMITH, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$84,676	\$117,281	\$115,442	\$166,601
Due from directors.....	800	500	800	2,800
Overdrafts.....	27	.....	17	12
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	8,753	11,625	17,037	35,378
Real estate.....	.....	.....	100	100
Bonds and mortgages.....	9,700	9,700	11,700	11,700
Stocks and bonds.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Specie.....	1,571	1,005	1,532	1,880
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	5,933	5,044	5,235	12,280
Cash items.....	22	71	19	186
Loss and expense account.....	2,209	931	1,635	2,292
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,889	1,680	1,807	1,807
Add for cents.....	4	2	2	3
Total resources.....	\$116,784	\$149,039	\$156,526	\$236,239
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Undivided profits.....	5,695	5,029	6,856	9,609
Due depositors on demand.....	85,723	118,144	123,632	200,417
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	365	865	1,038	1,212
Add for cents.....	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$116,784	\$149,039	\$156,526	\$236,239

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY BANK — CANTON.

WILLIAM H. KIMBALL, *President.* S. D. KIMBALL, *Cashier.*
(Organized 1881.)

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$184,235	\$191,981	\$199,076	\$199,524
Due from directors	6,642	5,242	1,900	3,415
Overdrafts	2,225	2,276	2,988	2,451
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	12,538	9,250	22,004	35,618
Real estate	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Bonds and mortgages	2,289	2,099	.....	.....
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	3,438	2,855	3,217	2,005
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	6,800	6,650	7,858	9,112
Cash items	1,487	1,657	2,163	958
Assets not included in any of the above heads	8,688	2,000	2,000	2,000
Add for cents	3	3	1	3
Total resources	\$234,845	\$230,513	\$247,707	\$261,586
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits	16,188	17,172	17,579	18,270
Due depositors on demand	162,820	157,028	172,689	192,712
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	1,837	2,312	3,438	603
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....
Add for cents .....	.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$234,845	\$230,513	\$247,707	\$261,586

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

ARTHUR B. GRAVES, *President.*

(Organized 1882.)

WM. J. GARDNER, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,719,619	\$1,868,902	\$1,832,898	\$1,781,230
Due from directors.....	66,092	95,967	94,337	82,383
Overdrafts.....	4,865	.....	.....	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	253,371	245,838	228,292	159,867
Real estate.....	25,984	26,007	26,105	26,105
Bonds and mortgages.....	2,317	2,311	2,311	1,691
Stocks and bonds.....	101,690	260,095	229,841	211,361
Specie.....	251,710	125,780	175,174	72,747
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	239,175	434,109	196,962	370,418
Cash items.....	724,912	1,213,463	967,214	1,024,844
Loss and expense account.....	24,415	8,998	20,930	7,789
Add for cents.....	5	5	3	3
Total resources.....	\$3,414,155	\$4,281,475	\$3,774,067	\$3,738,438
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Surplus fund.....	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Undivided profits.....	40,080	23,785	46,080	32,197
Due depositors on demand.....	2,452,505	3,204,609	2,743,002	2,785,473
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	315,585	446,184	378,461	308,259
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	984	1,896	1,524	7,508
Add for cents.....	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$3,414,155	\$4,281,475	\$3,774,067	\$3,738,438

THE SAUGERTIES BANK — SAUGERTIES.

WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

THOMAS B. KEENEY, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$171,988	\$157,337	\$165,623	\$165,416
Overdrafts	4,833	4,966	5,874	3,792
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	20,725	18,044	29,455	14,591
Real estate.	13,961	14,141	11,356	11,356
Bonds and mortgages	9,124	9,124	5,910	4,910
Stocks and bonds	32,300	32,300	30,600	30,600
Specie	10,180	9,652	10,356	10,566
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	8,110	12,310	7,002	8,014
Cash items.....	6,577	7,025	7,730	4,345
Loss and expense account.....	1,019	509	1,134	485
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Add for cents.....	4	4	3	1
Total resources.....	\$280,721	\$267,312	\$276,943	\$255,976
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Surplus fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Undivided profits.....	34,885	31,993	32,542	27,114
Due depositors on demand.....	67,954	72,307	62,468	58,289
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	26,347	11,326	30,545	18,480
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	1,534	1,685	1,387	2,092
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$280,721	\$267,312	\$276,943	\$255,976

THE SCHENECTADY BANK — SCHENECTADY.

A. A. VANVORST, *President.*

(Organized 1862.)

W. G. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$447,516	\$452,996	\$440,945	\$399,958
Due from directors	5,957	4,423	15,076	17,935
Overdrafts	516	199	607	413
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	134,730	170,084	199,789	110,130
Real estate .....	.....	2,000	26,000	29,858
Bonds and mortgages	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Stocks and bonds	25,000	25,000	25,000	38,200
Specie	28,473	5,077	6,102	7,469
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	21,673	56,380	22,857	66,956
Cash items	1,037	886	2,351	5,743
Loss and expense account	2,950	1,251	2,891	1,291
Add for cents	3	3	3	3
Total resources	\$669,555	\$719,999	\$743,321	\$679,656
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Undivided profits	114,922	112,878	120,781	120,097
Due depositors on demand	454,563	506,973	522,392	459,418
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	70	147	147	140
Add for cents .....	.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$669,555	\$719,999	\$743,321	\$679,656

THE SCHIOHARIE COUNTY BANK — SCHIOHARIE.

CHARLES M. THROOP, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

R. A. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$68,111	\$66,194	\$75,233	\$76,250
Due from directors.....	9,300	8,050	10,685	12,671
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	22,299	48,234	18,504	10,979
Real estate.....	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Stocks and bonds.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	6,200
Specie.....	138	1,061	496	826
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	2,618	3,457	6,646	4,850
Cash items.....	2,987	223	.....	.....
Loss and expense account.....	1,710	2	585	1,092
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,781
Add for cents.....	1	3	2	1
Total resources.....	\$113,364	\$133,424	\$118,351	\$118,150
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	3,137	4,400	4,400	4,400
Undivided profits.....	2,876	23	1,543	2,139
Due depositors on demand.....	76,155	101,054	83,932	85,373
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	6,194	2,945	3,476	1,237
Add for cents.....	2	2	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$113,364	\$133,424	\$118,351	\$118,150

SEVENTEENTH WARD BANK OF BROOKLYN — BROOKLYN.

THOMAS C. SMITH, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

W. H. WEBSTER, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

237

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$308,256	\$331,170	\$359,200	\$366,667
Due from directors	55,589	32,987	36,290	35,196
Overdrafts	49	8	837	31
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	20,068	31,167	14,393	17,222
Stocks and bonds	55,511	55,511	55,511	55,511
Specie	9,182	8,002	10,778	12,268
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks . .	20,587	23,258	20,064	30,140
Cash items	18,685	13,455	30,848	16,211
Loss and expense account	3,443	6,978	8,965	1,360
Assets not included in any of the above heads	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Add for cents	3	2	4	5
Total resources	\$503,373	\$514,538	\$548,890	\$546,611
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Undivided profits	18,682	21,178	25,902	18,671
Due depositors on demand	333,998	342,004	369,922	375,375
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	323	216	270	520
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	369	1,140	2,795	2,043
Add for cents	1	.....	1	2
Total liabilities	\$503,373	\$514,538	\$548,890	\$546,611

SHERMAN BANK—NEW YORK CITY.

DOUGLASS R. SATERLEE, *President.*

(Organized 1892.)

HENRY D. NORTHRUP, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$456,211
Due from directors.....	41,250
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	82,758
Stocks and bonds.....	29,962
Specie	1,371
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	16,363
Cash items.....	17,962
Loss and expense account.....	8,900
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	7,250
Add for cents.....	2
Total resources.....	\$662,029
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	100,000
Undivided profits	9,071
Due depositors on demand	292,954
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	60,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	4
Total liabilities.....	\$662,029

BANK OF SKANEATELES — SKANEATELES.

C. W. ALLIS, *President.*

(Organized 1869.)

BENJ. F. PETTIERAM, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$180,042	\$174,212	\$185,074	\$174,320
Due from directors.....	17,596	21,412	13,733	21,435
Overdrafts.....	1,395	.....	.....	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	25,183	36,619	10,522	9,672
Real estate.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	6,500	6,500
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	5,825	11,825	9,000
Specie.....	8,695	7,904	5,716	5,521
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	773	2,865	3,872	2,572
Cash items.....	124	62	147	3,046
Loss and expense account.....	1,332	680	2,225	499
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	2,326	2,326	2,326	2,326
Add for cents.....	3	2	3	3
Total resources.....	\$243,469	\$256,907	\$246,943	\$239,894
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Surplus fund.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Undivided profits.....	17,364	16,373	19,933	17,833
Due depositors on demand.....	144,352	159,264	145,480	141,794
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	1,752	1,223	1,529	266
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	.....	45	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	1	2	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$243,469	\$256,907	\$246,943	\$239,894

THE SOUTHAMPTON BANK — SOUTHAMPTON.

JAMES H. PIERSON, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

L. E. TERRY, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$111,609	\$94,255	\$94,818	\$149,288
Due from directors	1,100	800	450	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	13,739	12,330	10,783	29,193
Stocks and bonds	11,000	11,921	11,921	11,921
Specie	439	578	500	582
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks ..	3,302	2,395	4,208	6,014
Cash items	1,078	1,896	2,604	3,889
Loss and expense account.	1,201	461	1,204	699
Assets not included in any of the above heads	2,089	2,089	2,089	2,089
Add for cents	3	3	3	4
Total resources	\$145,560	\$126,728	\$128,580	\$203,679
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund .....	.....	7,500	7,500	9,000
Undivided profits	10,334	2,925	3,972	3,259
Due depositors on demand	103,940	89,000	73,166	162,629
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers ..	6,261	2,275	3,926	3,743
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	25	27	15,015	47
Add for cents .....	.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$145,560	\$126,728	\$128,580	\$203,679

SOUTH END BANK — ALBANY.

PETER KINNEAR, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

C. W. HERMANS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$233,769	\$212,246	\$261,218	\$256,638
Due from directors	51,544	42,131	35,042	36,157
Overdrafts	303	535	851	52
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	27,214	63,709	33,867	44,124
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	1,193	1,460	2,933	2,265
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	8,814	7,929	12,044	11,107
Cash items	9,285	4,478	6,053	3,664
Loss and expense account.....	1,184	1,366	1,461	1,908
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	6,200	5,950	5,950	5,700
Add for cents.....	3	3	4	2
Total resources	\$340,509	\$340,807	\$360,423	\$362,617
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Undivided profits.....	7,575	4,920	7,550	6,143
Due depositors on demand	141,463	148,574	185,165	212,218
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	16,465	12,312	7,707	9,250
Due treasurer of the State of New York	65,000	65,000	50,000	25,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	5	.....	.....	5
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$340,509	\$340,807	\$360,423	\$362,617

SOUTH SIDE BANK OF BAY SHORE, N. Y. — BAY SHORE.
(Organized 1887.)

R. M. RAVEN, *President.*

P. S. WICKS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$64,384	\$59,067	\$54,812	\$61,699
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	16,110	6,031	10,672	31,513
Real estate.....	2,400	2,400	3,238	3,238
Stocks and bonds.....	16,420	16,420	16,420	30,307
Specie.....	1,014	1,122	778	1,706
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	5,391	5,308	4,742	7,072
Cash items.....	722	831	273	223
Loss and expense account.....	1,606	568	1,454	473
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	8,842	8,842	8,842	9,127
Add for cents.....	2	2	3	4
Total resources.....	\$116,891	\$100,591	\$101,234	\$145,362
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	3,122	3,769	3,769	4,731
Undivided profits.....	2,222	1,247	2,287	905
Due depositors on demand.....	86,371	70,574	70,177	109,853
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers....	174	.....	.....	4,872
Add for cents.....	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$116,891	\$100,591	\$101,234	\$145,362

STATE BANK OF AVON — AVON.

AARON BARBER, *President.*

(Organized 1892.)

W. J. WEED, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$22,365	\$13,386	\$56,738
Due from directors	1,765	2,245
Overdrafts	174	282	985
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	10,134	5,088	1,740
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	1,124	1,223	1,710
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	3,055	2,177	4,131
Cash items	48	386	343
Loss and expense account	556	826	1,426
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1,754	1,830	1,854
Add for cents	3	4	3
Total resources	\$40,213	\$57,967	\$72,175
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Undivided profits	394	1,194	2,230
Due depositors on demand	9,766	26,773	37,579
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	52	.....	349
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	2,015
Add for cents	1	.....	2
Total liabilities	\$40,213	\$57,967	\$72,175

THE STATE BANK OF BELMONT — BELMONT.

ELMORE A. WILLETS, *President.* (Organized 1888.) WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$52,692	\$44,193	\$47,215	\$54,744
Overdrafts.....	23	10	41	41
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	7,946	24,510	11,943	16,128
Stocks and bonds	1,058	1,053	1,048	1,043
Specie.....	3,804	3,157	2,758	3,239
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	3,619	2,750	3,398	1,600
Loss and expense account.....	647	1,122	1,523	302
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	2,926	2,952	2,952	2,952
Add for cents.....	4	.....	2	2
Total resources.....	\$72,719	\$79,747	\$70,880	\$80,051
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Undivided profits.....	1,588	3,011	3,949	894
Due depositors on demand.....	44,130	49,736	39,930	51,156
Add for cents.....	1	.....	1	1
Total liabilities	\$72,719	\$79,747	\$70,880	\$80,051

STATE BANK OF BOLIVAR — BOLIVAR.

J. M. CURTISS, *President.*

(Organized 1882.)

F. L. NEWTON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$100,614	\$99,096	\$90,650	\$89,068
Due from directors.....	5,426	2,226	10,602	7,577
Overdrafts.....	9,326	9,162	415	1,136
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	7,314	9,390	12,014	11,339
Real estate.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	1,529	1,961	2,944	2,761
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	2,799	1,611	2,211	1,894
Cash items.....	424	698	1	249
Loss and expense account.....	1,505	623	1,491	2,560
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Add for cents.....	3	3	2	4
Total resources.....	\$133,940	\$130,770	\$126,330	\$122,588
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$30,000
Surplus fund.....	10,000	10,000	3,650	3,650
Undivided profits.....	2,584	527	2,614	3,494
Due depositors on demand.....	71,355	70,092	70,064	85,442
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Add for cents ..	1	1	2	2
Total liabilities.....	\$133,940	\$130,770	\$126,330	\$122,588

STATE BANK OF BROCTON — BROCTON.

R. A. HALL, *President.*

(Organized 1892.)

L. D. SULLIVAN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$61,748	\$83,395	\$88,987
Due from directors.....	11,278	8,235	9,536
Overdrafts.....	4,734	5,511	1,692
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	32,193	16,562	6,823
Real estate.....	8,000	8,000	8,000
Bonds and mortgages.....	3,760	3,760	2,514
Stocks and bonds.....	2,667	2,667	2,667
Specie.....	695	421	477
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	4,056	633	4,948
Loss and expense account.....	211	534	915
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,550	1,550	1,550
Add for cents.....	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$130,895	\$131,271	\$128,112
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Undivided profits.....	706	2,402	3,760
Due depositors on demand.....	99,841	81,826	65,947
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	347	12,042	8,404
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	5,000	20,000
Add for cents.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$130,895	\$131,271	\$128,112

STATE BANK OF CANASTOTA, NEW YORK — CANASTOTA.

WILLIAM H. PATTEN, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

MILTON DE LANO, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

247

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$106,782	\$113,401	\$117,635	\$108,733
Due from directors	20,229	18,504	18,830	27,904
Overdrafts.....		11	185	1
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	46,749	12,182	11,012	14,908
Bonds and mortgages.....	86	86	86	86
Stocks and bonds.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Specie.....	1,605	554	1,405	300
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	3,592	8,228	4,338	1,900
Cash items.....	78	48	17	43
Loss and expense account.....	2,297	952	1,892	940
Add for cents.....	2	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$182,620	\$155,169	\$156,603	\$156,018
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Undivided profits.....	20,744	20,097	22,258	21,047
Due depositors on demand.....	101,876	74,927	65,040	71,788
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..		144		83
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,500
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....			9,304	12,598
Add for cents.....		1	1	2
Total liabilities.....	\$182,620	\$155,169	\$156,603	\$156,018

STATE BANK, CHATHAM VILLAGE, N. Y.—CHATHAM VILLAGE.
GEORGE L. MORRIS, *President.* (Organized 1875.) FRANK P. SALMON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$198,288	\$173,942	\$204,744	\$181,248
Due from directors	16,017	14,589	18,254	17,561
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	79,457	115,215	56,344	73,664
Stocks and bonds	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Specie	1,195	1,132	950	2,216
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	5,014	6,571	7,463	8,625
Cash items	3,831	1,986	396	1,153
Loss and expense account	3,896	39	1,281	2,422
Add for cents	3	2	3	2
Total resources	\$320,701	\$326,476	\$302,435	\$299,891
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits	49,020	44,705	48,565	51,812
Due depositors on demand	187,985	224,758	175,280	184,575
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	33,695	5,465	28,357	13,418
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	1	1,547	231	84
Add for cents		1	2	2
Total liabilities	\$320,701	\$326,476	\$302,435	\$299,891

STATE BANK OF ELMIRA — ELMIRA.

E. R. BACKER, *President.*

(Organized 1892.)

C. C. SWAN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$19,862	\$54,112
Due from directors.....	10,793
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers. c2 c2	33,137	10,319
Stocks and bonds.....	1,163	1,163
Specie.....	1,167	648
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	2,305	1,135
Cash items.....	1,605	378
Loss and expense account.....	160	1,162
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	3,014	3,641
Add for cents.....	4	4
Total resources.....	\$62,417	\$83,355
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$50,000	\$50,000
Undivided profits.....	177	1,404
Due depositors on demand.....	11,862	29,688
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers. Add for cents.....	377 1	2,262 1
Total liabilities.....	\$62,417	\$83,355

STATE BANK OF FILLMORE—FILLMORE.

WM. P. BROOKS, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

C. J. HOWDEN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$57,619	\$54,810	\$58,754	\$75,008
Due from directors.....	4,115	2,820	2,980	3,348
Overdrafts.....	779	656	511	446
Due from trust companies, State national and private banks and brokers.	10,558	11,000	15,517	5,005
Stocks and bonds.....	1,272	1,272	1,272	1,272
Specie.....	1,070	1,212	1,168	1,460
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	2,097	3,108	2,472	2,995
Cash items.....	.....	258	.....	.....
Loss and expense account.....	1,752	341	696	1,089
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,445	1,450	1,450	1,453
Add for cents.....	3	4	4	4
Total resources.....	\$80,710	\$76,931	\$84,824	\$92,080
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	2,000	4,500	4,500	4,500
Undivided profits.....	4,187	898	2,055	3,618
Due depositors on demand.....	49,522	46,532	53,268	58,962
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$80,710	\$76,931	\$84,824	\$92,080

THE STATE BANK — NEW YORK CITY.

OSCAR L. RICHARD, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$339,535	\$388,332	\$405,253	\$478,217
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	71,011	45,742	95,981	41,284
Real estate.....	.....	10,798	15,795	34,386
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	.....	7,600
Stocks and bonds.....	1,198	1,198	11,373	21,748
Specie.....	4,237	2,831	4,215	3,417
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	14,329	10,384	13,801	36,413
Cash items.....	2,419	2,100	1,719	25,502
Loss and expense account.....	13,161	3,319	6,623	11,143
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	2,428	3,178	3,654	3,950
Add for cents.....	2	4	5	3
Total resources.....	\$448,320	\$467,886	\$558,419	\$663,663
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	.....	9,700	9,700	9,700
Undivided profits.....	20,916	13,660	19,254	20,043
Due depositors on demand.....	326,978	344,167	429,417	518,890
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	426	358	46	15,029
Add for cents.....	.....	1	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$448,320	\$467,886	\$558,419	\$663,663

STATE BANK OF NORWOOD.

C. P. VEDDER, *President.*

(Organized 1887.)

F. L. SMITH, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$85,868	\$76,748	\$86,371	\$104,288
Due from directors.....	10,326	8,574	8,789	9,738
Overdrafts.....	888	563	326	472
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	10,734	20,287	20,986	26,957
Stocks and bonds.....	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Specie.....	1,251	1,546	1,489	1,657
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	10,622	7,342	9,867	9,748
Cash items.....	55	271	243	150
Loss and expense account.....	1,712	106	651	96
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Add for cents.....	3	2	2	3
Total resources.....	\$124,859	\$118,839	\$132,124	\$156,509
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Undivided profits.....	4,153	1,042	2,607	1,464
Due depositors on demand.....	91,656	88,796	100,516	125,045
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$124,859	\$118,839	\$132,124	\$156,509

STATE BANK OF PIKE—PIKE.
(Organized 1892.)

CARLOS STEBBINS, *President.*

E. S. WHITE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$61,886	\$65,844
Due from directors.....	3,398	3,710
Overdrafts.....	345	1,137
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	9,970	15,093
Real estate.....	1,405	1,405
Bonds and mortgages.....	177	177
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	2,204	2,149
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	3,352	5,519
Cash items.....	616	160
Loss and expense account.....	358	751
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,233	1,243
Add for cents.....	4	3
Total resources.....	\$85,948	\$98,191
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000
Undivided profits.....	1,051	2,143
Due depositors on demand.....	58,105	70,648
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	770	399
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	1,020	.....
Add for cents.....	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$85,948	\$98,191

STATE BANK OF RANDOLPH — RANDOLPH.

CHARLES P. ADAMS, *Cashier.*

(Organized 1874.)

ADDISON CROWLEY, *President.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$206,070	\$228,040	\$227,790	\$229,683
Due from directors.....	10,872	12,172	13,814	4,250
Overdrafts.....	3,211	1,765	1,894	1,892
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	43,613	10,543	17,331	20,780
Real estate.....	10,505	10,505	10,505	9,680
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	6,988	4,476	2,543	3,183
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	3,070	2,430	2,608	2,830
Cash items.....	399	1,150	1,184	1,666
Loss and expense account.....	1,643	664	1,554	789
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,572	1,788	2,473	1,637
Add for cents.....	5	4	4	3
Total resources.....	\$288,948	\$274,537	\$282,700	\$277,393
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Surplus fund.....	16,000	18,000	18,000	20,000
Undivided profits.....	9,538	6,802	10,810	7,073
Due depositors on demand.....	201,097	188,572	181,191	187,501
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	2,312	1,155	2,636	2,818
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	6	10,062	.....
Add for cents.....	1	2	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$288,948	\$274,537	\$282,700	\$277,393

STATE BANK OF SHERMAN — SHERMAN.

ENOCH SPERRY, *President.*

(Organized 1890.)

H. F. YOUNG, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$67,798	\$82,151	\$83,341	\$73,593
Due from directors	4,379	4,603	10,593	14,655
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	4,042	11,899	8,166	15,625
Stocks and bonds	1,230	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	1,402	1,582	1,407	1,376
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	1,720	2,118	1,970	2,699
Cash items	92	328	615	579
Loss and expense account	1,720	276	759	1,243
Assets not included in any of the above heads	866	800	823	823
Add for cents	3	3	3	4
Total resources	\$83,252	\$104,760	\$108,677	\$111,597
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund .....	.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Undivided profits	4,190	1,081	1,947	3,098
Due depositors on demand	53,476	65,652	68,954	75,308
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	509	297	487	106
Due treasurer of the State of New York .....	.....	10,000	10,000	6,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	75	729	288	84
Add for cents	2	1	1	1
Total liabilities	\$83,252	\$104,760	\$108,677	\$111,597

STATE BANK OF SYRACUSE — SYRACUSE.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, *President.*

(Organized 1873.)

J. C. CHASE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$1,085,016	\$1,171,979	\$1,187,130	\$1,162,640
Due from directors	22,100	2,426	3,026	5,801
Overdrafts	180	472	99	101
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	59,411	29,569	93,523	88,924
Real estate	325	344	344	344
Bonds and mortgages	820	820	820	654
Stocks and bonds	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700
Specie	1,962	1,577	2,148	1,790
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	9,861	10,299	19,478	42,667
Cash items	3,941	5,325	12,540	10,032
Loss and expense account	6,006	2,027	4,779	1,866
Add for cents	4	5	5	5
Total resources	\$1,196,326	\$1,231,543	\$1,330,592	\$1,321,524
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Undivided profits	109,871	111,539	118,313	117,465
Due depositors on demand	333,413	229,688	302,743	276,251
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	653,041	790,316	809,535	827,807
Add for cents	1	.....	1	1
Total liabilities	\$1,196,326	\$1,231,543	\$1,330,592	\$1,321,524

THE STATE BANK OF TONAWANDA, N. Y.—NORTH TONAWANDA.
 J. H. DEGRAFF, *President.* BENJAMIN L. RAND, *Cashier.*
 (Organized 1883.)

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$409,155	\$398,822	\$440,449	\$452,226
Due from directors.....	3,485	3,485	3,485	3,553
Overdrafts.....	217	187	109	343
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	57,074	60,622	33,351	39,531
Real estate.....	27,949	27,708	27,500	26,800
Bonds and mortgages.....	5,720	21,620	21,620	7,581
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	14,000
Specie.....	3,737	2,606	8,435	2,539
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	6,766	8,312	13,399	11,088
Cash items.....	2,009	627	5,622	2,462
Loss and expense account.....	1,339	5,421	1,332	5,989
Add for cents.....	2	3	4	4
Total resources.....	\$518,453	\$530,413	\$556,306	\$566,116
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Undivided profits.....	14,062	22,312	18,781	26,898
Due depositors on demand.....	189,523	215,186	286,987	274,136
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	18,596	21,251	14,786	19,609
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.	121,270	96,662	60,750	70,471
Add for cents.....	2	2	2	2
Total liabilities.....	\$518,453	\$530,413	\$556,306	\$566,116

BANK OF STATEN ISLAND — STAPLETON.

AUGUSTUS PRENTICE, *President.*

(Organized 1885.)

OTTO AHLMANN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$247,481	\$250,868	\$241,608	\$303,161
Due from directors	4,244	3,359	4,259	21,804
Overdrafts	224	746	1,323	1,492
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	35,116	64,225	45,641	57,332
Real estate.....	16,816	16,816	16,816	16,816
Stocks and bonds	19,966	19,966	18,966	1,162
Specie.....	1,223	1,440	1,283	1,233
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	8,342	10,390	6,785	12,400
Cash items.....	9,587	11,649	14,114	8,698
Loss and expense account.....	6,712	1,828	3,854	6,147
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,795	1,777	1,819	1,834
Add for cents.	5	5	6	4
Total resources	\$351,511	\$383,069	\$356,474	\$432,083
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	20,000	25,000	25,000	30,000
Undivided profits.....	13,745	5,008	7,948	6,870
Due depositors on demand	254,743	327,956	289,125	367,115
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	38,023	103	9,400	3,098
Add for cents.....	.....	2	1	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$351,511	\$383,069	\$356,474	\$432,083

THE BANK OF SUSPENSION BRIDGE — SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

BENJAMIN FLAGLER, *President.*

(Organized 1886.)

FRANK E. JOHNSON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$160,621	\$175,889	\$195,570	\$189,763
Due from directors	15,040	13,240	14,301	12,301
Overdrafts	24	116	1,091	541
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	72,811	73,687	51,257	71,785
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	1,438	1,220	2,426	1,155
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	4,102	13,874	6,849	10,723
Cash items	261	44	325	1,052
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1,153	1,204	1,153	1,153
Add for cents	2	2	3	3
Total resources	\$256,452	\$280,276	\$273,975	\$289,476
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund . . . . .	.....	12,000	12,000	13,500
Undivided profits	13,998	2,325	3,880	2,637
Due depositors on demand	217,453	240,951	233,094	243,144
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	.....	.....	.....	5,194
Add for cents	1	.....	1	1
Total liabilities	\$256,452	\$280,276	\$273,975	\$289,476

THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY BANK — BINGHAMTON.

J. W. MANIER, *President.*

(Organized 1855.)

ARTHUR GRIFFIN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$339,186	\$358,272	\$377,005	\$395,983
Due from directors.....	16,000	8,770	10,540	11,485
Overdrafts.....	4,214	1,665	1,795	1,211
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	76,634	121,543	173,290	120,942
Real estate.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Stocks and bonds.....	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Specie.....	13,172	10,421	7,136	5,857
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	11,699	11,334	20,248	20,840
Cash items.....	8,117	20,215	16,411	24,370
Loss and expense account.....	4,616	1,987	4,736	2,056
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	15,600	15,600	15,600	13,700
Add for cents.....	1	5	3	4
Total resources.....	\$515,239	\$575,812	\$652,764	\$622,748
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Undivided profits.....	9,978	5,658	11,569	7,488
Due depositors on demand.....	331,379	392,344	466,660	449,780
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers....	33,488	37,360	34,087	24,877
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	392	448	448	602
Add for cents.....	2	2	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$515,239	\$575,812	\$652,764	\$622,748

THE BANK OF SYRACUSE — SYRACUSE.

M. C. PALMER, *President.*

(Organized 1884.)

F. C. EDDY, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

261

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$663,330	\$712,718	\$677,477	\$681,479
Due from directors.....	68,436	65,559	69,811	62,183
Overdrafts.....	933	911	3,270	5,283
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	119,936	70,395	149,770	103,514
Real estate.....	8,574	8,762	9,155	9,795
Bonds and mortgages.....	2,500	4,497	4,297	3,997
Stocks and bonds.....	3,833	4,500	4,500	1,500
Specie.....	5,387	6,311	6,433	5,519
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	25,401	19,797	27,749	31,670
Cash items.....	5,287	5,937	11,769	14,364
Loss and expense account.....	7,619	3,053	7,248	2,917
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Add for cents.....	3	4	3	3
Total resources.....	\$912,739	\$903,944	\$972,982	\$923,724
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Surplus fund.....	50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Undivided profits.....	27,328	13,934	23,720	21,344
Due depositors on demand.....	677,855	681,588	736,091	689,130
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	32,556	23,421	28,170	28,249
Add for cents.....	.....	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$912,739	\$903,944	\$972,982	\$923,724

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK.

EDWARD P. STEERS, *President.*

(Organized 1886.)

ISAAC ANDERSON, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$591,375	\$629,844	\$651,256	\$749,997
Due from directors.....	83,060	92,762	112,868	90,878
Overdrafts.....	741	1,770	1,692	1,578
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	94,677	139,545	122,469	110,096
Real estate.....	20,046	25,017	25,068	24,823
Stocks and bonds.....	1,235	10,666	56,241	57,191
Specie.....	19,184	10,281	13,995	10,521
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	41,286	43,814	58,907	44,074
Cash items.....	33,751	58,070	59,401	41,509
Loss and expense account.....	4,815	379	741	340
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	27,534	4,400	4,415	21,353
Add for cents.....	5	5	4	5
Total resources.....	\$917,709	\$1,016,553	\$1,107,057	\$1,152,365
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Undivided profits.....	25,908	25,235	28,087	35,203
Due depositors on demand.....	599,986	696,843	798,008	797,357
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	15,000	267	.....	51,419
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	8,000
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	1,814	19,206	5,960	385
Add for cents.....	1	2	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$917,709	\$1,016,553	\$1,107,057	\$1,152,365

THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BANK OF BROOKLYN — BROOKLYN.

DITMAS JEWELL, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

J. K. ALEXANIER, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

263

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$307, 625	\$377, 266	\$386, 391	\$333, 752
Due from directors.....	25, 850	29, 693	33, 470	40, 600
Overdrafts.....	114	116	106	9
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	24, 059	33, 241	30, 433	62, 317
Real estate.....	32, 825	48, 192	57, 766	57, 766
Stocks and bonds.....	19, 000	44, 000	54, 000	47, 000
Specie.....	3, 753	3, 406	7, 613	6, 294
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.....	10, 762	15, 700	20, 618	45, 870
Cash items.....	.....	3, 885	3, 885	4, 080
Loss and expense account.....	7, 073	894	246	487
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	7, 602	.....	.....	800
Add for cents.....	4	4	3	3
Total resources.....	\$438, 667	\$556, 397	\$594, 531	\$598, 978
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000
Surplus fund.....	10, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000
Undivided profits.....	20, 147	9, 789	10, 818	12, 438
Due depositors on demand.....	297, 494	388, 852	431, 337	434, 933
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.....	11, 024	7, 755	1, 924	1, 606
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	.....	.....	450	.....
Add for cents.....	2	1	2	1
Total liabilities.....	\$438, 667	\$556, 397	\$594, 531	\$598, 978

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS MACKELLAR, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

CHAS. W. BOGART, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$315,503	\$312,425	\$291,759	\$301,989
Due from directors.....	44,944	32,387	24,700	20,422
Overdrafts.....	.....	.....	605	.....
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	4,413	35,166	63,384	44,388
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	.....	42,500	58,500
Stocks and bonds.....	.....	.....	53,630	50,391
Specie.....	39,619	39,609	7,378	5,997
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	5,919	6,315	50,348	53,081
Cash items.....	30,677	43,672	19,811	11,828
Loss and expense account.....	15,600	26,585	4,138	207
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	13	52	2,000	2,000
Add for cents.....	2,000	3	2	2
Total resources.....	\$458,690	\$498,214	\$560,255	\$548,805
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Undivided profits.....	9,012	9,162	14,646	11,398
Due depositors on demand.....	327,184	361,905	428,382	437,118
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	22,378	27,032	16,493	99
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	.....	83	36	168
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	115	30	696	20
Add for cents.....	1	2	2	2
Total liabilities.....	\$458,690	\$498,214	\$560,255	\$548,805

UNION BANK — BUFFALO.

JOSHUA S. BLISS, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

LOUIS STERN, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

265

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$271,834	\$434,034	\$542,017	\$667,097
Due from directors.....	11,626	9,873	5,737	4,064
Overdrafts.....	656	155	735	1,449
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	104,699	97,312	119,064	139,038
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	6,841	7,854	8,260	4,458
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	28,907	21,630	35,505	47,724
Cash items.....	870	2,247	2,871	3,981
Loss and expense account.....	7,856	.....	.....	.....
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	6,620	6,670	6,731	6,706
Add for cents.....	4	4	2	4
Total resources.....	\$440,913	\$580,779	\$721,922	\$875,521
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Undivided profits.....	13,975	10,562	16,700	20,869
Due depositors on demand.....	242,188	382,114	429,910	554,537
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers...	34,749	38,102	100,312	135,114
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	.....	.....	25,000	15,000
Add for cents.....	1	1	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$440,913	\$580,779	\$721,922	\$875,521

UNION BANK OF MEDINA — MEDINA.

EDMUND L. PITTS, *President.*

(Organized 1861.)

GEORGE A. NEWELL, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$200,452	\$194,791	\$202,719	\$206,054
Due from directors	1,000	150	200	100
Overdrafts	345	1,193	976	1,434
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	62,418	63,580	20,629	28,455
Real estate	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Bonds and mortgages	4,000	4,000	5,425	5,350
Stocks and bonds	7,100	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	1,800	810	1,499	977
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	11,735	14,764	13,680	15,864
Cash items	232	.....	676	1,302
Loss and expense account	2,531	781	2,039	812
Assets not included in any of the above heads	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Add for cents	3	1	2	2
Total resources	\$295,616	\$285,070	\$252,845	\$265,350
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Surplus fund	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Undivided profits	53,209	48,052	50,847	20,732
Due depositors on demand	188,500	185,343	145,779	158,881
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	3,905	1,674	6,218	5,737
Add for cents	2	1	1	.....
Total liabilities	\$295,616	\$285,070	\$252,845	\$265,350

UNION BANK OF ROCHESTER — ROCHESTER.

WILLIAM S. KIMBALL, *President.*

(Organized 1885.)

A. ERICKSON PERKINS, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

267

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1, 190, 515	\$1, 244, 930	\$1, 378, 059	\$1, 469, 028
Overdrafts.....	1, 254	1, 855	3, 250	8, 490
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	83, 705	102, 292	122, 723	65, 054
Real estate.....	107, 635	138, 604	109, 484	108, 647
Bonds and mortgages.....	27, 772	26, 672	40, 128	31, 822
Stocks and bonds.....	51, 000	65, 000	68, 000	96, 500
Specie.....	16, 933	19, 008	29, 777	21, 003
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	30, 071	44, 254	33, 252	73, 444
Cash items.....	9, 993	27, 272	18, 779	7, 894
Add for cents.....	3	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$1, 518, 881	\$1, 669, 890	\$1, 803, 455	\$1, 881, 885
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200, 000	\$200, 000	\$200, 000	\$200, 000
Surplus fund.....	150, 000	175, 000	175, 000	185, 000
Undivided profits.....	20, 485	5, 515	11, 237	6, 174
Due depositors on demand.....	1, 144, 032	1, 289, 375	1, 405, 253	1, 485, 188
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	4, 362	.....	11, 964	5, 522
Add for cents.....	2	.....	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$1, 518, 881	\$1, 669, 890	\$1, 803, 455	\$1, 881, 885

UNION SQUARE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK CITY.

FRED. WAGNER, *President.* (Organized 1889.) A. FAHS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,715,829	\$2,063,882	\$2,013,242	\$1,853,717
Due from directors.....	72,000	68,000	74,907	130,000
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	213,531	297,157	142,304	296,658
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	13,636	29,393	42,227	19,226
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	139,847	149,282	305,583	261,439
Cash items.....	141,739	118,181	146,301	105,020
Loss and expense account.....	18,779	1,537	10,457	21,119
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	4,998	3,000	3,000	3,000
Add for cents.....	2	2	3	2
Total resources.....	\$2,321,361	\$2,731,434	\$2,739,024	\$2,691,181
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Undivided profits.....	50,107	44,544	66,203	90,404
Due depositors on demand.....	1,939,642	2,386,811	2,372,799	2,300,555
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	31,611	78	21	221
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$2,321,361	\$2,731,434	\$2,739,024	\$2,691,181

THE WALLABOUT BANK — BROOKLYN.

CHARLES M. ENGLIS, *President.*

(Organized 1888.)

JOSEPH F. PIGOT, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$271,603	\$274,797	\$319,206	\$370,085
Due from directors	57,389	56,090	49,932	52,102
Overdrafts	28	38	29	55
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	19,267	30,849	17,649	30,703
Stocks and bonds	55,883	56,997	55,917	56,786
Specie	5,160	2,642	4,316	3,528
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	21,654	14,359	30,212	25,296
Cash items	19,214	9,746	15,366	15,483
Loss and expense account	6,957	4,251	7,399	2,594
Assets not included in any of the above heads	3,658	3,658	3,658	3,658
Add for cents	5	4	3	3
Total resources	\$460,818	\$453,431	\$503,687	\$560,293
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Undivided profits	12,393	10,373	14,390	13,415
Due depositors on demand	323,349	318,057	363,448	421,517
Due to trust companies, state, national and private banks and brokers.	.....	.....	692	.....
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	75	.....	157	361
Add for cents	1	1	.....	.....
Total liabilities	\$460,818	\$453,431	\$503,687	\$560,293

WEST SIDE BANK — NEW YORK.
(Organized 1869.)

C. F. TIETJEN, *President.*
THEO. M. BERTINE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$1,992,087	\$2,111,245	\$2,136,117	\$2,201,698
Due from directors.....	85,152	88,339	70,480	72,503
Overdrafts.....	1,073	1,050	328	987
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	146,596	146,982	212,651	156,499
Bonds and mortgages.....	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Stocks and bonds.....	41,661	58,487	77,459	94,984
Specie.....	407,029	528,458	620,853	431,506
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	188,952	187,231	190,385	148,002
Cash items.....	211,532	122,534	291,066	182,471
Loss and expense account.....	25,706	9,861	24,017	9,745
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	181	148	794	72
Add for cents.....	4	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$3,101,473	\$3,255,838	\$3,624,153	\$3,298,470
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Surplus fund.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Undivided profits.....	79,058	67,280	93,463	76,615
Due depositors on demand.....	2,607,876	2,778,821	3,122,169	2,807,727
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	14,538	9,737	8,521	14,128
Add for cents.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total liabilities.....	\$3,101,473	\$3,255,838	\$3,624,153	\$3,298,470

THE WOODHAVEN BANK — WOODHAVEN.

WM. F. WYCKOFF, *President.*

(Organized 1891.)

THOMAS L. WOOD, *Cashier.*

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

271

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$66,428	\$72,187	\$74,335	\$88,770
Due from directors.....	7,462	7,942	8,842	8,012
Overdrafts.....	152	25	49	98
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	21,844	16,511	29,117	14,016
Stocks and bonds.....	6,162	6,162	6,162	6,162
Specie.....	2,304	2,557	2,252	988
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	11,695	14,565	4,522	6,101
Cash items.....	4	612	1,110	695
Loss and expense account.....	2,586	105	782	306
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,940	1,982	1,982	1,989
Add for cents.....	5	3	3	3
Total resources.....	\$120,582	\$122,651	\$129,156	\$127,140
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Surplus fund.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Undivided profits.....	2,609	857	1,746	2,151
Due depositors on demand.....	87,556	92,729	93,781	91,205
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers....	2,917	1,564	6,128	6,284
Add for cents.....		1	1	
Total liabilities.....	\$120,582	\$122,651	\$129,156	\$127,140

THE BANK OF WORCESTER — WORCESTER.

N. H. WILDER, *President.*

(Organized 1884.)

GEORGE B. CRIPPEN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$32,526	\$25,745	\$23,201	\$29,645
Due from directors.....	1,000	1,100	1,250	2,099
Overdrafts.....	347	544	448	877
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	42,771	49,514	50,643	31,845
Bonds and mortgages.....	29,807	35,807	39,307	34,434
Stocks and bonds.....	1,240	1,240	1,240	8,715
Specie.....	1,206	964	655	462
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	9,191	4,471	9,299	4,612
Cash items.....	112	62	88	73
Loss and expense account.....	532	546	445	488
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Add for cents.....	3	4	4	3
Total resources.....	\$119,935	\$121,197	\$127,780	\$114,453
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Undivided profits.....	8,522	8,048	8,318	9,298
Due depositors on demand.....	79,035	81,416	84,577	74,231
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	2,317	1,594	4,764	803
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	60	138	120	120
Add for cents.....	1	1	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$119,935	\$121,197	\$127,780	\$114,453

HOWELL M. REEVE, BANKER — RIVERHEAD.
(Organized 1879.)

HOWELL M. REEVE, *Sole Owner.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$19,653	\$18,072	\$13,897	\$20,484
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	39,503	26,398	24,733	32,034
Real estate.....	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Bonds and mortgages.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	7,500
Stocks and bonds.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie	2,140	2,144	1,140	1,140
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	4,560	5,575	6,060	4,890
Cash items.....	9	.....	7	497
Loss and expense account	498	427	454	.....
Add for cents.....	1	3	1	.....
Total resources.....	\$81,864	\$68,119	\$61,792	\$71,046
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Surplus fund.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Undivided profits	498	427	454	487
Due depositors on demand.....	73,762	60,631	52,491	63,538
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers...	603	59	1,846	20
Add for cents.....	1	2	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$81,864	\$68,119	\$61,792	\$71,046

INDIVIDUAL BANKING COMPANY — DE RUYTER.

B. S. BRYANT, *President.*

(Organized 1889.)

F. S. MITCHELL, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$15,672	\$15,832	\$18,656	\$19,683
Due from directors.....	2,375	3,312	1,234	1,796
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	22,164	11,839	15,090	20,025
Bonds and mortgages.....	350	.....	.....	.....
Stocks and bonds.....	1,400	1,400	1,700	1,900
Specie.....	1,478	2,197	2,812	2,173
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks..	5,394	2,620	2,704	3,083
Cash items.....	364	579	216	203
Loss and expense account.....	723	977	122	492
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032
Add for cents.....	2	2	4	4
Total resources.....	\$50,954	\$39,790	\$43,570	\$50,391
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Undivided profits.....	1,528	2,100	1,564	2,109
Due depositors on demand.....	39,426	27,690	32,006	38,281
Add for cents.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total liabilities.....	\$50,954	\$39,790	\$43,570	\$50,391

LEONARD STORY, INDIVIDUAL BANKER — WATERLOO.

LEONARD STORY, *Sole Owner.* (Organized 1889.) GEORGE E. ZARTMAN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$235,526	\$227,350	\$253,546	\$178,648
Overdrafts.....	860	244	478	414
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	3,206	15,658	4,347	8,981
Stocks and bonds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Specie.....	560	771	560	264
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	6,184	5,691	7,050	6,352
Cash items.....	480	122	128	2,399
Loss and expense account	938	22	255	773
Add for cents.....	2.	2	2	3
Total resources.....	\$248,756	\$250,860	\$267,366	\$198,834
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Undivided profits	4,832	5,726	6,189	6,288
Due depositors on demand.....	217,906	219,898	234,558	167,185
Due trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers....	1,017	236	1,618	360
Add for cents.....	1	.....	1	1
Total liabilities.....	\$248,756	\$250,860	\$267,366	\$198,834

SUMMARY showing the aggregate Resources and Liabilities of the State banks of deposit and discount, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on the several dates named below.

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	\$162,590,913	\$170,914,177	\$176,020,423	\$177,522,211
Due from directors	6,051,805	6,295,801	6,206,281	6,811,769
Overdrafts	180,946	144,021	178,492	188,077
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	22,275,976	24,741,935	26,667,818	24,475,110
Real estate	5,446,018	5,635,967	5,657,824	5,826,638
Bonds and mortgages	1,459,069	1,751,533	2,000,249	2,007,293
Stocks and bonds	6,303,490	8,414,871	9,766,055	9,471,616
Specie	15,372,003	17,281,398	18,790,458	11,623,850
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	11,972,890	15,186,864	17,402,024	14,506,384
Cash items	38,251,450	30,531,010	22,937,104	24,540,069
Loss and expense account	1,133,093	642,422	901,899	648,518
Assets not included in any of the above heads	792,414	654,149	593,368	576,392
Add for cents	632	668	672	673
Total resources	\$271,830,699	\$282,194,816	\$287,122,667	\$278,198,600
LIABILITIES.				
Capital	\$31,925,700	\$32,195,700	\$32,303,700	\$32,533,700
Surplus fund	14,575,897	15,150,625	15,343,921	15,499,460
Undivided profits	10,474,560	9,710,621	10,648,402	10,370,131
Circulation	8,060	8,060	8,060	8,060
Due depositors on demand	189,619,231	196,778,920	197,876,506	195,342,017
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	20,588,835	24,119,147	27,135,043	20,997,850
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	1,576,904	1,500,710	1,246,335	1,553,394
Due treasurer of the State of New York	1,234,092	1,228,588	1,367,554	773,878
Amount due not included in any of the above heads	1,827,122	1,502,153	1,192,852	1,119,815
Add for cents	298	292	294	295
Total liabilities	\$271,830,699	\$282,194,816	\$287,122,667	\$278,198,600

AGGREGATE Resources and Liabilities of the State banks in the city of New York as shown by their reports on the several dates named below.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

277

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$93,524,005	\$100,935,002	\$104,196,898	\$101,956,817
Due from directors.....	3,228,283	3,150,245	2,943,490	3,538,128
Overdrafts.....	39,092	30,511	33,685	35,686
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	10,371,525	9,646,868	11,115,617	9,667,000
Real estate.....	3,644,876	3,632,236	3,672,391	3,724,201
Bonds and mortgages.....	169,653	419,977	498,744	445,612
Stocks and bonds.....	3,597,043	5,017,169	6,052,001	5,540,678
Specie.....	14,312,454	16,166,481	17,591,477	10,277,868
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	8,369,870	11,460,077	13,146,949	9,960,652
Cash items.....	36,788,747	29,211,767	21,391,385	23,224,247
Loss and expense account.....	644,272	365,639	497,144	372,715
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	479,306	368,605	281,644	276,289
Add for cents.....	137	147	132	133
Total resources.....	\$175,169,263	\$180,404,724	\$181,421,557	\$169,020,026
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$17,322,700	\$17,422,700	\$17,372,700	\$17,572,700
Surplus fund.....	9,293,966	9,466,976	9,589,566	9,733,745
Undivided profits.....	5,488,685	5,349,083	5,720,271	5,599,976
Circulation.....	2,605	2,605	2,605	2,605
Due depositors on demand.....	127,259,165	128,449,806	126,157,881	120,739,689
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers..	14,603,586	18,333,192	21,193,074	14,444,639
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	124,949	105,795	189,791	127,940
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	415,728	429,020	678,117	351,989
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	657,827	845,494	517,503	446,694
Add for cents.....	52	53	49	49
Total liabilities.....	\$175,169,263	\$180,404,724	\$181,421,557	\$169,020,026

A G G R E G A T E Resources and Liabilities of the State banks (including the individual banks) outside of the city of New York, as shown by their reports on the several dates named below.

RESOURCES.	Statement of condition, Dec. 12, 1891.	Statement of condition, March 19, 1892.	Statement of condition, June 11, 1892.	Statement of condition, Sept. 22, 1892.
Loans and discounts, less due from directors.....	\$69,066,908	\$69,979,175	\$71,823,525	\$75,565,394
Due from directors.....	2,823,522	3,145,556	3,262,791	3,273,641
Overdrafts.....	141,854	113,510	144,807	152,391
Due from trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	11,904,451	15,095,067	15,552,201	14,808,110
Real estate.....	1,801,142	2,003,731	1,985,433	2,102,437
Bonds and mortgages.....	1,289,416	1,331,556	1,501,505	1,561,681
Stocks and bonds.....	2,706,447	3,397,702	3,714,054	3,930,938
Specie.....	1,059,549	1,114,917	1,198,981	1,345,982
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.	3,603,020	3,726,787	4,255,075	4,545,732
Cash items.....	1,462,703	1,319,243	1,545,719	1,315,822
Loss and expense account.....	488,821	276,783	404,755	275,803
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	313,108	285,544	311,724	300,103
Add for cents.....	402	431	439	450
Total resources.....	\$96,661,343	\$101,790,002	\$105,701,009	\$109,178,484
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	\$14,603,000	\$14,773,000	\$14,931,000	\$14,961,000
Surplus fund.....	5,281,931	5,683,649	5,754,355	5,765,715
Undivided profits.....	4,985,875	4,361,538	4,928,131	4,770,155
Circulation.....	5,455	5,455	5,455	5,455
Due depositors on demand.....	62,360,066	68,329,114	71,718,625	74,602,328
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers.	5,986,579	5,785,955	5,941,969	6,553,211
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	1,451,955	1,394,915	1,056,544	1,425,454
Due treasurer of the State of New York.....	818,364	799,568	689,437	421,889
Amount due not included in any of the above heads.....	1,167,965	656,659	675,349	673,121
Add for cents.....	153	149	144	156
Total liabilities.....	\$96,661,343	\$101,790,002	\$105,701,009	\$109,178,484

DEPOSITARIES

OF

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE.

RESERVE DEPOSITARIES.

The following is a list of State and National Banks and Trust Companies which have been approved and designated by the Superintendent of Banks as depositaries of lawful money reserve, pursuant to section 44 of chapter 689, Laws of 1892 (the new Banking Law), to wit:

NAME AND LOCATION OF DEPOSITARY.		Capital.	Surplus and profits, as shown per last report and examinations.
ALBANY.			
Albany City National Bank.....		\$300,000 00	\$46,084 91
Albany County Bank.....		250,000 00	64,455 00
First National Bank.....		200,000 00	143,637 15
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.....		250,000 00	783,785 00
National Commercial Bank.....		300,000 00	682,148 75
National Exchange Bank.....		300,000 00	53,138 79
New York State National Bank.....		250,000 00	273,553 20
BINGHAMTON.			
Binghamton Trust Company		400,000 00	22,573 00
BROOKLYN.			
Brooklyn Bank		300,000 00	192,835 00
Brooklyn Trust Company.....		1,000,000 00	1,403,188 00
First National Bank.....		300,000 00	805,792 94
Franklin Trust Company		1,000,000 00	568,966 00
Fulton Bank, The.....		200,000 00	208,231 00
Hamilton Trust Company		500,000 00	273,882 00
Kings County Trust Company		500,000 00	400,087 00
Long Island Bank, The.....		400,000 00	169,109 00
Long Island Loan and Trust Company		500,000 00	240,112 00
Mechanics' Bank.....		500,000 00	582,253 00
Nassau Trust Company of the City of Brooklyn		500,000 00	136,675 00
People's Trust Company.....		1,000,000 00	662,990 00
Sprague National Bank.....		200,000 00	122,455 38

RESERVE DEPOSITARIES — (Continued).

NAME AND LOCATION OF DEPOSITORY.	Capital.	Surplus and profits, as shown per last report and examinations.
BUFFALO.		
American Exchange Bank.....	\$200,000 00	\$118,742 00
Buffalo, The Bank of.....	300,000 00	355,261 00
Buffalo Commercial Bank, The.....	250,000 00	82,650 00
Buffalo Loan, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.....	200,000 00	43,000 00
Columbia National Bank *.....	200,000 00	.....
Commerce in Buffalo, The Bank of.....	200,000 00	405,483 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, The.....	200,000 00	206,747 00
German American Bank of Buffalo.....	200,000 00	128,841 00
Manufacturers and Traders' Bank.....	900,000 00	490,789 00
Marine Bank of Buffalo, The.....	200,000 00	544,674 00
Merchants' Bank of Buffalo.....	300,000 00	173,061 00
Metropolitan Bank of Buffalo.....	200,000 00	8,806 00
People's Bank of Buffalo.....	300,000 00	76,760 00
Queen City Bank, Buffalo.....	600,000 00	35,689 00
NEW YORK CITY.		
America, Bank of.....	3,000,000 00	2,101,692 00
American Exchange National Bank.....	5,000,000 00	2,475,485 24
Astor Place Bank.....	250,000 00	284,742 00
Atlantic Trust Company.....	500,000 00	706,203 00
Bank of New York, National Banking Association.....	2,000,000 00	2,717,917 48
Bank of the State of New York.....	1,200,000 00	532,954 00
Bowery Bank of New York, The.....	250,000 00	501,027 00
Central Trust Company.....	1,000,000 00	5,022,553 00
Chemical National Bank.....	300,000 00	7,476,928 27
Clinton Bank of New York.....	300,000 00	50,166 00
Columbia Bank.....	300,000 00	269,648 00
Continental National Bank.....	1,000,000 00	954,220 52
Continental Trust Company.....	500,000 00	282,891 00

Corn Exchange Bank	1,000,000 00	1,234,634 00
Empire State Bank.....	250,000 00	105,012 00
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....	1,000,000 00	3,905,728 00
Fifth National Bank	200,000 00	408,060 53
Gallatin National Bank	1,000,000 00	1,792,021 99
Gansevoort Bank, The	200,000 00	36,369 00
Garfield National Bank, The.....	200,000 00	425,507 73
German-American Bank, The.....	750,000 00	287,910 00
German Exchange Bank, The	200,000 00	574,620 00
Germania Bank City of New York..	200,000 00	521,718 00
Greenwich Bank, The	200,000 00	164,590 00
Hamilton Bank of New York City.....	200,000 00	84,436 00
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000 00	1,647,122 94
Hide and Leather National Bank	500,000 00	55,431 02
Holland Trust Company.....	500,000 00	578,171 00
Hudson River Bank.....	200,000 00	152,256 00
Importers and Traders' National Bank.....	1,500,000 00	5,519,630 27
Irving National Bank	500,000 00	345,189 25
Knickerbocker Trust Company	750,000 00	341,224 00
Lincoln National Bank.....	300,000 00	443,472 63
Madison Square Bank, The	500,000 00	190,983 00
Manhattan Company.....	2,050,000 00	1,672,130 00
Manhattan Trust Company.....	1,000,000 00	241,387 00
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, The	400,000 00	436,344 00
Mechanics National Bank	2,000,000 00	1,977,179 53
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000 00	1,094,337 42
Mercantile Trust Company	2,000,000 00	1,614,870 00
Merchants Exchange National Bank	600,000 00	117,482 79
Merchants National Bank	2,000,000 00	1,002,016 79
Metropolitan Trust Company	1,000,000 00	811,935 00
Metropolis, Bank of the.....	300,000 00	704,819 00
Mount Morris Bank	250,000 00	318,210 00
Mutual Bank, The.....	200,000 00	22,946 00
Nassau Bank, The.....	500,000 00	284,816 00
National Bank of North America.....	700,000 00	603,779 49
National Bank of Deposit, The.....	300,000 00	70,884 90

* This bank commenced business in May, 1892.

RESERVE DEPOSITARIES — (Concluded).

NAME AND LOCATION OF DEPOSITARY.	Capital.	Surplus and profits, as shown per last report and examinations.
National Bank of the Republic.....	\$1,500,000 00	\$1,134,827 33
National Park Bank.....	2,000,000 00	3,137,852 65
National Shoe and Leather Bank.....	500,000 00	213,686 95
New Amsterdam, The Bank of.....	250,000 00	108,562 00
New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company.....	2,000,000 00	532,786 00
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....	1,000,000 00	2,147,584 00
New York National Exchange Bank.....	200,000 00	145,988 92
New York Produce Exchange Bank.....	1,000,000 00	342,686 00
New York Security and Trust Company.....	1,000,000 00	797,078 00
Ninth National Bank.....	750,000 00	319,950 00
Oriental Bank of New York, The.....	300,000 00	420,205 00
Pacific Bank, The.....	422,700 00	444,402 00
People's Bank of the City of New York.....	200,000 00	318,653 00
Phoenix National Bank.....	1,000,000 00	428,759 97
Real Estate Loan and Trust Company.....	500,000 00	277,107 00
Seaboard National Bank.....	500,000 00	189,452 09
St. Nicholas Bank.....	500,000 00	128,785 00
State Trust Company, The.....	1,000,000 00	710,525 00
Third National Bank.....	1,000,000 00	55,265 29
Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....	2,000,000 00	535,631 00
Twelfth Ward Bank, The.....	200,000 00	85,235 00
Union Square Bank City of New York.....	200,000 00	144,544 00
Union Trust Company.....	1,000,000 00	4,002,518 00
United States National Bank.....	500,000 00	412,027 92
United States Trust Company.....	2,000,000 00	8,253,325 00
Washington Trust Company.....	500,000 00	337,407 00
West Side Bank.....	200,000 00	267,280 00

NIAGARA FALLS.		
Cataract Bank.....	\$300,000 00	\$87,582 00
POUGHKEEPSIE.		
Farmers and Manufacturers' National Bank.....	200,000 00	88,870 56
ROCHESTER.		
Commercial Bank.....	200,000 00	147,383 00
German-American Bank of Rochester.....	200,000 00	145,434 00
Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company.....	200,000 00	112,133 00
Security Trust Company of Rochester.....	200,000 00	.....
Traders' National Bank.....	250,000 00	695,718 13
Union Bank of Rochester.....	200,000 00	180,515 00
SYRACUSE.		
Commercial Bank of Syracuse.....	250,000 00	19,052 00
TONAWANDA.		
German-American Bank.....	200,000 00	60,439 00
Lumber Exchange Bank, The.....	200,000 00	29,410 00
UTICA.		
A. D. Mather & Co.'s Bank.....	200,000 00	5,422 00

INDEX.

A.

	PAGE.
Aggregate resources and liabilities of State banks.....	vii, 276
Albany County Bank.....	83
officers and directors of.....	3
America, Bank of.....	84
officers and directors of.....	3
American Exchange Bank of Buffalo.....	85
officers and directors of.....	4
Amityville, Bank of.....	86
officers and directors of.....	4
Angelica, Bank of.....	87
officers and directors of.....	4
Appendix.....	1, 286
Astor Place Bank.	88
officers and directors of.....	5
Attica, Bank of.....	89
officers and directors of.....	5

B.

Baldwin's Bank of Penn Yan.....	90
officers and directors of.....	5
Baldwinsville State Bank.....	91
officers and directors of.....	6
Banking capital.....	vii, viii
Bank of America.....	84
officers and directors of.....	3
Bank of Amityville.....	86
officers and directors of.....	4
Bank of Angelica.....	87
officers and directors of.....	4
Bank of Attica.....	89
officers and directors of.....	5
Bank of Batavia.....	93
officers and directors of.....	6
Bank of Buffalo.....	98
officers and directors of.....	8

	PAGE.
Bank of Cape Vincent.....	101
officers and directors of.....	9
Bank of Cattaraugus.....	103
officers and directors of.....	10
Bank of Chateaugay.....	106
officers and directors of.....	11
Bank of Commerce in Buffalo, The.....	115
officers and directors of.....	14
Bank of East Aurora, The.....	122
officers and directors of.....	16
Bank of Ellicottville.....	125
officers and directors of.....	17
Bank of Genesee, The.....	142
officers and directors of.....	24
Bank of Gouverneur.....	151
officers and directors of.....	27
Bank of Gowanda.....	152
officers and directors of.....	27
Bank of Hamburg.....	154
officers and directors of.....	28
Bank of Harlem.....	157
Bank of Hornellsville.....	162
officers and directors of.....	30
Bank of Huntington.....	164
officers and directors of.....	31
Bank of Jamaica.....	165
officers and directors of.....	31
Bank of Le Roy.....	168
officers and directors of.....	32
Bank of the Metropolis.....	187
officers and directors of.....	39
Bank of Milbrook.....	189
officers and directors of.....	39
Bank of Monroe.....	190
officers and directors of.....	40
Bank of Mount Vernon, N. Y.	192
officers and directors of.....	40, 41
Bank of New Amsterdam.....	196
officers and directors of.....	42
Bank of New Rochelle.....	197
officers and directors of.....	42
Bank of Niagara, Niagara Falls.....	200
officers and directors of.....	43
Bank of Philadelphia.....	222
officers and directors of.....	51

	PAGE.
Bank of Port Jefferson.....	225
officers and directors of.....	52
Bank of Rockville Center.....	231
officers and directors of.	54
Bank of Skaneateles.....	239
officers and directors of.....	57
Bank of Staten Island.....	258
officers and directors of.....	63, 64
Bank of the State of New York.....	92
officers and directors of.....	6
Bank of Suspension Bridge.....	259
officers and directors of.....	64
Bank of Syracuse.....	261
officers and directors of.....	64, 65
Bank of Worcester.....	272
officers and directors of.....	69
Banks, new.....	vi
Banks, number of.....	v
Banks whose redemption period has expired	75, 81
Batavia, Bank of	93
officers and directors of.....	6
Bedford Bank.....	94
officers and directors of.....	7
Bowery Bank of New York city.....	95
officers and directors of.....	7
Broadway Bank of Brooklyn.....	96
officers and directors of.....	7
Brooklyn Bank	97
officers and directors of.....	8
Buffalo, The Bank of	98
officers and directors of.....	8
Buffalo Commercial Bank, The.....	99
officers and directors of	8

C.

Canal Street Bank	100
officers and directors of... ..	9
Cape Vincent, Bank of.....	101
officers and directors of	9
Capital stock, increase of	viii
Capital stock, decrease of	viii
Cataract Bank.....	102
officers and directors of.....	9
Cattaraugus, Bank of.....	103
officers and directors of.....	10

	PAGE.
Central Bank of Rochester	104
officers and directors of	10
Central Bank of Westchester County, The.....	105
officers and directors of	10
Chateaugay, Bank of	106
officers and directors of.....	11
Circulation	ix
secured	ix, 73
unsecured	ix, 74
Citizens' Bank of Arcade, The	107
officers and directors of.....	11
Citizens' Bank of Buffalo	108
officers and directors of	11
Citizens' Bank of Dansville	109
officers and directors of.....	12
Citizens' Bank of Perry, The.....	110
officers and directors of.,,	12
Citizens' Bank, Waverly	111
officers and directors of.....	12
Clinton Bank.....	112
officers and directors of.....	13
Colonial Bank	113
officers and directors of.....	13
Columbia Bank.....	114
officers and directors of	13, 14
Commerce in Buffalo, The Bank of.....	115
officers and directors of.....	14
Commercial Bank, Brooklyn.....	116
officers and directors of.....	14
Commercial Bank, Rochester.....	117
officers and directors of	14, 15
Commercial Bank, Syracuse.....	118
officers and directors of	14
Comparative statement	vii, viii
Consolidation of Hamilton and Harlem Banks.....	v
Corn Exchange Bank	119
officers and directors of	15
Currency.....	xv-xxii

D.

Decrease in capital stock.....	viii
Depositories of lawful money reserve.....	281-286
Dobbs Ferry Bank	120
officers and directors of.....	16

	PAGE.
Dundee State Bank	121
officers and directors of	16
Department expenses	x-xv

E.

East Aurora, The Bank of	122
officers and directors of	16
East Side Bank, The	123
officers and directors of	17
Eleventh Ward Bank	124
officers and directors of	17
Ellicottville, Bank of	125
officers and directors of	17
Empire State Bank	126
officers and directors of	18
Exchange Bank, Clayton	127
officers and directors of	18
Expenses, Banking Department	x-xv, 74

F.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo, The	128
officers and directors of	18
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Fort Plain	129
officers and directors of	19
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Jamestown	130
officers and directors of	19
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Spencer	131
officers and directors of	19
Farmers and Merchants' State Bank, Oneida	132
officers and directors of	20
Far Rockaway Bank	133
officers and directors of	20
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn	134
officers and directors of	20, 21
Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, The	135
officers and directors of	21
Financial Statement of Banking Department	x-xv
Flushing Bank	136
officers and directors of	21
Fourteenth Street Bank in the City of New York	137
officers and directors of	22
Freeport Bank of Freeport	138
officers and directors of	22

	PAGE.
Frontier Bank of Niagara.....	139
officers and directors of	22, 23
Fulton Bank, The....	140
officers and directors of	23

G.

Gansevoort Bank, The	141
officers and directors of	23
Genesee, The Bank of.....	142
officers and directors of	24
German-American Bank of Buffalo.....	143
officers and directors of	24
German-American Bank, The, New York city.....	144
officers and directors of	24
German-American Bank of Rochester	145
officers and directors of	25
German-American Bank of Towawanda	146
officers and directors of	25
German Bank, The	147
officers and directors of	25
German Exchange Bank of the City of New York.....	148
officers and directors of	26
Germania Bank of the City of New York.....	149
officers and directors of	26
Glen Cove Bank of Glen Cove	150
officers and directors of	26-27
Gouverneur, Bank of	151
officers and directors of	27
Gowanda, Bank of.....	152
officers and directors of	27
Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, The.....	153
officers and directors of	27

H.

Hamburgh, Bank of ...	154
officers and directors of.....	28
Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn.....	155
officers and directors of	28
Hamilton Bank of the City of New York.....	156
officers and directors of	28, 29
Harlem, Bank of	157
Harlem River Bank.....	158
officers and directors of	29

	PAGE.
Hempstead Bank	159
officers and directors of	29
Herkimer Bank	160
officers and directors of	30
Home Bank, The	161
officers and directors of	30
Hornellsville, Bank of	162
officers and directors of	30
Howell M. Reeve, Banker.	69, 273
Hudson River Bank of the City of New York, The	163
officers and directors of	31
Huntington, The Bank of	164
officers and directors of	31

I.

Increase in aggregate resources and liabilities, banks	vii
Increase in banking capital	viii
Individual bankers	69, 273-276
Individual Banking Company	274
officers and directors of	69
Items, increase in various	viii

J.

Jamaica, The Bank of	165
officers and directors of	31
Johnstown Bank, The	166
officers and directors of	32

K.

Kings County Bank of Brooklyn	167
officers and directors of	32

L.

Lawful money reserve depositaries	281-286
Leonard Story, banker	69, 275
Le Roy, Bank of	168
officers and directors of	32
Long Island Bank, The	169
officers and directors of	33
Lumber Exchange Bank, The	170
officers and directors of	33

M.

	PAGE.
Madison Square Bank.....	171
officers and directors of	33
Mamaroneck Bank, The.....	172
officers and directors of	34
Manhattan Company.....	173
officers and directors of	34
Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes	174
officers and directors of	34
Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, The	175
officers and directors of	35
Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, Buffalo.....	176
officers and directors of	35
Marine Bank of Buffalo, The.....	177
officers and directors of	35
Mather, A. D. & Co.'s Bank.....	178
officers and directors of	36
Mechanics' Bank.....	179
officers and directors of	36
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany.....	180
officers and directors of	36
Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn, The.....	181
officers and directors of	37
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, The, New York city	182
officers and directors of	37
Merchants' Bank of Binghamton	183
officers and directors of.....	37, 38
Merchants' Bank of Buffalo	184
officers and directors of	38
Merchants' Bank of Lockport, The	185
officers and directors of	38
Merchants' Bank of Rochester.....	186
officers and directors of	38, 39
Metropolis, Bank of the	187
officers and directors of	39
Metropolitan Bank of Buffalo.....	188
officers and directors of	39
Millbrook, Bank of.....	189
officers and directors of.....	39, 40
Monroe, Bank of.....	190
officers and directors of.....	40
Mount Morris Bank.....	191
officers and directors of.....	40
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Bank of	192
officers and directors of.....	40, 41

	PAGE.
Murray Hill Bank.....	193
officers and directors of.....	41
Mutual Bank, The	194
officers and directors of.....	41

N.

Nassau Bank, The.....	195
officers and directors of.....	42
New banks.....	vi
New Amsterdam, Bank of.....	196
officers and directors of.....	42
New Rochelle, Bank of.....	197
officers and directors of.....	42
New York Laws.....	xvii
New York Produce Exchange Bank	198
officers and directors of.....	43
New York State Banking Company.....	199
officers and directors of.....	43
Niagara Bank of Buffalo.....	201
officers and directors of.....	44
Niagara, Bank of, Niagara Falls.	200
officers and directors of.....	43
Nineteenth Ward Bank.....	202
officers and directors of.....	44
North Side Bank of Brooklyn.....	203
officers and directors of.....	44, 45
Number of banks.....	v

O.

Officers and directors of State banks.....	3, 70
Ogdensburg Bank.....	204
officers and directors of.....	45
Oneida County Bank.....	205
officers and directors of.....	45
Oriental Bank, The.....	206
officers and directors of.....	46
Outstanding circulation.....	ix
Oyster Bay Bank	207
officers and directors of.....	46

P.

Pacific Bank, The	208
officers and directors of.....	46
Park Bank of Albany, The.....	209
officers and directors of.....	47

	PAGE.
Patchogue Bank, The.....	210
officers and directors of.....	47
Peconic Bank, The.....	211
officers and directors of.....	47, 48
People's Bank of Buffalo, The.....	212
officers and directors of.....	48
People's Bank of Hamburg, The.....	213
officers and directors of.....	48
People's Bank of Haverstraw, The.....	214
officers and directors of.....	48, 49
People's Bank of Johnstown, N. Y., The.....	215
officers and directors of.....	49
People's Bank of Lansingburgh, The.....	216
officers and directors of.....	49
People's Bank of Margaretville.....	217
officers and directors of.....	49, 50
People's Bank of Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	218
officers and directors of.....	50
People's Bank of the City of New York.....	219
officers and directors of.....	50
People's Bank of Potsdam, The.....	220
officers and directors of.....	50, 51
People's State Bank of East Randolph, The.....	221
officers and directors of.....	51
Philadelphia, Bank of.....	222
officers and directors of.....	51
Phoenix Bank, The.....	223
officers and directors of.....	51
Plaza Bank, The.....	224
officers and directors of.....	52
Port Jefferson, The Bank of.....	225
officers and directors of.....	52
Powers Bank, The.....	226
officers and directors of.....	52, 53

Q.

Quarterly reports.....	83-276
Queen City Bank.....	227
officers and directors of.....	53
Queens County Bank.....	228
officers and directors of.....	53

R.

Redeeming agent.....	73
Redemption.....	73, 75, 81
Reserve Depositaries.....	281-286

	PAGE.
Riverside Bank.....	229
officers and directors of.....	53, 54
Robert Gere Bank, The.....	230
officers and directors of.....	54
Rockville Centre, Bank of.....	231
officers and directors of.....	54

S.

Safety Fund Law of New York, old	xix, xx
St. Lawrence County Bank, Canton, N. Y.....	232
officers and directors of.....	55
St. Nicholas Bank of New York.....	233
officers and directors of.....	55
Saugerties Bank, The	234
officers and directors of	55
Schenectady Bank, The	235
officers and directors of,	55, 56
Schoharie County Bank, The	236
officers and directors of	56
Securities in custody of superintendent.....	ix, 70-73
Seventeenth Ward Bank of Brooklyn.....	237
officers and directors of	56
Sherman Bank	238
officers and directors of	57
Skaneateles, Bank of.....	239
officers and directors of	57
Southampton Bank, The	240
officers and directors of.....	57, 58
South End Bank.....	241
officers and directors of	58
South Side Bank of Bay Shore, N. Y.....	242
officers and directors of	58
State Bank of Avon.....	243
officers and directors of.....	58, 59
State Bank of Belmont, The.	244
officers and directors of	59
State Bank of Bolivar.....	245
officers and directors of	59
State Bank of Brocton	246
officers and directors of	59
State Bank of Canastota, N. Y.....	247
officers and directors of	60
State Bank of Chatham Village, N. Y.....	248
officers and directors of	60

	PAGE.
State Bank of Elmira	249
officers and directors of	60
State Bank of Fillmore.....	250
officers and directors of	61
State Bank, The, New York.	251
officers and directors of	61
State Bank of Norwood	252
officers and directors of	61
State Bank of Pike.....	253
officers and directors of	62
State Bank of Randolph.....	254
officers and directors of	62
State Bank of Sherman	255
officers and directors of.....	62, 63
State Bank of Syracuse	256
officers and directors of.	63
State Bank of Tonawanda.....	257
officers and directors of	63
State banks, aggregate resources and liabilities.....	vii, 276
Staten Island, Bank of	258
officers and directors of.....	63, 64
Statistics required for report	v, vi
Suspension Bridge, The Bank of.....	259
officers and directors of	64
Susquehanna Valley Bank, The	260
officers and directors of	64
Syracuse, The Bank of	261
officers and directors of.....	64, 65

T.

Tables:

aggregate resources and liabilities of State banks	vii, 276
banks whose redemption period has expired	75-81
changes in various items of resources and liabilities	viii
circulation secured.....	73
unsecured	ix
comparative statement.....	vii, viii
increase in banking capital.....	viii
new banks.....	vi
securities.....	ix
Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, The.....	262
officers and directors of.....	65
Twenty-sixth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, The.....	263
officers and directors of.....	65
Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York.....	264
officers and directors of.....	66

U.

	PAGE.
Union Bank, Buffalo...	265
officers and directors of	66
Union Bank of Medina	266
officers and directors of.....	66
Union Bank of Rochester	267
officers and directors of.....	67
Union Square Bank of the City of New York.....	268
officers and directors of.....	67

W.

Wallabout Bank, The.....	269
officers and directors of.....	68
• West Side Bank	270
officers and directors of.....	68
Woodhaven Bank, The	271
officers and directors of.....	68, 69
Worcester, The Bank of.....	272
officers and directors of.....	69



FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

LUX ORITUR.

"And I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not : I will lead them in paths that they have not known : I will make darkness light before them."—Isaiah xlii, 16.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY, 1893.

ALBANY :

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

	Terms of continuous service.
JOHN TREAT IRVING	Since 1863.
SMITH CLIFT.....	“ 1866.
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT.....	“ 1866.
WILLIAM C. SCHERMERHORN.....	“ 1866.
FRANCIS A. STOUT*.....	“ 1868.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN	“ 1870.
PETER MARIÉ	“ 1870.
FREDERICK W. RHINELANDER.....	“ 1874.
FREDERICK SHELDON	“ 1874.
CHANDLER ROBBINS.....	“ 1875.
PHILIP SCHUYLER	“ 1878.
JOHN I. KANE.....	“ 1881.
EDWARD KING.....	“ 1884.
EDWARD SCHELL	“ 1885.
FREDERICK BRONSON	“ 1888.
GEORGE A. ROBBINS	“ 1889.
GUSTAV E. KISSEL.....	“ 1891.
JOHN M. BOWERS	“ 1891.
GEORGE L. PEABODY	“ 1891.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.....	“ 1892.

* Deceased July 18, 1892.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

JOHN T. IRVING.....*President.*
SMITH CLIFT.....*Vice-President.*
FREDERICK AUG. SCHERMERHORN.*Recording Secretary.*
WILLIAM C. SCHERMERHORN.....*Corresponding Secretary.*
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT.....*Treasurer.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM C. SCHERMERHORN. EDWARD KING.
EDWARD SCHELL.

Committee on Supplies, Repairs and Improvements.

SMITH CLIFT. FREDERICK SHELDON.
PHILIP SCHUYLER. JOHN M. BOWERS.
GEORGE L. PEABODY. CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

Committee on Instruction and Music.

CHANDLER ROBBINS. FRANCIS A. STOUT.*
JOHN I. KANE. GUSTAV E. KISSEL.

Committee on Manufactures.

PETER MARIÉ. FREDERICK W. RHINELANDER.
F. A. SCHERMERHORN. GEORGE A. ROBBINS.
FREDERICK BRONSON.

The president shall be ex-officio member of all standing committees.

The vice-president and treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the committee on finance. (By-laws.)

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

WILLIAM B. WAIT..... *Superintendent.*
WILLIAM A. HUME, M. D *Attending Physician.*
JOHN T. METCALF, M. D..... *Consulting Physician.*
JOHN H. HINTON, M. D., }
ABRAM DUBOIS, M.D., } *Consulting Surgeons.*

Teachers in the Literary Department.

STEPHEN BABCOCK.	CLARA BOOMHOUR.
CHARLES E. BENTON.	NAOMI BOOMHOUR.
MARY E. ROWELL.	GERTRUDE McDONALD.
MARY B. SCHOONMAKER.	ANNIE L. LANGWORTHY.
LILLIAN M. HUNT.	M. P. DUTCHER.

Teachers in the Musical Department.

HANNAH A. BABCOCK.	CATHERINE CONNELL.
LILLIAN L. GREENE.	FANNIE M. ARNOLD.
JULIA S. LOOMIS.	EVA E. KERR.
JESSIE L. ALEXANDER.	ELFREDA E. TAMBLING.

Teachers in the Kindergarten Department.

NAOMI BOOMHOUR.	LILLIAN M. HUNT.
-----------------	------------------

Teacher in the Tuning Department.

HENRY COFFRE.

Teachers of Manual Training — For Boys.

WARREN WATERBURY.*	DANIEL MCCLINTOCK.
RUDOLPH MUSSEHL.	

For Girls.

CAROLINE E. TOWNSEND.	MARY B. SCHOONMAKER.
HANNAH M. RODNEY.	ANNIE E. HAMLIN.

House Department.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Steward.	LOANNA A. HASKELL, Matron.
L. ADELLE ROGERS, Assistant Matron.	

Juvenile Department.

ANNIE E. HAMLIN.	CLARA BOOMHOUR.
CAROLINE E. TOWNSEND.	NAOMI BOOMHOUR.

Reception-Room.

ANNIE L. LANGWORTHY.	ALICE HATCHMAN.
HANNAH M. RODNEY.	

Upholstress.

ANNA J. SHERIDAN.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 15.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 1893.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :

The Managers of the New York Institution for the Blind, in compliance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, respectfully submit their report for the year ending September 30, 1892.

The whole number of pupils during the past year was 227.

The general health of the pupils has been good. The report of the attending physician is hereto annexed.

The report of the Superintendent is also annexed.

The following statement of the moneys received and expended is respectfully submitted :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand September 30, 1891.....	\$9,643 29
From general appropriations.....	43,054 57
Interest on legacy investments.....	8,542 22

From legacies.....	\$3,079 73
From all other sources (counties, industrial department, etc.).....	18,311 13
Total.....	<u>\$82,630 94</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions and supplies.....	\$17,686 42
Clothing, dry goods, etc.....	4,747 94
Salaries and wages.....	27,313 24
Fuel.....	3,946 00
Gas.....	1,375 74
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,752 03
Repairs and improvements.....	5,491 01
Transportation and traveling.....	351 90
Medicines and medical supplies.....	128 30
Assessments.....	3,295 55
All other expenses.....	4,625 64
Total.....	<u>\$71,713 77</u>
Cash on hand September 30, 1892.....	10,917 17
	<u>\$82,630 94</u>

The report of the treasurer, which is hereto annexed, gives details of these receipts and disbursements.

The following is a list of the legacies and donations which have been received by this Institution from time to time since its organization in 1831 up to September 30, 1892:

Miles R. Burke.....	\$2,000 00
Jane Van Cortland.....	300 00
Isaac Bullard.....	101 66
Elizabeth Bayley.....	100 00
John Jacob Astor.....	5,000 00
William Bean.....	500 00
Peter Gerard Stuyvesant.....	3,000 00
John Horsburgh.....	5,000 00
Elizabeth Demilt.....	5,000 00

Sarah Demilt.....	\$2,000 00
C. D. Betts.....	40 00
Sarah Penny.....	500 00
Sarah Bunce.....	500 00
Elizabeth Idley.....	196 00
Samuel S. Howland.....	1,000 00
William Howe.....	2,985 14
Margaret Fritz.....	100 00
James McBride.....	500 00
Charles E. Cornell.....	521 96
Charles E. Demming.....	50 00
Mrs. Dewitt Clinton.....	200 00
W. Brown.....	465 00
Elizabeth Gelston.....	1,000 00
Robert J. Murray.....	500 00
Seth Grosvenor.....	10,000 00
Elijah Withington.....	100 00
Benjamin F. Butler.....	812 49
Frissel fund.....	2,000 00
Simeon V. Sickles.....	6,561 87
Ason G. Phelps.....	5,675 68
Thomas Reilly.....	2,254 84
Elizabeth Van Tuyl.....	100 00
Thomas Eggleston.....	2,000 00
Sarah A. Riley.....	100 00
William E. Saunders.....	725 84
Thomas Eddy.....	1,027 50
Robert C. Goodhue.....	1,000 00
Jonathan C. Bartlette.....	190 00
Stephen V. Albro.....	428 57
John Penfold.....	470 00
Madame Jumel.....	5,000 00
Mrs. Steers.....	34 00
Thomas Garner.....	1,410 00
Chauncey and Henry Rose.....	5,000 00
Elizabeth Magee.....	534 50
John J. Phelps.....	2,350 00
Rebecca Elting.....	100 00

Regina Horsteine.....	\$250 00
G. Martins	500 00
John Alstyne.....	10,320 44
Elizabeth and Sarah Wooley.....	5,984 83
Benjamin Nathan.....	1,000 00
Thomas M. Taylor.....	6,151 94
Simeon Abrams.....	2,804 00
James Peter Van Horn.....	20,000 00
Caleb Swan.....	500 00
Mrs. Adeline E. Schermerhorn.....	10,000 00
Henry H. Munsel	3,396 32
Thomas Cardevoyne.....	5,000 00
William Dennistoun.....	11,892 77
William B. Astor	5,000 00
Benjamin F. Wheelwright	1,000 00
George T. Hewlett (executor)	500 00
Ephraim Holbrook.....	39,458 16
Mrs. Emma B. Corning.....	5,000 00
Eliza Mott.....	140 00
Mary M. Colby	595 86
D. Marley.....	1,400 00
Henry E. Robinson.....	6,000 00
M. N. Hobby.....	726 28
Eliza Mott	350 00
Caroline Goff.....	4,161 59
Simeon Abrams.....	2,248 70
Catherine F. Johnson.....	530 00
Maria Hobby.....	1,187 68
Eliza Mott.....	650 00
Daniel Marley	349 30
J. L., of Liverpool, England.....	25 00
Eliza Mott	335 54
Emma Strecker.....	12,221 66
Eli Robbins	5,000 00
Margaret Burr.....	11,011 11
Mary Burr.....	10,611 11
George Dockstader.....	125 60
Mr. Rosevelt	10 00

Samuel Willets.....	\$5,045 00
Augustus Schell.....	5,000 00
James Kelly.....	5,000 00
George A. Dockstader.....	100 00
William B. Bolles and Leonora S. Bolles.....	2,949 11
Edward B. Underhill.....	500 00
George Dockstader.....	100 00
Cash (no name).....	15 00
Cash (no name).....	40 00
Harriet Gross.....	1,000 00
Mary Hopeton Drake.....	2,340 00
Mary Rogers.....	1,000 00
Polly Dean.....	500 00
John Delaplaine.....	302 99
Abby A. Cotes Winsor.....	1,000 00
Harriet Flint.....	1,776 74

Of the funds thus received, there are invested in United States bonds, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars (\$158,000), at par value, the actual cost of which was one hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-one cents (\$169,971.91), and in New York city stock, twenty-nine thousand dollars (\$29,000), at par value, the actual cost of which was thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$30,722.50). There is also deposited in the Union Trust Company of New York a portion of said fund amounting to forty-eight thousand and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents (\$48,069.51). The balance of the fund has been applied to the purposes of the Institution, in such ways as the Managers thought would increase its efficiency and add to the comfort of the pupils under their charge.

The Managers take this opportunity to express their high opinion of the ability and usefulness of Mr. William B. Wait, the Superintendent. He has been connected with this Institution

for more than thirty years, and during that period his efforts and earnest interest in the welfare of the unfortunate blind pupils who have come under his charge have been unremitting, and have contributed very much to their education, comfort and welfare, and also to the well known success of this Institution.

Since its incorporation, this Institution has educated more than 1,500 pupils, very many of whom have been enabled, from the instruction thus obtained, to support themselves and to contribute to the support and welfare of their families.

The Managers respectfully ask from your Honorable Body an appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for each pupil, being the same amount which was appropriated last year.

They also take this opportunity to renew their expressions of thanks for the aid and support which your Honorable Body has always given to this very useful and beneficent Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

JOHN T. IRVING,

President.

F. AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,

Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

John T. Irving, of said city, being duly sworn, saith: That he is President of the New York Institution for the Blind, and that the above report, signed by him, is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN T. IRVING,

President.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day {
of December, 1892. }

HULBERT PECK,

Notary Public, New York County.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, *Treasurer, in account with* THE NEW YORK
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, *year ending September 30, 1892.*

Dr.

To cash balance September 30, 1891.....	\$9,643 29
Received from legacies.....	\$3,079 73
Received from State of New York.....	43,054 57
Received from State of New Jersey....	8,778 66
Received from rents.....	400 00
Received from music and instruction...	371 08
Received from clothing, dry goods, etc.	333 06
Received from manufactures.....	2,034 04
Received from interest.....	8,542 22
Received from Kings county.....	1,605 10
Received from New York county.....	4,117 28
Received from rebate on taxes.....	22 70
Received from supplies.....	307 73
Received from petty accounts.....	22 12
Received from furniture and fixtures...	21 84
Received from repairs and improvements,	12 82
Received from traveling.....	3 80
Received from Queens county.....	240 77
Received from Suffolk county.....	40 13
	<hr/>
	72,987 65
	<hr/>
	\$82,630 94
	<hr/>

Cr.

By cash paid for supplies.....	\$17,814 72
By cash paid for salaries and wages.....	22,477 27
By cash paid for clothing, dry goods, etc .	4,747 94
By cash paid for furniture and fixtures.....	2,752 03

By cash paid for repairs and alterations	\$5,491 01
By cash paid for traveling expenses.....	351 90
By cash paid for legal expenses.....	100 00
By cash paid for gas.....	1,375 74
By cash paid for Mount Hope property.....	62 50
By cash paid for music and instruction	2,024 28
By cash paid for assessments	635 55
By cash paid for manufacturing department	1,017 96
By cash paid for petty accounts	1,360 90
By cash paid for taxes, Mount Hope	2,660 00
By cash paid for clothing, dry goods, salaries and wages	3,088 05
By cash paid for manufacturing department, sala- ries and wages.....	1,747 92
By cash paid for fuel	3,946 00
By cash paid for insurance.....	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$71,713 77
Balance	10,917 17
	<hr/>
	\$82,630 94
	<hr/> <hr/>

W. WHITEWRIGHT,
Treasurer.

Examined and found to be correct.

W. C. SCHERMERHORN.	} <i>Finance Committee.</i>
EDWARD SCHELL.	
EDWARD KING.	

November 23, 1892.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Managers of the New York Institution for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN.— Your attending physician has pleasure in reporting another year passed without a death at the Institution and with but little sickness of a serious character. We have reason to be thankful that for many years our record in this respect has been remarkable. In so large an Institution, with its inmates gathered from all sections of the city, we are especially liable to the introduction of contagious diseases, yet we have had exceptional immunity from this source of danger. Occasionally such cases have been brought to us, but early recognition of the trouble and prompt action, have, in every instance, prevented the spread of the disease.

The sanitary condition of the house is as perfect as can be, and at the date of this report the general health of the Institution is all that can be desired.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. A. HUME, M. D.,

Attending Physician.

NEW YORK, *November* 12, 1892.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers :

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with usage, the following report is hereby respectfully submitted :

Number of pupils September 30, 1891	200
Enrolled during the year.....	27
Whole number instructed.....	227
Reductions	20
Number September 30, 1892.....	207

General good health has prevailed throughout the year, and no death has occurred in the Institution.

I have, however, to record the death of Mr. Warren Waterbury, which occurred July sixth, while at his home during the summer vacation. Mr. Waterbury, having first passed through the usual course of instruction in this school, was employed in the work department, where he was still engaged at the time of his death. During the past thirty-two years he has instructed the boys in mattress making. Mr. Waterbury was a faithful man, genial in disposition, affable in manner, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. The loss of such men is always deeply felt; the memory of them is always pleasant.

The work in the several departments of the school has progressed satisfactorily.

A schedule of the course of instruction, a program of daily occupation, and a statement of the industrial department are hereto annexed.

One of the most important and interesting events of the year in connection with the education of the blind, was the twelfth biennial meeting of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, held at Brantford, Ontario, July fifth, sixth and

seventh. In connection with this meeting there was also held a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind.

As a full report of the proceedings will be printed, mention only of the most important action need be made here, namely, that taken in reference to the subject of embossed printing. It will be recalled that up to 1882, nearly all publications of the American Printing House had been in the Roman style, commonly known as the Boston line letter. Had this form of type been suited to the general use of the blind for both reading and writing, for literature and music, there would have been no good reason for substituting any other form of embossed letters. The defective character of the Roman form in these respects, however, was too obvious to justify its retention to the exclusion of punctography, which furnishes all the essential qualities which are wholly wanting in the Boston line letter and all other Roman forms. The Boston line letter proved to be deficient in the quality of tangibility for which it was expressly designed, and hence could not be read by a great majority of blind persons. It was wholly impracticable for the purposes of embossed handwriting. These defects which are inherent in all the Roman forms, are fatal, especially when considered in connection with the demands of school work. On the other hand, punctographic signs, as embodied in the New York point system of literature and music, had been found to be adapted to the general and facile use of the blind, both in printed books and in punctographic hand-writing. In view of these facts, it was decided in 1882, that fifty per cent of the books published at the American Printing House for the Blind, should be in the New York point system. This action was justified by the actual necessities of the blind in respect to their educational, social and business welfare, and was a practical step in furtherance of the resolution of the American Association of Instructors

of the Blind, adopted in 1871, which declared "that the New York point system should be taught in all institutions for the education of the blind." In this way, the means were provided for an easy and gradual abandonment of the Roman letters, and for the substitution, in their place, of the New York point system for literature and music. In harmony with this policy, the American Bible Society, although it had already printed the entire Bible in the Boston line letter, began the publication of the scriptures in the New York point system, five books having been printed up to the present, viz., Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and the Psalms. Under the able superintendency of Mr. Frank Battles, the Pennsylvania Institution published Allen's Latin vocabulary in three volumes, the laborious task of editing being done by Mr. Battles, a work for which the blind, and especially those who aspire to higher education, are under lasting obligations to him. The "Great German Composers" was published by our own Institution, and the books of the Society for Providing Evangelical Literature appeared in the same style.

Through these and other enlightening influences, the New York system has become widely diffused, and when this fact, together with its well-known quality of high tangibility, its power of expression, its smallness of bulk and of cost, and the ease with which it can be learned, are taken into account, together with the detrimental effects which inevitably arise from a multiplicity of systems, it is manifest that it ought to be adopted as the single uniform system throughout the land. But, notwithstanding the reasonableness and necessity of this conclusion, a proposition was made at the Brantford meeting to divert twenty per cent of the printing fund to make publications in the Braille system. Although the plan had been formed with evident care, the good sense of the Board of Trustees could not be confused, and the proposition to divert twenty per cent of the printing fund, with the effect of uselessly multiplying systems, and dissipating our energies—after it had been reduced by

amendment to ten per cent—was rejected by a decisive majority. Immediately after the settlement of this question Mr. H. H. Johnson presented a resolution having the following objects in view :

First. The abandonment of the Boston line letter.

Second. The publication of literature and music in the New York point system only.

Mr. Johnson, who is blind, is a man of culture, and has had large experience in teaching. He reads the Boston line letter, and so far as reading only is concerned, would have no desire for any other. These facts lend significance to the authorship of the resolution. After due deliberation the resolution was adopted.

The wisdom of this declaration in favor of the adoption of a single uniform system of tangible literature and music, can not be successfully questioned, and the unity which has been attained ought not to be sacrificed.

In this connection it affords me pleasure to say that I have received a letter from Mr. C. T. Rowe, general manager of the American Bible Society, in which he says that Mr. Huntoon, of the American Printing House for the Blind, is about to undertake the publication of the entire Bible in the New York point for the Bible Society. The work will be executed in the new types which have been modeled under the careful supervision of Mr. Huntoon. The types heretofore used were made on the scale of the Boston line letter, not because that was the proper scale, but simply to avoid expense. By this means the New York point system was greatly disparaged in the matter of space. Specimens of the New York point in this new type show a gain of ten per cent in space over the Boston line letter. It has been a long time to wait, but the claim made by me some twenty-five years ago, that the bulk of books in the New York point system would be as little as in the Boston^e line letter, has been verified. This improvement is equivalent to a large increase in the fund of the Printing House. Speaking approximately, in the matter of plates, paper and press-work, the outlay for these items will be

about half as great for a given amount of matter as it has been, and there will be a corresponding decrease in other incidental items.

For his ability and good management Mr. Huntoon has again placed us all under lasting obligations. It may not be amiss to say here, that the limit of condensation by methods at once simple and feasible, may still be greatly reduced.

No unbiased mind can fail to discern the great advantage of lessened cost, and of greater number and variety of books which must result from the adoption of a single system for literature and music, and from the construction of the New York type on a more correct scale.

Coincident with this advance in the line of printed books, a valuable addition has been made to the facilities for writing the New York point system. The invention is an embossing machine having a key-board, and operated like an ordinary type-writing machine. The embossed writing appears on the upper surface of the paper and can be read at pleasure without removing the paper. Mr. Thomas C. Orndorf, of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Elizabeth Stresthley, of Austin, Tex., have each devised a machine for this purpose. Other persons are directing their attention to this subject, and there can be no doubt that there will soon be a plentiful supply of New York point writing machines.

It may be here pointed out that the factors which enter into the construction of a tangible alphabet and musical notation, are those of physiology, structure and representation, while the elements which enter into the construction of a *machine* are those of physics and mechanics, from which it appears that the existence of a machine furnishes no adequate reason for the adoption of a system which the machine was intended to write. And further, in view of the cheapness, simplicity and portability of the point writing tablet, and in view of the prodigious productive power of the printing press — the direct effect of which when properly utilized is to reduce the necessity for writing —

it is obvious that, even were it impossible to construct a machine for writing the New York point, still that would not furnish a sufficient reason for introducing a different system, even with a machine for writing that system. The chief incentive to the mistaken effort made at Brantford seemed to be the announcement of a machine for punctographic writing, to be operated by a keyboard, after the manner of a typewriting machine. The most striking feature of the machine was its negative character, as exhibited in the fact that it *could not emboss* the New York point system, its promoter apparently having failed either to grasp the historical and educational situation or to master the mechanical problems involved in the structure of a machine capable of this work. It was urged that high speed might easily be attained in writing with the machine, and a specimen sentence said to have been written at the rate of 100 words per minute by a young girl who could see, was exhibited. An examination of the sentence, however, showed that it consisted of only ten short monosyllables and that only seventeen signs were used in writing the sentence, whereas a sentence representing the full alphabet would require twenty-six signs, or nearly fifty-three per cent more than were used by the operator, to which must be added the capital letters, none of which were represented. It also appeared that about fifty other signs of punctuation and abbreviation were unrepresented in the sentence. During several weeks a special effort had been made under the stimulation of competition and reward to develop the greatest possible rate of speed with this specimen sentence. It ought also to be noted that the result was the product of constant repetition of the same words from memory, and represents none of the actual conditions which attend a blind person, either when writing from dictation or when making an original manuscript. Thus it appeared that the sentence was in no sense a test of speed in writing the English language, or of the availability of the machine in actual work.

Cut No. 1, shows the sentence, "Now is the time for all good men to come," as it was embossed by the machine.

Cut No. 2 shows this sentence as written on a New York writing tablet, with the usual stylus.

1. BRAILLE.

now is the time for all good men to come.

2. NEW YORK.

"We wish the time for a little good men to come

Area of Braille, including interline, 86 times 4=344 points.

Area of New York, including interline, 77 times 3 = 231 points.

Loss on machine, Braille, 113 points, or 48.9 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that besides its other objectionable features, this machine would involve the expenditure for paper alone of at least one hundred dollars (\$100) for that which could be produced in better form in the New York system for seventy-five dollars (\$75.00). It was urged as an inducement for supporting the measure, that there was no desire to make a profit, and that the machines would be sold at cost. This benevolent overture is attractive, but the foregoing figures show that the loss caused by this machine and its accompanying system should preclude its acceptance even as a free gift. Whatever may be the advantage of machine punctography, they are all available in connection with a New York point writing machine, and hence there can be no excuse for a different system on the plea of advantages offered by machine punctography. This fact deprives the effort to introduce a different system of its chief excuse, which at best was only plausible.

Several valuable works have been chosen for publication, among them the following :

Wells' Geometry, nine books.

Fillmore's Lessons in Musical History.

Musical Acoustics (the Student's Helmholtz), by Broadhouse.

Materials of Musical Composition, by Goetschius.

Touch and Technic, by William Mason.

Vocal School, by Panofka.

Solfège des Solfèges, by Danhauser.

The work of the school has progressed in the usual course during the year. The Regents' examinations in the forms prescribed for the common schools and academies of the State are given whenever practicable, the answer papers being prepared by the pupils on typewriting machines, of which we now have fifteen. In June last the answer papers of forty pupils in various subjects were forwarded, as is required, to the examination department of the

Regents of the University, at Albany, and all of them were accepted. The influence of these examinations has been very salutary, as is shown by the earnestness and courage with which the pupils undertake them. The conduct of the pupils, and their progress in study, has in general been commendable.

During the year, teachers and officers have ably seconded my efforts, and by care and intelligence in the preparation for and execution of their arduous duties, have rendered our work successful.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM B. WAIT,

Superintendent.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

The usual course is followed, the pupils being arranged in two grades.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Sub-primary grade.— Reading, spelling, number.

Primary grade.— Reading, spelling, arithmetic.

Intermediate grade.— Reading, spelling, geography with dissected maps, English history, object lessons.

Sub-junior grade.— Reading, spelling, geography with maps, American history, point writing with composition.

Junior grade.— Reading, spelling, English history, arithmetic, grammar, geography, typewriting.

Sub-senior grade.— Arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, physiology with apparatus, rhetoric, composition, typewriting.

Senior grade.— Algebra, geometry, logic, natural philosophy, mental and moral philosophy, science of government, political economy, typewriting.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

VOCAL.

Junior grade.— Exercises for the control of breath and the formation and articulation of tones, with practice of scales, intervals and pieces; also exercises for the cultivation of the ear.

Senior grade.— The same continued with part singing.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Piano, organ, guitar.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

Harmonic notation, harmony, counterpoint, acoustics, musical form, musical history, theory and practice of teaching, piano technic, point system of tangible music, staff notation, piano tuning.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The boys are taught cane seating and mattress making, and with the aid of models are instructed to perform such manipulation of the piano action and strings as are incident to the art of piano tuning.

The girls are taught sewing and knitting by hand and by machines, embroidery, crocheting, and such manipulation of needle, thread, worsted, etc., as are used in producing useful and ornamental articles; also cooking and household economy.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Daily class exercises for all grades.

NOTE.— All the subjects of the literary department can not be represented in the work of a single year. Such as do not appear in the schedule will be taken up subsequently. The purpose is to complete spelling, grammar, United States history, English history, arithmetic, physics, composition, geography, geometry, and civics, according to the requirements of the Regents' examinations, before taking up other subjects in the course.

DAILY PROGRAM.

A. M.— 8 to 8.10.

Chapel exercises.

8.10 to 9.

Senior grade, arithmetic.

Junior grade, arithmetic.

Sub-junior grade, United States history.

Intermediate grade, geography.

First primary grade, spelling and writing.

Second primary grade, spelling.

Sub-primary grade, familiar lessons.

Kindergarten.

Harmony.

Piano.

Organ.

Piano tuning.

Mattress making.

Cane seating.

Sewing, knitting, etc.

9 to 9.50.

Senior grade, natural philosophy.

Sub-senior grade, arithmetic.

Junior grade, geography.

Sub-junior grade, typewriting.

Reading and spelling.

Kindergarten.

Harmony.

Point print musical notation.

Piano.

Organ.

Piano tuning.

Mattress making.

Sewing, knitting, etc.

Cane seating.

9.50 to 10.

Recess.

10 to 10.45.

Senior grade, arithmetic.

Sub-senior grade, geography.

Junior grade, United States history.

Sub-junior grade, arithmetic.

Intermediate grade, arithmetic.

First primary grade, arithmetic.

Second primary grade, arithmetic.

Sub-primary grade, arithmetic.

Kindergarten.

Piano.

Organ.

Counterpoint.

Piano tuning.

Mattress making.

Cane seating.

Sewing, knitting, etc.

10.45 to 11.30.

Senior grade, grammar.

Senior grade, arithmetic.

Sub-senior grade, grammar.

Junior grade, grammar.

Sub-junior grade, grammar.

Intermediate grade, spelling and writing.

First primary grade, geography.

Second primary grade, object lessons.

Kindergarten.

Piano.

Organ.

Piano tuning.

Mattress making.

11.30 to 11.45.

Recess.

11.45 to 12.45

Senior grade, arithmetic.

All other grades, elocution and gymnastics.

Piano tuning.

Mattress making,

Cane seating.

Organ.

P. M.—1.45 to 2.30.

Senior singing class.
Junior singing class, girls division.
Piano.
Acoustics.
Spelling.
Piano tuning.
Mattress making.
Cane seating.
Hand knitting.
Machine sewing.
Crocheting.

2.30 to 3.15.

Junior singing class, boys division.
Piano.
Point print music notation.
Spelling.
Piano tuning.
Mattress making.
Cane seating.
Hand knitting.
Hand sewing.
Machine sewing.
Crocheting.
Cooking and household economy.
Typewriting.
Organ.

3.15 to 3.30

Recess.

3.30 to 4.15.

Piano.
Organ.
Piano tuning.
Music history.
Kindergarten.
Spelling.
Mattress making.
Cane seating.
Hand knitting.
Machine knitting.
Hand sewing.

Crocheting.
Cooking and household economy.
Typewriting.
Machine sewing.

4.15 to 5.

Piano.
Organ.
Guitar.
Kindergarten.
Mattress making.
Cane seating.
Hand knitting.
Hand sewing.
Machine sewing.
Crocheting.
Cooking and household economy.
Typewriting.

Except from 6 to 6.30 p. m., the time from 5 to 8.30 is divided into half hours, and occupied in reading, general study, and the practice of piano, organ, guitar and harmony lessons.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT, *in account with* THE NEW YORK
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, *year ending September 30, 1892.*

Dr.

To raw material and stock on hand, September 30, 1891,	\$234 34
To raw material bought.....	1,017 96
To salaries and wages.....	1,747 92
To debts payable.....	100 75
	<hr/>
	\$3,100 97
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cr.

By cash received	\$2,037 04
By debts receivable.....	311 35
By raw material on hand September 30, 1892.....	221 85
	<hr/>
	\$2,570 24
By balance	530 73
	<hr/>
	\$3,100 97
	<hr/> <hr/>

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE NEW YORK POINT PRINT.

MUSIC CULTURE.

- Wait's System of Point Musical Notation, revised edition.
Key to Wait's Musical Notation, revised.
Harmonic Notation, by William B. Wait.
Normal Course of Piano Technic, by William B. Wait.
Musical History, by G. A. McFarren.
The Great German Composers, three volumes.
The Standard Operas, by G. P. Upton, two volumes.
National Music of the World, Chorley.
Stories about Musicians, by Mrs. Ellet, three volumes.
Organ Method, by John Stainer, two volumes.
Violin Method, Louis Schubert, first part (second part in press).
Guitar Method, Carcassi.
How to Teach Bands, by F. J. Keller.
Tuning the Pianoforte.
Tuner's Guide.
Notes on Tuning, by J. A. Simpson.
Explanatory Introduction to the Riemann edition of the Beethoven Sonatas.

PIANO STUDIES.

PRIMARY AND PROGRESSIVE STUDIES.

- L. Köhler, op. 190; easy and instructive pieces.
C. Czerney, op. 261; 101 preparatory lessons.

SCALE STUDIES—BOOK 1.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Al. Schmidt, | op. 16, Nos. 3, 4. | Berens, | op. 61, No. 1. |
| Duvernoy, | op. 176, Nos. 1, 13, | Le Couppey, | op. 26, Nos. 1, 2. |
| | 14, 21. | Köhler, | op. 115, Nos. 1, 2. |
| Döring, | op. 8, Nos. 9, 10. | Lemoine, | op. 37, No. 24. |
| Bertini, | op. 29, No. 23. | | |

ARPEGGIO STUDIES — BOOK 1.

Czerny,	op. 599, Nos. 84, 87,	Duvernoy,	op. 120, Nos. 4, 7, 8.
	90, 94, 100.	Czerny,	op. 636, No. 7.
Köhler,	op. 115, Nos. 9, 10.		

TRIPLET STUDIES — BOOK 1.

Lemoine,	op. 37, Nos. 8, 16.	Heller,	op. 45, Nos. 23, 24.
Krause,	op. 2, No. 2.	Köhler,	op. 167, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8.
Bertini,	op. 100, No. 7.	Köhler,	op. 175, No. 8.

LEGATO STUDIES — BOOK 1.

Köhler,	op. 151, Nos. 7, 8, 9,	Bertini,	op. 100, No. 12.
	10.	Döring,	op. 8, No. 11.
Köhler,	op. 175, Nos. 1, 3, 6.	Spindler,	op. 58, No. 1.

VELOCITY STUDIES — BOOK 1.

Berens,	op. 3, No. 6.	Mendelssohn,	op. 72, No. 5.
Le Couppey,	op. 26, No. 12.	Heller,	op. 47, No. 12, 18.
Czerny,	op. 636, No. 20, 21.	Döring,	op. 8, No. 8.
Czerny,	Etudes, de la Velocity.		
	No. 11.		

TRILL STUDIES — BOOK 1.

Köhler,	op. 151, Nos. 1, 2.	A. Krause,	op. 2, Nos. 1, 3.
L. Röhr,	op. 24, Nos. 1, 2, 3,		
	4, 5.		

PIANO PIECES.

Bach, J. S.	Twelve preludes.*
“ “	Fifteen two-voiced inventions.*
“ “	Bourree in G.
“ “	Prelude and Fugue No. IV, from the Well-Tempered Clavier.*
“ “	Allemande, Courante and Gavotte, from the G. Maj. Suite.*
Bach-Mason	Gavotte, D. Maj.

* Music prescribed by American College of Musicians for the examination for the associateship degree.

Baumfelder, F Op. 270.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| No. 1. Sandman Knocks. | No. 5. The Young Officer. |
| " 2. The Stork Has Come. | " 6. The Music Box. |
| " 3. The Old Ruin. | " 7. The Setting Sun. |
| " 4. The Vintage. | " 8. Grandma's Tale. |

Beethoven, L Sonatinas, op. 49. Nos. 1 and 2.

" " Sonate Pathetique, op. 13.*

Burgmüller, F., twenty-five progressive pieces:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| No. 1. Candor. | No. 13. Consolation. |
| " 2. Arabesque. | " 14. Styrienne. |
| " 3. Pastoral. | " 15. A Ballad. |
| " 4. The Little Reunion. | " 16. The Gentle Complaint. |
| " 5. Innocence. | " 17. The Prattler. |
| " 6. Progress. | " 18. Inquietude. |
| " 7. The Clear Stream. | " 19. Ave Maria. |
| " 8. Gracefulness. | " 20. Tarantelle. |
| " 9. The Chase. | " 21. Harmony of the Angels. |
| " 10. The Delicate Flower. | " 22. Barcarolle. |
| " 11. The Blackbird. | " 23. The Return. |
| " 12. The Farewell. | " 24. The Swallow. |

No. 25. The Chevaleresque.

Chopin, F Polonaise Op. 40 No. 1.

" " Waltz * " 64 " 1.

" " Waltz * " 34 " 1.

" " Waltz * " 34 " 3.

" " Nocturne, No. 12* " 37 " 2.

" " Nocturne " 9 " 2.

" " Mazurka " 7 " 3.

Chopin-Liszt ... Polish Song " 74 " 2.

Clementi, M.... Sonatina " 36 " 6.

Gade, Niels W.. Christmas Pieces " 36.

No. 1. The Christmas Bells. No. 4. Boy's Merry-Go-Round.

" 2. Christmas Song. " 5. Dance of Little Girls.

" 3. The Christmas Tree. " 6. Good Night.

Geibel Gavotte Allemande.

Giese, T Op. 298. Six melodious pieces.

No. 1. Tarantelle. No. 4. The Two Fisher Boys.

" 2. Children's Feast. " 5. Gavotte.

" 3. Grandmother's Song. " 6. Funeral March.

Goldner, W Gavotte Mignonne.

Gurlitt, C. Aus der Kinderwelt, op. 74.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| No. 1. Morning Song. | No. 12. Under the Linden Tree. |
| " 2. The Friendless Child. | " 13. The Sick Little |
| " 3. Cradle Song. | Brother. |
| " 4. In School. | " 14. In the Garden. |
| " 5. Slumber Song. | " 15. The Snow Man. |
| " 6. Santa Claus Song. | " 16. A Winter Day |
| " 7. Christmas. | " 17. The Ring Dance. |
| " 8. Merry Company. | " 18. The Sorrowful Hour. |
| " 9. The Tin Soldier's | " 19. Evening Prayer (Pre- |
| March. | lude and Choral). |
| " 10. The Bold Rider. | " 20. The Gentle Child and |
| " 11. The Doll's Dance. | the Little Ruffian. |

Handel, G. F. . . . Six fugues.

" " Harmonious Blacksmith, theme with variations.

Heller, S. Tarantelle Op. 85.. No. 2.

" Curious Story.

Hiller, F. Rhythmical Studies.* Op. 56.. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12.

Hoffman, C. Romance, "On the Heights."

Ketterer, E. Saltarelle Op. 266.

Kontski, A. Polonaise " 271.

Kuhlau, F. E. Sonatina " 20.. No. 1.

Lichner, H., Twelve characteristic pieces:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| No. 1. Entreaty. | No. 7. Elegy. |
| " 2. Contemplation. | " 8. Scherzo. |
| " 3. Longing. | " 9. Polonaise. |
| " 4. After School. | " 10. Rondo. |
| " 5. To the Playground | " 11. Italian Romance. |
| " 6. Solitude. | " 12. Aria. |

Liszt. Liebesträume* No. 2.

Loesohorn, A., Aus der Kinderwelt, op. 96, twelve numbers:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| No. 1. Sunday Morning. | No. 7. The Hunt. |
| " 2. The Little Postillion. | " 8. The Cradle Song. |
| " 3. It Was Only a King. | " 9. A Little Dance. |
| " 4. In the Boat. | " 10. The Little Soldier. |
| " 5. Entreaty. | " 11. Catch Me. |
| " 6. The Cuckoo. | " 12. Good Night. |

Lysberg, C. B.. La Baladine Op. 51.

Mendelssohn, F. Op. 72, six Christmas pieces.

“ “ Songs without Words:

Op. 19, No. 1.	Sweet Souvenir.*	Op. 62, No. 27.	Funeral March.
“ 19, “ 2.	Regret.	“ 62, “ 28.	Morning Song.
“ 19, “ 3.	Hunting Song.*	“ 62, “ 29.	Venetian Gondel- lied.
“ 19, “ 4.	Confidence.	“ 62, “ 30.	Spring Song.
“ 19, “ 5.	Restlessness.	“ 67, “ 31.	Meditation.
“ 19, “ 6.	Venetian Gondel- lied.	“ 67, “ 32.	Lost Illusions.
“ 30, “ 7.	Contemplation.	“ 67, “ 33.	Song of the Pil- grim.
“ 30, “ 8.	Without Repose.	“ 67, “ 34.	The Spinning Song.*
“ 30, “ 9.	Consolation.	“ 67, “ 35.	The Shepherd's Complaint.
“ 30, “ 10.	The Estray.	“ 67, “ 36.	Serenade.
“ 30, “ 11.	The Brook.	“ 85, “ 37.	Revery.
“ 30, “ 12.	Venetian Gondel- lied.	“ 85, “ 38.	The Adieu.
“ 38, “ 13.	The Evening Star.	“ 85, “ 39.	Delirium.
“ 38, “ 14.	Lost Happiness.	“ 85, “ 40.	Elegie.
“ 38, “ 15.	The Poet's Harp.	“ 85, “ 41.	The Return.
“ 38, “ 16.	Hope.	“ 85, “ 42.	Song of the Trav- eler.
“ 38, “ 17.	Passion.	“ 102, “ 43.	Belief.
“ 38, “ 18.	Duetto.	“ 102, “ 44.	Forsaken.
“ 53, “ 19.	On the Sea Shore.	“ 102, “ 45.	Tarantella.
“ 53, “ 20.	The Fleeting Clouds.*	“ 102, “ 46.	Retrospection.
“ 53, “ 21.	Agitation.	“ 102, “ 47.	The Moaning Wind.
“ 53, “ 22.	Song of Triumph.	“ 102, “ 48.	The Joyous Peas- ant.
“ 53, “ 23.	Sadness of Soul.	“ 102, “ 49.	Gondoline.
“ 53, “ 24.	The Flight.		
“ 62, “ 25.	May Breezes.		
“ 62, “ 26.	The Departure.		

Merkel, G. Tarantelle Op. 92.

Mills, S. B. Gavotte Op. 31.

Mozart, W. Sonata, No. 6.*

Moszkowski, M. Serenata.

Ravina, H. Etude de Style Op. 14, No. 1.

*Associateship music.

Rummel, J., Les Allegresses Infantines, six easy pieces:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| No. 1. Valse. | No. 4. Tyrolienne. |
| " 2. Polka. | " 5. Galop. |
| " 3. Polka Mazurka. | " 6. Schottische. |

Schubert-Schultz... Minuet, D major.

Schwarwenka, X... Polish Dance Op. 3.

Schumann, R..... Album for the Young..... Op. 68.

" " Bird as a Prophet Op. 82, No. 8.

" " Novellette, No. 1..... Op. 21.

" " Romance in F sharp..... Op. 28.*

" " Warum?..... Op. 12, No. 3*

Schumann, G..... Tarantelle Op. 11.

Spindler, F..... Twelve songs without words..... Op. 44.

Spindler, F..... Drawing-Room Flower..... Op. 17.

Tschaikowsky, P... Song without words in F.

ORGAN MUSIC.

Bach Sonata in E flat, No. 1.*

" Prelude and fugue in G minor (Peters' edition,
Book VIII, No. 5).

The "Little" G minor fugue (Peters' edition,
Book IV, No. 7).*

Batiste Offertory, Op. 23, No. 2.

Guilmant Marche Religieuse.*

Guilmant Elegy in F minor, Op. 55, No. 3.

Handel Concerto in B flat, No. 6.*

Mendelssohn..... Sonata in C minor, No. 2.*

Mendelssohn Prelude and fugue, Op. 37, No. 2.*

Merkel..... Christmas Pastorale.*

Rink Postlude No. 147, from "Practical Organ School."

Stainer..... Organ method.

GUITAR MUSIC.

Guitar method, by Carcassi.

Arpeggio exercises.

Caprice, by King.

Charming Gavotte, by Le Thiere.

* Associateship music.

HYMN TUNES.

Long Meter.

Creation,	Loving Kindness,	Rockingham,
Duke Street,	Luther,	Rothwell,
Germany,	Mendon,	Solid Rock,
Hamburg,	Migdol,	Talle's Evening Hymn.
Harmony Grove,	Missionary Chant,	Uxbridge,
Hebron,	Old Hundred,	Ward,
Leyden,	Park Street,	Windham.

Common Meter.

Antioch,	Colchester,	Geer,	St. Ann's,
Arlington,	Clarendon,	Manoah,	Varina,
Azmon,	Coronation,	Marlow,	Woodstock,
Balerna,	Cowper,	Mear,	Warwick,
Bemerton,	Dundee,	Noel,	Woodland.
Christmas,	Downs,	St. Martyn's,	

Short Meter.

Boylston,	Gorton,	Newark,	State Street,
Carlisle,	Haydn,	Olney,	St. Thomas,
Comber,	Handel.	Olmütz,	Thornton,
Cranbrook,	Laban,	Shirland,	Withington.
Dennis,	Leighton,	Silver Street,	

L. P. M., Nashville. C. P. M., Meribah. H. M., Lenox. 6s and 4s, America, Italian Hymn, Olivet. 6s and 5s, Morning. 7s, Pleyel's Hymn, Solitude. 7s and 6s, Amsterdam, Missionary Hymn, Jerusalem the Golden, Webb. 8s and 7s, Autumn, Harwell, Faben, Sicily. 11s, Portugese Hymn. 12s, Scotland.

LITERATURE.

LANGUAGE.

Alphabet Sheets; Wait's Point Primer; Point Readers, Nos. 1 to 8; Westlake's 3,000 Word Speller; Cæsar's Commentaries (Latin); Allen's Latin Vocabulary, three volumes; A Class-book in Etymology; Swinton's Word Method Speller; Metcalfe and Bright's Language Exercises; Reed and Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English, two volumes.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Loomis' Mental and Social Culture.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Gage's Elements of Physics, three volumes; First Steps in Scientific Knowledge, by Paul Bert, three volumes.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Barnes' Brief History of the United States, three volumes; Miss Young's Young Folks' History of France, two volumes; Warren Hastings; Barnes' Primary History of the United States; Barnes' General History (Political), three volumes; Barnes' General History (Civilization), two volumes.

MATHEMATICS.

Multiplication Tables; Robinson's Written Arithmetic, three volumes; Captions from Wells' Plane Geometry (demonstration and cuts omitted); Book of Diagrams from Wells' Plane Geometry; Hall's Primary Arithmetic Reader; Peck's Algebra, two volumes.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley's Physiology, two volumes.

GEOGRAPHY.

Maury's Physical Geography, two volumes; Essentials of Geography, Fisher.

TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES.

Tales of Adventure, two volumes; Tales of Discovery, two volumes.

NOVELS AND PROSE DRAMAS.

Picciola, two volumes; Undine; selections from Tales from Shakespeare, by Charles and Mary Lamb, two volumes.

POETRY AND POETIC DRAMAS.

Snow-bound, Whittier; Idyls of the King, Enid, Elaine and Guinevere, by Tennyson; selections from Longfellow; selections from Holmes; selections from Whittier; The Tempest, Shakespeare.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Rab and His Friends; Rill from the Town Pump and Mrs. Bullfrog; Feathertop; Jack the Giant Killer; Puss in Boots; Tales from the Arabian Nights; Æsop's Fables; selections from Grimm's Fairy Tales; Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales.

RELIGIOUS.

Dairyman's Daughter; Bible Blessings; Pilgrim's Progress; selections from Thomas a' Kempis; Woodman's Nannette and Other Tales; In His Name; Looking Unto Jesus; Stalker's Life of Christ; Wee Davie, and a Trap to Catch a Sunbeam; Hymn Book, two volumes; Sunday School Weekly; Two Addresses by Professor Henry Drummond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Irving's Sketch-book, three volumes; Self-help, three volumes; selections from Chapters on Animals; Emerson's Conduct of Life, two volumes.

APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION.

Wells' Geometry, nine books; Fillmore's History of Music; Sound and Music (Students' Helmholtz), Broadhouse; Materials of Musical Composition, Goetschius; Touch and Technic, Mason; Vocal School, Panofka; Solfège des Solféges, Danhauser.

LIST OF PUPILS.

MALES.

Ackerman, Joseph	Ennis, James	Moran, Francis
Arnold, James H.	Freutenrich, Frank	Morrissey, George
Austin, William B.	Firman, Louis	Monohan, Charles
Angus, Thomas	Gardner, Patrick	Muehlebach, Jos.
Bramhall, Charles A.	Green, Harry	Mulkachey, Patrick
Baptist, Edward G.	Gilmartin, Michael	Mulhollin, James
Baker, John T.	Gorse, William G.	Murphy, Joseph
Barnett, George B.	Hall, Harry	McGuireck, Peter
Bennett, Walter J.	Hammond, Charles	Mullany, John
Bollenbach, Jacob	Hargan, Archibald E.	Mulholland, J. Edward
Buckley, John	Harty, William	Nelson, Edward L.
Burgmyer, John P.	Harvey, Robert J.	O'Neill, James
Blumentritt, Charles	Heisler, Charles J.	O'Neill, John J.
Callahan, John T.	Hill, Charles J.	Osborne, Edward
Canavan, Thomas	Hodgins, Cornelius	O'Bryan, Francis J.
Clarke, John	Hutchins, William E.	Perkins, Richard
Cook, Isaac	Kelly, James	Pfeifer, Frederick
Collins, Cornelius	Kelly, Lawrence	Probst, Jacob
Connors, Edward	Kerrigan, William	Reay, Benjamin C.
Cooper, James R.	Kingsburg, Emanuel	Rennie, Randolph
Cronin, Patrick	Kullman, Leon	Reilly, John
Crowley, James J.	Langer, Joseph	Reumler, Gustav
Cruser, Leslie	Lantry, Michael	Restrepo-Wribe, Carlos
Davis, Arthur	Leahy, Thomas	Ricker, John
Davidson, Donald F.	Lennon, Joseph	Richmond, Arthur
Demarest, Peter	Loftus, John J.	Roper, William T.
Dietz, Daniel	Lynch, Francis J.	Robinson, Wm. H.
Dietz, Louis	Maher, Patrick	Sinsheimer, Abram
Donovan, James J.	Mahle, Charles W.	Sipp, Harry G.
Donovan, John	McCarthy, Morris	Smith, Edgar H.
Dorsett, John J.	Meinert, Sylvester	Schimpp, William
Edward, Ernest	McKenzie, William	Schroeder, Theo.
Etherington, John G.	McKenna, William	Schott, William
Enderlin, William H.	Mick, Andrew	Syfert, Richard
Eichberg, Herman	McBride, Joseph	Sahl, Albert W.

Schnapel, Louis
 Stark, Ernest F. C.
 Sweeney, Peter
 Sherry, Barnard
 Schlegel, Chas. H.
 Torbeck, Geo. M.
 Tuckhorn, Walter

Tschudi, Henry
 Tynan, Andrew
 Thompson, Walter
 Topping, Everett
 Van der Wyk, Herman
 Wisely, Alexander J.
 White, Benjamin

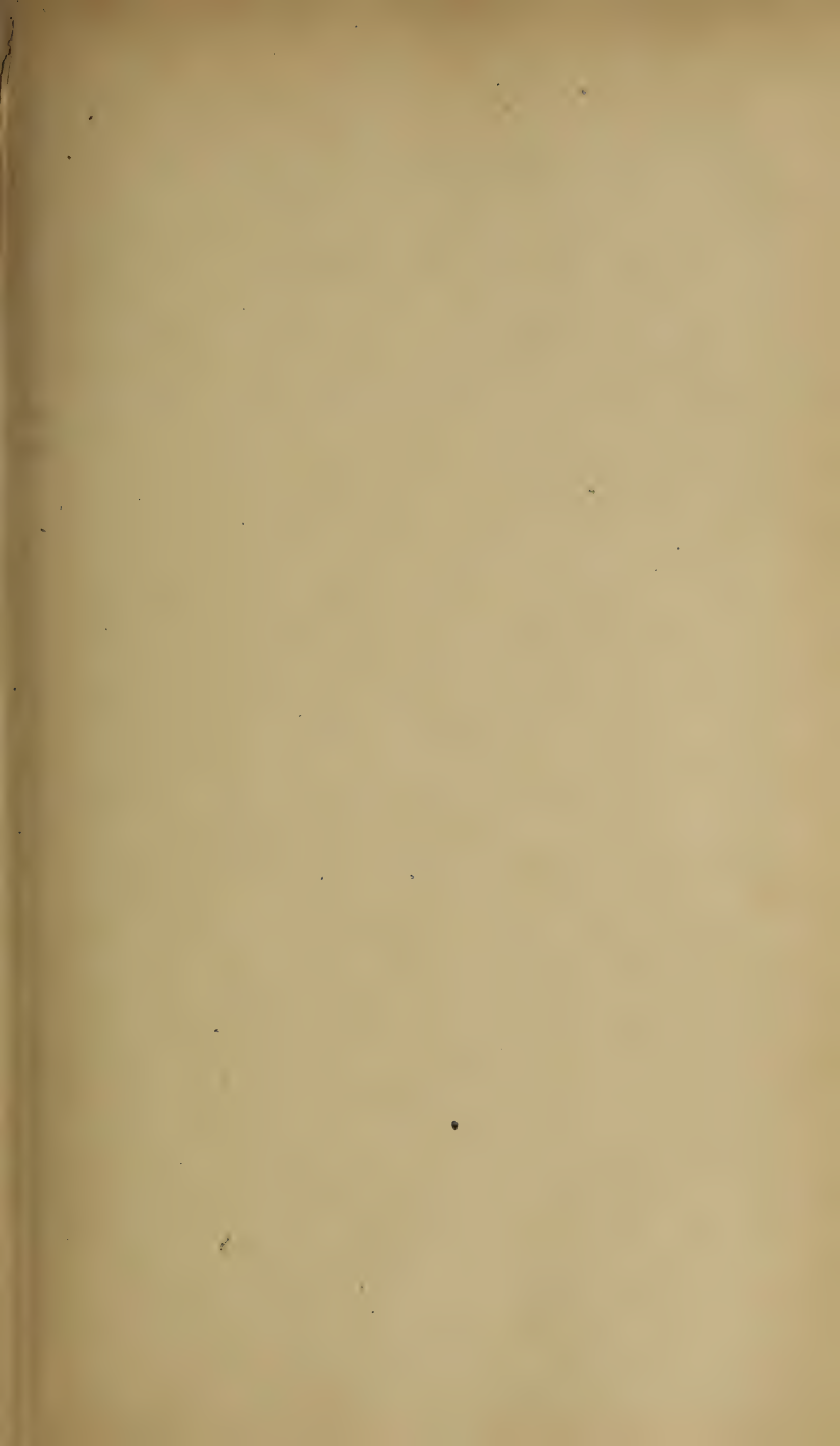
Wigmore, John
 Winkleman, Fred'k
 Wilson, Lester
 Wittenberg, Nathan
 Worth, John
 Wolf, Marcus

FEMALES.

Baker, Jennie L.
 Blackburn, Ruth
 Blagbrough, Emma
 Bradley, Mary A.
 Brasseur, Eva
 Bahr, Florence C.
 Barry, Mary
 Beatty, Madeline
 Bennett, Jane
 Bennett, Nellie
 Birtles, Mary E.
 Britton, Doretta
 Bowne, Mary E.
 Casanova, Louisa
 Clark, Della
 Clarke, Beryl H.
 Cohen, Ida
 Cooney, Mary
 Conners, Annie
 Daley, Elizabeth
 De Francescha, Theresa
 Dibbs, Lily
 Diedrick, Rosa
 Doris, Ellen
 Dowd, Margaret J.
 Drumgool, Mary
 Drum, Margaretta
 Duffy, Anna
 Earle, Edith
 Eggers, Adrienna
 Eliason, Emma J.
 Flanigan, Emily
 Feldmann, Augusta
 Feldmeier, Rhoda

Finn, Catherine
 Flynn, Mary
 Gerson, Lottie
 Greiss, Theresa
 Griffin, Sarah A.
 Guff, Sarah
 Harold, May
 Hanley, Mary E.
 Hefferen, Mary
 Henderson, Minnie
 Henger, Theresa B.
 Henry, Nellie
 Herbert, Fannie
 Hieber, Rose C.
 Hilton, Esther A.
 Hinchman, Delphine
 Hohn, Amelia
 Hutchinson, C. E.
 Hughes, Rose
 Jarschoff, Sarah
 Knapp, Sarah E.
 Kelly, Sarah J.
 Koenig, Amelia
 Kilburn, Katie
 King, Grace H.
 Kurz, Louisa R.
 Levy, Annie
 Lichtenberg, Helen
 Maher, Annie
 Meirdeircks, Amelia
 McMillan, Emma
 McCormick, Mary
 McDonough, M. J.

Moran, Mary
 McHugh, Florence
 Murphy, Elizabeth
 Myers, Catherine
 Neuhut, Leah
 Norton, Catherine
 Odell, Annie M.
 O'Reilly, Agnes
 Palmer, Lois
 Phair, Catherine
 Pross, Jessie
 Ricker, Frances K.
 Roberson, Alice E.
 Sagefka, Matilda
 Schenk, Mary A.
 Schlindwein, Winifred
 Silk, Mary E.
 Smith, Louisa
 Smith, Minnie
 Stickles, Mary
 Scott, Violet
 Scullin, Caroline
 Struthers, Effie M.
 Schumacher, Lizzie
 Sullivan, Frances M.
 Thomson, Marion
 Vandevoort, Grace
 Wiegand, Elsie
 Witzell, Catherine
 Willis, Mary
 Williamson, Catherine
 Wittich, Ida
 Yeomans, Julia A.





STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 16.

IN ASSEMBLY,

APRIL 18, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS AND TESTIMONY

IN THE

Matter of the Contest of George H Bush
against James Lounsbury for the
office of Member of Assembly
from the Second Assembly
District, Ulster County.

TESTIMONY

IN THE

MATTER OF THE INTENDED CONTEST OF GEORGE H. BUSH, CONTESTANT, *against* JAMES LOUNSBERRY, FOR THE OFFICE OF MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FROM THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF ULSTER COUNTY, AND OF HIS ELECTION THERETO, CLAIMED BY SAID JAMES LOUNSBERRY.

Proceedings before Hon. Stephen L. Mayham, justice of the Supreme Court, on Monday, December 12, 1892, at the city hall in the city of Albany.

Appearances.--- for the contestant, Linson & Van Buren, J. F. Cloonan, J. N. Fiero.

G. E. B. Hasbrouck, Charles F. Cantine and S. B. Sharp appear specially for Mr. James Lounsberry.

Mr. Van Buren offered in evidence the petition verified by George H. Bush, November 24, 1892, and the proof of the service of the same.

Marked "A — J. M. R."

Also, the subpoenas and the proof of service of the same.

Mr. Hasbrouck asked:

First. Whether Mr. Lounsberry shall be allowed to cross-examine the witnesses produced by Mr. Bush, the alleged contestant.

Second. Whether he shall be allowed to subpoena and produce proof and testimony in contradiction, if any there may be, of that produced by the alleged contestant.

Third. Is the testimony desired to be obtained to be governed in its admissibility by the ordinary rules of evidence.

Mr. Hasbrouck also moved to dismiss the application on the ground:

First. That it appears upon the face of the papers that there has been no election as yet of a Member of Assembly in the second district of Ulster county.

Second. The Legislature of 1891 had no power to provide for the taking of any testimony relating to the qualification and election of a member of the Legislature of 1893, in anticipation of a judicial determination by such Legislature of 1892.

Third. That the said judge is given no power to adjourn said examination and therefore none can be legally had from December 7 to December 12, 1892.

The Court.—For the purpose of identifying these ballots I will allow the person having the custody of those ballots to be now sworn and identify those ballots and then the parties must take their chances of having him preserve them, and that will be the extent of any examination that I shall take.

John F. Irwin, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Fiero.

Q. Where do you live? A. City of Kingston.

Q. Are you a member of the board of supervisors of the county of Ulster? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Representing one department in the city of Kingston? A. Yes, sir; second department.

Q. Were you elected and have you been acting as the chairman of the board of county canvassers of the county of Ulster for the present year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Henry E. McKenzie? A. Slightly.

Q. Know Robert H. Fairbrother? A. Slightly.

Q. Were the returns for the first and second election district in the town of Esopus filed with the board of county canvassers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And subsequent to that filing were certain marked ballots attached to each of these returns?

Objected to. Objection overruled. Exception.

A. They were; yes, sir.

Q. By whom? A. By the inspectors of the districts.

Q. Was it done in your presence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By what person or persons were the ballots attached to the returns in the first district of Esopus? A. I don't know who was the inspector of the first district, but Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Fairbrother were the two inspectors that attached.

Q. One the inspector in the first and the other in the second? A. Yes.

Q. You don't know which one was the inspector of the first and which of the second? A. I couldn't say.

Q. Give the names of those individuals? A. Henry E. McKenzie I think is one, and Robert Fairbrother.

Q. What was done with the ballots which they attached and with the return.

Mr. Hasbrouck stated he desired to interpose an objection to the ballots.

A. The ballots were attached to the returns and taken back to the board of canvassers.

Q. Where was this done? A. It was done in the county clerk's office; I guess in the rear.

Q. Was it done pursuant to a resolution of the board of county canvassers?

Objected to on the ground the resolution is the best evidence. The Court.—I will not rule upon it.

Exception.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The return with the ballots attached taken back to the board of canvassers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was subsequently done with the return with the ballots attached? A. They were placed in my possession.

Q. Have you retained the possession of it since? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you got them now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you produce the return with the ballots? A. (Witness produces package.)

Q. Open them.

By Mr. Cantine.

Q. You say the ballots were returned to the board of county canvassers? A. Attached to the returns.

Q. By what authority, after they were returned to the board of county canvassers, were they put in your possession? A. By resolution.

Q. By the resolution of the board; have you a copy of that resolution? A. I haven't; no, sir.

Q. When was that resolution passed? A. That same day that they were acted upon.

By Mr. Fiero.

Q. Now, if you will produce them; did you seal up the return and ballots when you took them from the board of canvassers? A. With the assistance of the county clerk.

Q. Have they remained sealed ever since? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You now produce them sealed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I ask you, will you open the package and produce the return and ballots? A. (Witness opens the package and produces the returns from the first and second districts of the town of Esopus, with the ballots attached.)

Q. With how many marked ballots attached to the first district?

Objected to as not the best evidence; the return and the ballots are the best evidence.

The Court.—Take the evidence. I do not pass upon the validity of the evidence.

A. Seventeen, I think.

The Court.—Under the decision of the Special Term, as affirmed at General Term, I will allow the stenographer to mark those ballots in a way not to interfere with the face of the ballot in any form. They are no longer part of the votes.

Q. Is that return and are those ballots in the same condition as at the time when Mr. McKenzie attached the ballots to the return in your presence? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Fiero offered the return with the seventeen marked ballots.

Mr. Hasbrouck objected to the admission of the statement upon the ground:

First. That the return and statement is not the statement of the result of the count at election district No. 1, made by the inspectors upon the day and night of November eighth and delivered to the supervisor.

Second. It appears, from the examination of the witnesses, that such ballots as are attached, that is, the seventeen, were taken from the private custody of Henry E. McKenzie, and attached by said McKenzie to a public document, and that, therefore, such document is not the return duly and lawfully made by the inspectors.

Third. That such ballots are not ballots voted at such election in such district.

Fourth. It does not appear that the ballots offered in evidence had any writing upon the backs thereof, such as appear, namely in the words to wit: "Objection has been made to the counting of this ballot because marked for identification." That is not signed by the inspectors and there is no proof that the writing upon the back of the ballot was made and written there upon the day of election.

Fifth. The law required ballots not attached to the return during the canvass or immediately thereafter to be destroyed, and that therefore they are illegal.

Sixth. That the ballots, according to the testimony of the witness, having passed from the public custody to that of an individual, are not legal evidence.

The Court stated he did not consider himself called upon to rule in the evidence.

Marked "No. 1 to 17, inclusive — J. M. R."

The Court.—I order them in the custody of the witness to be returned with the deposition duly signed, to be certified by me.

Q. Now, as to the second district? A. There are eleven.

Q. Eleven of the marked ballots you find? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that return and the ballots in the same condition as when you received them from Fairbrother? A. Yes, sir..

Mr. Fiero.—I offer that return and the marked ballots in evidence.

Same objection as to the first district, and exception.

Marked "No. 1 to 11, inclusive — J. M. R."

The Court.—The same order in reference to this district as to the ballots.

Cross-examination by Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You have looked at these ballots? A. Slightly; yes sir.

Q. The place where they were attached to the return is where? A. It was in one of the rooms in the county clerk's building.

Q. Where is that room situated? A. I think it is facing on Fair street.

Q. Who was there? A. Supervisor Sleight of the town of Esopus, Supervisor Kraft of Marbletown, Mr. McKenzie, the inspector; also Mr. Fairbrother, the inspector, and myself.

Q. Did you have any conversation with any person relative to your duty to permit the ballots to be attached to the return? A. No, sir.

Q. Take any advice or counsel on it? A. No, sir.

Q. All you did was to obey a certain resolution of the board of supervisors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To give Mr. McKenzie access? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have sworn that these ballots were attached to the return by the inspectors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you say "inspectors," you don't mean by the inspectors of district No. 1, do you; you used the word "inspectors?" A. Probably I did.

Q. You meant by inspectors, Messrs. McKenzie and Fairbrother, didn't you? A. That's what I meant, probably.

Q. You didn't mean that these ballots were attached by the inspectors of district No. 1 of the town of Esopus, did you? A. There was surely an inspector from the town of Esopus.

Q. The fact I want to get from you is this, that Mr. McKenzie, one inspector from district No. 1 of the town of Esopus, attached these ballots to the original return? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You permitted that to be done because the board of canvassers directed you to permit it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was in the presence of these gentlemen in the county clerk's office that these ballots were attached? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, the ballots on the return from the first election district? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see McKenzie write upon those ballots? A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know whose writing it is? A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know who wrote these words upon the back of any of the ballots attached from district No. 1, viz.: "Objection has been made to the counting of this ballot because it is marked for identification?" A. I couldn't say.

Q. The original return, as it was delivered in your possession by the board of county canvassers, did not have attached to it these eleven ballots? A. No, sir.

Q. Upon what day, how many days after November eighth, were these ballots attached to this return in the Ulster county clerk's office? A. I don't know; I couldn't say whether it was the first day the board of canvassers met or the second; I am in doubt about that; it seems to me it was the second day the board of canvassers met.

Q. What date did the board of canvassers meet? A. They met on the fifteenth, I think.

Q. They met on Tuesday, the fifteenth? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You think it was on Wednesday, November fifteenth, that the ballots were attached? A. Yes; I think it was the following day.

Q. I ask you to read on page seven of the printed case that resolution and see whether that is the resolution under which you did do, in relation to this return, what you did? A. That states the eighteenth day of November.

Q. Then it wasn't upon Tuesday, the fifteenth? A. Not by that statement.

Q. It was on the eighteenth day of November? A. I am in doubt about it; probably it was.

Mr. Hasbrouck offered the resolution in evidence as follows:

“Whereas, Henry E. McKenzie and others, inspectors of election of the first election district of the town of Esopus, and Robert H. Fairbrother, and others, inspector of election of the second district of the town of Esopus, have been served with an order directing them to show cause why certain ballots alleged to be marked for identification should not be annexed to the certificates of canvass made by said inspectors for said districts, which said certificates are now in the custody of this board, and whereas, the said inspectors have made application to this board for access to said certificates of canvass, therefore,

“Resolved, That the said certificates of canvass be delivered to John F. Erwin, chairman of the board of county canvassers, and that said chairman be directed to confer with said inspectors and grant them access to said certificates of canvass for the purpose specified in said order to show cause.”

Q. You went on pursuant to that resolution and had a conference, did you, that is you conferred? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had a communication with McKenzie? A. He came there and wanted to attach those ballots to the return.

Q. He asked you for permission, did he; what did he say? A. From what he said he wanted to abide by the court; the court directed him to do so.

Q. McKenzie came there and said he wanted to abide by the court, and attach the ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you say to him? A. I allowed him, and went with him.

Q. Where was he when he said this to you? A. He was in where the board of canvassers were meeting; in the grand jury room.

Q. In the grand jury room of the court house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When he came in and made this application to you, then you went over to the county clerk's office with him? A. By resolution; yes, sir.

Q. There was no resolution offered, was there? A. To attach the ballots to the returns.

Q. You went with him over to the county clerk's office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you go there from the grand jury room? A. We thought we would go there because it was convenient, I suppose.

Q. Was that place suggested by you or him? A. Neither one of us was anxious particularly where we went.

Q. Who did you go with; who led the party down to the county clerk's office? A. I did.

Q. You suggested the county clerk's office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't wait to get the other inspectors of election of the first Esopus district together, did you; you didn't have any conference with any other inspector from the first election district than McKenzie? A. No, sir.

Q. You thought it was sufficient if you conferred with McKenzie under the resolution in regard to that district? A. I did.

Q. There was a certain paper served upon you by the sheriff of the county in a mandamus proceeding? A. There was.

Q. Do you know what that was for? A. In regard to this first and second district.

Q. In regard to certain marked ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Read that, first the order to show cause, and I ask you if that is a substantial copy of the paper that was served upon you as chairman of the board of county canvassers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did McKenzie say there had been an order served upon him to show cause? A. I couldn't say.

Q. The only information you had was the resolution? A. Yes.

Q. What was the time of the service of this order upon you, before or after the alleged ballots were attached to the return? A. I couldn't say; I don't remember now; I think it was before.

Q. You are positive the writing on the back of those ballots was not written in your presence? A. They were not.

Q. You know Mr. McKenzie? A. Never before; not before I met him that day.

Q. Do you know whether he is a lawyer or not? A. Don't know anything about him.

Q. You know Mr. Fairbrother? A. Slightly.

Q. Was Mr. Fairbrother present on that occasion? A. What occasion?

Q. Upon the occasion of the attaching of the ballots of the first district? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He had certain ballots in his possession? A. He did.

Q. He produced them? A. He did.

Q. Where did he take his ballots from; what did you see Fairbrother do with reference to taking ballots off his person and putting them on this return? A. I didn't notice where he took them from; all I seen was attaching the ballots to the return.

Q. That is all you saw? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him write anything upon the back of the ballots? A. I did not.

Q. That is all you saw, that he was attaching certain ballots? A. Yes.

Q. And the return or certificate as you have it now is the certificate from the second election district of Esopus, except these ballots which Fairbrother attached? A. I don't thoroughly understand that yet.

Q. The certificate, when you got it, didn't have these ballots attached? A. No; not when they were brought in by the supervisor.

Q. It was upon the eighteenth day of November that these eleven ballots were attached? A. So that statement says.

Q. At the time of the attaching of these ballots, was there any other person present, known to you to be an inspector of the second election district of the town of Esopus? A. I don't know; there may have been.

Q. You didn't know there was any other inspector of that election district there? A. No, sir.

Q. You stated before you knew all the men that were present; County Clerk Wurts was there? A. No, sir.

Q. Supervisor Sleight; that is, when Fairbrother was there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Dr. Kraft, of Marbletown? A. Yes.

Q. Fairbrother, McKenzie and yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there anybody else there? A. There was a man working there at the desk; Mr. Haight, I believe.

Q. He was not in the room with you and the inspectors? A. He was in the room at that time.

Q. I see that you have made an affidavit in which you swear that said inspectors and each of them stated that the purpose of such application and access to said certificates of canvass was to attach to said certificates certain alleged marked ballots mentioned and described in the affidavit and order to show cause hereto annexed; was that said by the inspectors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You wouldn't swear positively as to what they did say? A. I said yes.

Q. Say what they said over again? A. You are saying it.

Q. I am not saying it; you say that they said just those words; if you remember the words he said, you will kindly repeat them? A. I don't know as I can repeat them.

Q. The substance is all right, isn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the place from which, in the room in the clerk's office, Inspector McKenzie, of the first election district of Esopus, produced the ballots which he attached to the return; that is, did he take them from his pockets, or did he carry them in his fist? A. I think he took them from his pocket.

Q. Was it his inside pocket? A. I think he took them out of his overcoat pocket; I couldn't be positive.

Q. State, as near as you can remember, where he took these ballots from? A. I think he had an overcoat on; I am positive he had an overcoat on, and took them out of his coat pocket and placed them on the return.

Q. Were there any other papers with these ballots he took out of his overcoat pocket? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. As chairman of the board of county canvassers, do you know whether there was any other ballot that is like the ones voted attached to the original return filed with the board of supervisors; weren't the returns sent back to the inspectors for correction? A. They were.

Q. Do you know what the correction asked was? A. They were different corrections; they were sent back for different things; some were not figured up properly.

Q. As a matter of fact, there was none of each of the kind of ballots voted at the election in those districts attached to the return, was there? A. I think not.

It is admitted Henry E. McKenzie is a member of the Ulster county bar.

Redirect examination.

Q. You went over to the clerk's office for the purpose of having these ballots attached; were the returns at the clerk's office at the time? A. No, sir; I had the returns of the first and second district.

Q. You took them over and went in the clerk's office? A. Yes, sir.

Recross-examination.

Q. Was McKenzie's possession of ballots limited to seventeen ballots? A. I think it was.

Q. Will you swear that he didn't have the other eleven ballots that were attached to district No. 2? A. I couldn't say anything about that; I know Mr. Fairbrother took his and put his eleven ballots on the return.

Q. Did he take them from McKenzie? A. I think not.

The Court.—You are still under examination. Your examination is closed, so far as the testimony is taken, but it is a part of your examination that it should be read over to you, corrected by you, if there are any errors, and signed by you, and for that purpose I will adjourn these proceedings to some place convenient to all parties. The ballots become a part of your deposition.

Adjourned to Saturday, December 17, 1892, at 10.30 a. m.

JOHN F. IRWIN.

Sworn to before me }
December 24, 1892. }

ALTON B. PARKER,

Justice Supreme Court.

Minutes before Justice Parker, had this 24th day of December, 1892.

Appearances.—J. N. Fiero, A. H. Van Buren and John F. Cloonan, for Bush.

G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Charles F. Cantine and S. B. Sharpe for Lounsberry.

Counsel for Lounsberry, Messrs. Sharpe, Cantine and Hasbrouck, object to the jurisdiction of Alton B. Parker, justice of the Supreme Court, to pursue the proceedings in the above entitled contest and protest against their continuance here upon the following grounds:

First. That the Legislature, by section 64, chapter 682 of the Laws of 1892, has delegated by it, one of its functions, viz.: to judge of the qualification and election of its members to a justice of the Supreme Court.

Second. That such act is unconstitutional and void because it invades the judicial functions of a justice of the Supreme Court and degrades him to a ministerial officer.

Third. That Mr. Justice Mayham, the justice of the Supreme Court of this judicial district, before whom the above entitled proceedings were instituted, and who signed the subpoenas had no power to issue notices to the contestant or authority to authorize the appearance of contestant before Mr. Justice Parker, and had no power or authority in law, to make an order removing and transferring the proceedings thus instituted to the said, the Honorable Justice Parker.

Fourth. That the contest was instituted prior to the completion of the election of the said Lounsberry as member of Assembly.

Fifth. That there is no power under the statute above described to adjourn.

Objection overruled. Exception taken.

Counsel for Lounsberry moved upon the same grounds to dismiss the proceedings, application, etc.

Motion denied and exception.

Anthony Maley, being duly sworn, says:

Q. Where do you live? A. Port Ewen.

Q. What is your business? A. Barber and constable.

Q. How long have you lived in Port Ewen? A. Twenty-three years.

Q. In what election district? A. Number 1.

Q. In the town of Esopus? A. Yes.

Q. Who were the inspectors of election? A. Henry E. McKenzie, Jeremiah Houghtaling and William Kane.

Q. Is there another election district in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir; No. 2.

Q. How far were the two polls apart? A. Six or seven hundred feet.

Q. Who were the inspectors in No. 2? A. Robert H. Fairbrother, Albert Munson and Cornelius McNelis.

Q. Do you know William Luby? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he candidate for coroner on the Democratic ticket? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you not before election have in your possession, pasters for William Luby for coroner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. About how many? A. Five or six in my possession.

Q. Did you see them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they in a room where there were two or three other men? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go to Luby's house and get some pasters? A. Yes.

Objection, immaterial and irrelevant.

Overruled. Exception.

Q. Who came for you to go there for that purpose? A. I was up in a certain place and we run out of pasters and he asked me if I would go with him; I went down as far as Mr. Luby's; we got the pasters; I could not say whether Mr. Luby or his daughter gave them to us; after we got them I went to supper and after supper went back.

Q. How many men were there? A. Two or three when I came back from supper.

Q. What did you and the other men that were there do with these pasters? A. We cut the pasters with a pen-knife and we put them on the pasters ballots.

Counsel objects.

Q. What was said about marked pasters? A. He cut the pasters and put them on these tickets.

Q. On what tickets? A. On Republican pasters.

Q. Describe how he cut the pasters? A. He took some of these Luby pasters and turned them upside down and put them over the names of the Republican coroner.

Q. How did he mark these pasters? A. He marked them for identification, some I marked myself; he marked them on an angle; he cut the corner of each Luby paster; he pasted these Luby pasters on the Republican paster ballots.

Q. How many did you cut? A. Fifteen or twenty.

Q. How many were cut in that way altogether and pasted on Republican pasters? A. Fifty or sixty, I suppose; may be more; I can not say.

Q. This was at a place in Port Ewen village? A. Yes, sir.

Objection, immaterial and irrelevant.

Q. What was done with these paster ballots with Luby's name on the paster; cut in the way you describe? A. They were given to the men who came from Newburgh, some came to see me, and some to see my friends, their boats were going to Albany and they said they would stay over if I would see that their fare was paid; I said you stay and I will see that you get your fare, at least will try to get your fare; a couple of them came to see me and said is that the fare we are going to get, and he turned around and I said you can go to Jimmy Secor; Jimmy Secor sent them to me again and it was a dickering between one and the other of who should they get their fare.

Q. What was done with the tickets the night before? A. The night in Hasbrouck's?

Q. Yes. A. The men came and we promised to get their fare if they would vote these tickets.

Q. What tickets were they? A. The tickets were Republican pasters with Billie Luby's name on.

Q. The Luby pasters cut on an angle? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you give them to? A. I could name a good many.

Q. Give them. A. Michael Murray, Michael McNellis, Tom Lynch, James Lynch, Pat Mitchel, Dan Bigler, Wm. Cornell, John Bailey, Robert Johnston, Jack McDonald, John Henry, George Groves, Clark Holt.

Q. Man by name of Lifer? A. Lew Lifer and Joe Lifer.

Q. More than one by the name of Bigler? A. Two, George and Dan.

Q. Man by the name of Garragher? A. One of them, and Thomas Allison.

Q. Were each of these men given one of these ballots you have described? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was said to them? A. They were told they were marked and if they did not come out of the ballot-box they would not get their fare.

Q. Was there anything more said to them? A. Nothing only to watch the tickets as they came out that night.

Q. Did you tell them how it would be found out? A. There were five I marked myself, three came out and two did not come out.

Q. What did you say to them with reference as to how it would be known whether they voted these ballots? A. Because I marked them myself.

Q. How did you tell them it would be known? A. I told them in this way; you take this ticket and vote it, if it does not go in the box I will know it when it comes out.

Q. Did you think you would be there to see? A. No; I did not.

Q. Did you say anything about the inspectors knowing anything about it? A. No, sir; never said a word.

Q. I do not mean whether you said anything to the inspectors, but whether you said to these men whether they would come out or not? A. I told a couple of them.

Q. Did anyone else tell these men substantially the same thing you did? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This was done at this same office you speak of in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went to the polls where the votes were canvassed, what did you see with reference to these ballots? A. I saw eleven of these ballots come out and counted in No. 2.

Q. And how many in No. 1? A. I walked after they were counted in No. 1 poll and saw from eight to ten come out; I happened to be standing behind McKenzie and he gave me a little nudge when one of the Lubey pasters came out upside down.

Q. So that you noticed that many at No. 1? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I show you ballots attached to the testimony of Mr. Erwin and marked; I show first one marked No. 2, J. M. R. A. Just like the ballots we cut, I can not say whether it is the same or not, but looks just like it; they were cut with a penknife at an angle.

Q. Just as you cut them? A. Just as I cut them, just as he cut them.

Q. They may not all be on a slant? A. No; they are all cut with a penknife straight at the corners.

Q. I show you No. 1, which is a ballot with the name Wm. Lubey pasted down and cut at an angle; what do you say with reference to that? A. Looks just like we cut them; could not swear they were the same.

Q. Is that the way in which some of them were put on? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I call your attention to No. 3; is there anything you can say with reference to it? A. Nothing but that the same corners were cut on them all.

Q. No. 4; was that cut the same way? A. In the same way.

Q. No. 5? A. No doubt about the question; they are the ballots we cut on, No. 5.

Q. How about No. 6? A. Looks like I put on myself.

Q. No. 7? A. Suppose I put that on.

Q. You are not able to say you put that on? A. I put on quite a few that night, and I put them on right, and not upside down.

Q. The other men put them upside down? A. Yes, sir.

Q. No. 8 looks like those ballots cut that way? A. Yes, sir; and No. 9.

Q. No. 10 looks like one of them cut in the same way? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And No. 11? A. I do not think I put that on; it is cut in the same way; do not think I had anything to do with it.

Q. No. 12 the same way? A. No. 12; just like mine.

Q. No. 13? A. I did not put that on.

Q. Cut in the same way as the others? A. Yes, sir; cut in the same way; some a little more slant than others.

Q. No. 14? A. Had nothing to do with that.

Q. No. 16? A. Looks like mine; I cut no slant in it.

Q. No. 17? A. Same.

Q. Now, we come to No. 1 again, being the second in the list; now, I call your attention to ballot No. 1 being one of the ballots of district No. 2; that is one of those that is upside down, and cut in the same way? A. Yes, sir.

Objection upon the ground that there is no evidence that the ballots to which the attention of the witness is called, was voted at the election, or that any elector in the district voted the ballot, or that the elector voting the ballot knew that there was upon it a paster cut upon the bias, or that a paster cut on a bias put on a Republican ticket.

Exception overruled.

Same objection is understood to be made with reference to all ballots.

Q. Do you notice anything about that ballot you recognize? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What? A. A little mark on Lubey's paster; on the end of the ballot.

Q. Describe the mark? A. The mark is very small on the end of the Lubey paster.

Q. What is it, a dot? A. It was meant for a dot; just bear down on it.

Q. With what? A. A pencil.

Q. Who put that there? A. Myself.

Q. And to whom did you give the ballot? A. Joe Lifer.

Q. I show you ballot No. 2; is that cut in the same way? A. Same way.

Q. No. 3 cut in the same way, and upside down? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And No. 4; all the same way? A. In the same way.

Q. No. 5? A. Just the same.

Q. No. 6? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recognize ballot No. 6? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How? A. By a mark on the name of Daniel Hayes.

Q. One of the electors on the ballot? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who put that there? A. Myself.

Q. For what purpose? A. For the purpose of identification.

Q. To whom did you give that ballot? A. I gave it to Lew Lifer, and the other to Joe Lifer.

Q. What did you say to them when you gave them these ballots? A. I told them that they were marked for identification, and that they would know them when they came out.

Q. Were they men whose fare was to be paid? A. Yes, sir; he staid so long that he did not get his fare, and lost his vote.

Q. I show you No. 7, is that the same; were all pasters cut in the same way? A. Yes, sir.

Q. No. 8? A. Yes, sir.

Q. No. 9? A. Yes, sir.

Q. No. 10? A. Yes, sir.

Q. No. 11? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All the same sort of pasters on Republican pasters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they all resemble those cut in that room that night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many ballots with the Lubey pasters cut in this way did you say you saw canvassed at poll No. 1? A. Eight or ten at No. 1; eleven at No. 2 poll.

By Mr. Van Buren.

Q. You say that you went down to Lubey's after the paster ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who went with you? A. A colored man.

Q. What is his name? A. I do not know.

Q. Where does he live? A. He is coachman for Dr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Dr. Hasbrouck of Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is Dr. Hasbrouck's first name? A. Josiah, Jr.

Q. Where did you go from? A. Mr. Hasbrouck's.

Q. Was this the night before election? A. Monday night, the seventh.

Q. Who were in Mr. Hasbrouck's house that you saw? A. All those gentlemen that I spoke about.

Q. Who were they? A. I named the whole gang.

Q. You were in and out there all evening? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Hasbrouck was there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any of the inspectors of election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who? A. Mr. Munson and Mr. Houghtaling, talking in another room; not the room we had.

Q. Who was in the room you had? A. These other parties as I told you.

Q. Who were they? A. Mr. Mitchell, Tom and Jim Lynch and the others I have mentioned.

Q. What were they doing there? A. Fixing these pasters up.

Q. Who did it? A. Mr. Hasbrouck would fix the paster up and then tell those men they could see me.

Q. Did Mr. Hasbrouck cut any of the ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear him say anything to either of the inspectors? A. No, sir; they were in a different room.

Q. What were they doing? A. There were other parties going in there.

Q. You were not in there at that time? A. No, sir.

Q. Who told you to go to Lubey's? A. The boss, whom I always worked under.

Q. What was his name? A. Dr. Hasbrouck.

Q. He told you to go to Lubey's? A. He asked me if I would go to Lubey's with this colored fellow.

Q. Did he tell you what to go for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say? A. He said, we haven't enough Lubey pasters; go and see if you can get some of Mr. Lubey; I said, it is a pretty dark night and pretty sloppy, but if you can't get along without them I will go down with the colored fellow.

Q. Did the colored fellow drive you down in Dr. Hasbrouck's wagon? A. No, sir; we went down afoot.

Q. Did you see Lubey? A. The man was eating his supper.

Q. What did you tell him? A. I told him that doctor had sent us to get some pasters; we went together into the parlor and gave us quite a bunch of them; I went from there down to my supper.

Q. Did you go back to Hasbrouck's that night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you find there? A. Two or three awaiting me there.

Q. Hasbrouck there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you cut any tickets that night after you got back? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who cut those? A. I cut some, and I suppose he cut the rest; I do not know, I did not see him.

Q. Who was by except you and Hasbrouck? A. No one was by only the men who were in the house at the time; only him and me; five or six at a time.

Q. The men would go in the room where you and Hasbrouck were? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was said to them? A. The ticket would be made out and he or I would give it to him; we would be looking at him, and when he would be walking in he would say, Toney will talk to you; they would ask me what we would give to come from Newburgh up.

Q. What would you say? A. I told them, if they voted this ticket, I would see that they got their fare; would try and get it no matter what it would be.

Q. The tickets you delivered to these men that came in, were they cut in the manner you describe? A. Yes, sir; the same tickets.

Q. Were any of them told that they were cut? A. No; but they were told that some of them were cut but did not know for what, but were told that they were marked.

Q. How many of them were there that night? A. Fifty or sixty, or more for all I know.

Q. Who authorized you to see that they should get their fare? A. Dr. Joe told me that any of those that came from Newburgh or Honesdale or Middleburgh, that voted these tickets, should get their fare.

Q. When did you first hear of the cutting of ballots? A. Monday evening, the seventh.

Q. Who told you? A. Dr. Joe.

Q. What did he tell you? A. Told me he wanted me up there Monday; I told him I did not know any one who was coming but John Bailey, and those who were coming from Newburgh.

Q. You have said that you went up there that night; what did he say to you? A. He said like this, these fellows have fooled us so often that we will mark them, and cut them on an angle so as to tell them; I leave you to make a bargain with them, and they will be following you all day election day, and when the tickets are counted we will see how many comes out; you will see in No. 2; I was to see what came out of No. 2 district; he said he would see to No. 1; when I came from No. 2 he was there in the hall in No. 1.

Q. Did he say anything to you then? A. No; did not speak in the hall while I was there; I saw eight or ten of them come out.

Q. Anything said about that there did not enough come out? A. No, sir.

Q. Anywhere? A. In a few days afterwards.

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Did you and Dr. Hasbrouck have any conversation after election? A. He said they have fooled us again, but they will not get another chance.

Q. Did any of these persons to whom the tickets were given get their fare? A. I can not say; I did not see.

Q. What is Dr. Hasbrouck's politics? A. Republican.

Q. Did he say anything about in whose interest he was working? A. He was working for the whole Republican ticket, except Lubey.

Q. How long to your knowledge has he been known as a Republican worker there? A. Ever since he became of age.

Q. Since you became of age have you been a Republican worker? A. I have always worked for the Republicans and some years I worked for the Democrats; a fellow I know I vote for, and one I do not I don't vote for.

Q. Mr. Lubey, the Democrat candidate for coroner, resides in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You reside in Port Ewen, Mr. Maley? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long? A. About twenty-seven years.

Q. How old are you? A. Thirty-seven.

Q. Where were you born? A. In Rondout.

Q. What is your occupation? A. My occupation has always been a barber since I left the canal.

Q. When did you leave the canal? A. Seventeen years ago.

Q. Since that time you have followed the occupation of barber? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your politics? A. My politics is about the best man I know; whenever I have a chance; still vote the Republican ticket.

Q. How long have you been a Republican? A. About ten or twelve years.

Q. Always lived and resided in Port Ewen since you came from Rondout? A. The last twenty-seven years, but one year I was out of it.

Q. You were asked to become a witness in this proceedings, were you? A. I was summoned.

Q. Before you were summoned did you have any consultation with any of the attorneys that are here? A. No conversation, only what I said on Whelan's corner.

Q. Did you see anybody before you came here subpoenaed here as a witness? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you sign an affidavit of any sort? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you sign it? A. Two weeks and a half ago.

Q. Who saw you at Rondout? A. You did not see me.

Q. Who did you see? A. Mr. Cloonan.

Q. Did Mr. Cloonan send for you? A. No, sir.

Q. How did you happen to see him? A. I met Mr. Hasbrouck going to the Eagle Hotel, and John Cloonan right out here.

Q. Did you have a conversation with Mr. Cloonan with reference to this controversy? A. He talked to me a little; I asked him some questions.

Q. What was said? A. I asked him what was the best thing to do; I told him just how it happened; he asked me if I would make an affidavit to it, and I told him I would, and he made one and I signed it.

Q. Was that all the conversation you had with Cloonan? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what day it was? A. I do not remember what day it was; can not tell whether it was Monday, Tuesday or Thursday.

Q. Did you know what was in that affidavit? A. Yes, sir; all that I told was in it.

Q. A detail statement? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you make this affidavit? A. Just for fun, like any other man would make when he is telling a story.

Q. You made it for fun? A. I told the truth.

Q. Was there anything else said by you to Mr. Cloonan, except that you wanted to make this statement? A. He asked me if it was correct, and I told him yes, as near as I could give it.

Q. Now I ask you whether at the last election you were a partisan of Mr. Bailey or Mr. Lubey? A. I had pasters in my pocket, but I defy a man to say I used one.

Q. You were a partisan of Lubey's then? A. To be sure I was.

Q. This friend of yours, Dr. Hasbrouck, was he also a partisan of Lubey's? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is Dr. Hasbrouck a friend of yours, do you pretend? A. I think he is a friend of mine.

Q. What way do you claim him as a friend? A. Because I always do anything he asks me to do; I do anything I can for him.

Q. Did he ask you to make this statement you signed for Mr. Cloonan? A. No.

Q. What evidence is there of Dr. Hasbrouck being a friend of yours? A. Because whenever I was in need I could always get something off him.

Q. Have you ever had anything of him, and if so, what? A. Money.

Q. Anything else? A. Nothing that I know of.

Q. Just money? A. Just money.

Q. Pay him back? A. Sometimes; when I would get it.

Q. Had it of him frequently? A. I have had none for a couple of years, I guess.

Q. Do you see that writing there on the back of the ballot? A. Yes, sir; I see it.

Q. Did you ever see that writing on any of the ballots that you handed out? A. No, sir; I do not know.

Q. About how many of Lubey's pasters did you have in your possession during the election? A. I suppose I saw a couple of hundred of Lubey's pasters.

Q. Saw a couple of hundred of them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were a number of them around the polls? A. He had a whole box at the polls.

Q. You say that you prepared several Republican pasters with Lubey pasters on them; now, to your knowledge, how many of such pasters cut on a bias were there prepared? A. Fifty or sixty.

Q. Do you know that there were not prepared a great many more? A. There was no Republican pasters to cut only what we cut.

Q. Will you swear that Egbert Ellsworth did not have Republican pasters? A. I gave them to him.

Q. Were the Republican pasters that you gave Egbert Ellsworth — did any of them have Lubey pasters on them? A. No;

they did not; I took them off the table Monday night myself and put them in my pocket.

Q. Do you know that all the Republican pasters which Egbert Ellsworth and Isaac Sleight had were what you gave them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you swear that no other Republican worker, after you gave them Republican pasters gave them to them? A. No.

Q. Then you do not know whether Sleight, Ellsworth, or other Republican workers had Republican pasters with Lubey's name upon? A. Not at No. 1 poll.

Q. You did not see any others? A. No.

Q. How do you know that anybody else saw? A. Because all the pasters came to one place that came to the town of Esopus.

Q. Who sent them? A. I suppose Mr. Sharpe and this man (pointing to Cantine).

Q. How do you know that they came from the central committee? A. Because I know they were sent from there.

Moved to strike out the evidence as to where they came from.
Stricken out as to where they came from.

Q. The Lubey pasters were not on the Republican pasters as they came from the Republican committee? A. No, sir.

Q. They were not on what you saw? A. No.

Q. Were there Republican pasters with the Lubey pasters on other than those you had? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any pasters without Lubey's name on? A. Can not find them.

Q. The Republicans over there were trying to help Lubey along? A. All in with Lubey.

Q. Lubey you say is a Democrat? A. He pretends to be; I suppose he is.

Q. Did you vote any of these tickets? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Who did you vote for?

Objected to as improper. Overruled. Exception.

A. I voted for our Republican President, Frederick Arthur Westbrook and Lubey, and the rest on down.

Q. You voted for Lounsberry, did you? A. Sure; voted for every one whom I told you.

Q. Were the tickets that Ike Sleight, Fritz Fox and the other fellows you name, Republican pasters which you gave them? A. haven't seen Fritz Fox; I got a few of Mr. Ellsworth.

Q. Were they cut on the bias? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Republican pasters in the hands of Ike Sleight, and those you handed to these other gentlemen are similar to ballot No. 2 of district No. 1? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you swear that that ballot there was in your possession? A. I could swear that it looks like one in my possession; I could not swear that it is the same one.

Q. Doesn't it look like the one Ike Sleight had? A. No; every one I put on was correct.

Q. How about this in Fox's possession; will you swear that that ballot from No. 1 in district No. 2, was voted in district No. 1 or No. 2? A. Looks like one that I put on; could not swear whether it is or not.

Q. You can not swear whether or not that ticket was in the box? A. No; it only looks like the one that I put on.

Q. That one there; No. 1; did you put that on? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Do you know whether it was voted in that district? A. I can not say whether that was voted; but it looks like the one.

Q. Like what one? A. Like one that came out Tuesday night.

Q. Do you know that that paster there was not made since the election and put on that ballot? A. I can not tell that.

Q. Your basis is, you say, upon the ground of similarity? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The angle is the same style, is it not? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that some voter that you do not know did not cut that ballot and put it on that paster ballot? A. I could not tell.

Q. Do you know whether some voter from district No. 1, other than the voters you have mentioned may have prepared that

ballot for himself and voted it? A. I can not swear that some other man cut it; it is like our cut.

Q. It is in the style, is it? A. Yes.

Q. I show you No. 3 of district No. 1. A. It looks just like our cut.

Q. Do you know who voted that ballot? A. I can not tell who voted it?

Q. Do you know that some person other than the persons you have named, may have prepared that ballot for himself and voted it? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know which election district that ballot was voted in (pointing to No. 4.)? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know that No. 3 of district No. 1 was voted in that district? A. I can not swear whether it was or not.

Q. (Pointing to No. 4.) Do you know who voted that? A. I can not tell.

Q. Do you know whether it was voted? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether or not the ballot was made since election? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you recognize the writing on the back of these ballots? A. I do not.

Q. No 5, district No. 1; do you recognize that ballot? A. Can not swear to it.

Q. Do you know that that ballot was voted in district No. 1 at the last election? A. Can not swear that that is the same one came out looks just like it.

Q. No. 6? A. Looks like a paster I put on myself.

Q. May not some other person put the paster on? A. He may have.

Q. Do you know whether that ballot was voted at the election or not? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know who voted that ballot? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether or not the ballot was voted? A. I do not know.

Q. No. 7 in district No. 1; do you know whether that ballot was

voted at the last election? A. I do not know whether that is one or not.

Q. These cut on the bias, you can not identify one from the other, can you? A. Rather hard.

Q. All that you cut were cut on the bias? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I understand you to say that you can not tell who voted? A. No.

Q. (Pointing to No. 8.) Do you know whether that was voted at all or not? A. It looks like one I saw and looks like the paster I put on myself.

Q. Do you know whether that ballot was voted or not? A. I do not know

ANTHONY MALEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before)
me, December 30, 1892. {

ALTON B. PARKER,
Justice Supreme Court.

Adjourned to December 27, 1892, same time and place.

Kingston, N. Y., December 30, 1892.

Anthony Maley, recalled for further cross-examination:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Ballot No. 9 of district No. 1—I ask you in reference to that ballot, if you can describe it? A. What describing; I can describe here is, that this looks like Mr. Lubey's paster that we put on; this looks like it.

Q. What is that—a Republican or Democratic paster? A. It is a Republican paster, and this (ind.) is a Democratic small paster.

Q. A Republican paster with a Democratic small paster pasted upon it; upon what kind of a ticket? A. On a Republican paster.

Q. What kind of a ticket is this with the Republican paster on? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Do you know whether or not that ticket was voted at poll No. 1 in the town of Esopus? A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir; I couldn't tell you.

Q. Do you know that if it was voted some elector may have cast it who didn't know that the Lubey paster was cut, as you say, on the bias? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. If that man was handed that paster there without knowing that it had been cut with a design, would he be likely to recognize it—that one there with that very slight angle? A. I don't know whether he would or not.

Q. Do you know the Republican worker who handled that Republican paster, if it was handled, at district No. 1? A. There couldn't anyone hand it out before election day came at all, except Monday night; he would hand it out Monday night.

Q. Do you know whether that was voted at district No. 1 or district No. 2? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Or whether it was cut at all? A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. Here is certain handwriting on the back of that ballot; would you consider that if that handwriting had been put on before the ballot was voted, that was a marked ballot? A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know what a marked ballot is, do you; you don't know whether any of these ballots are marked or not? A. Not that writing I don't know.

Q. If there were 600 ballots with a Republican paster, all cut on the bias, would you say that any of them was marked for identification? A. They were at the time they were fixed, the ones we marked.

Q. What is the mark there? A. It is cut on a little slant; cut off both ways; they are not tore off the paster.

Q. When you have a piece of paper, and it is round instead of being square, is the paper marked? A. It would not be if there was only a odd one like that, but you find a good many like that.

Q. These Lubey pasters you say that you handled, were all cut alike? A. No, sir; I don't say they were all cut alike; you can't cut every ticket alike; they are cut a little on the bias.

Q. These have been cut so much alike that you don't know them when you see them, if they were voted at all—you don't know one from the other? A. An odd one there.

Q. How many? A. Except that I marked myself.

Q. Those are the only two you know? A. The rest I see them cut and put on, and some I put on myself; they look like those I cut; I don't know whether they come out of the box; I didn't see them done that night; they look like them.

Q. I show you a ticket which has been marked for the purposes of these proceedings, "No. 10, J. M. R.;" do you know where that ticket was voted? A. I couldn't tell which poll.

Q. Do you know that it was voted? A. That I couldn't say.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you see that Lubey paster upon that ticket there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that cut on the bias? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At which end? A. Both of them a little bit.

Q. That ticket is not cut on the bias on one end? A. No, sir.

Q. It is cut on both ends you say? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know that some voter did not cut that ballot and put it on the paster himself? A. I don't know.

Q. Did the voter who voted that paster—can you tell whether the voter who voted that paster knew that the Lubey paster was on a Republican paster or not? A. I don't know.

Q. I show you the ballot marked by the stenographer "No. 11—J. M. R.," and I ask you if you know if that ballot was voted or not? A. I couldn't swear; it looks like the paster——

Q. (Int'g) I didn't ask you that, but I ask you——

The Court.—Stricken out.

Q. Do you know, if it was voted, whether it was voted in the first or second election district? A. I don't know.

Q. If it was voted, do you know whether the person who voted it knew that it had a distinguishing mark upon it or not? A. Some of them did, as I said before, and some didn't.

Q. I didn't ask you that; I ask you about this ballot No. 11? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether that ballot was in either of the ballot boxes, at either of the two polls on the night of the election or not? A. No, sir; I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether or not some voter may not have put that Labey paster upon that Republican paster, if it was voted, in that manner himself? A. I don't know.

Q. I show you ballot No. 13, election district No. 1, marked by the stenographer "J. M. R.," and I ask you if you know whether that ballot was voted at the last election or not? A. It looks like the one; I couldn't swear.

Q. Why don't you say you can't swear? A. I don't know; it looks like it; that is all.

Q. If you don't know, say you don't know; now, do you know whether it was or was not voted in either the first or second districts of the town of Esopus at the last election? A. I couldn't tell; it looks like the one that I saw coming out; I couldn't swear whether they are the ones or not.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether the voter had any knowledge or not as to whether or not it had upon it a distinguishing mark of any character? A. Some of them that voted knew.

Q. I didn't ask about "some of them," but about this particular ballot; do you know the man that handled it, if it was handled? A. I couldn't say.

Q. You don't know whether he knew whether it was marked or not, in any way? A. I couldn't tell the man; if I could tell the man that had that ballot then I might tell.

Q. Do you know whether that ballot was handed to any man by any Republican worker or not? A. I couldn't tell that.

Q. Do you know whether any of these ballots, except the two you have stated were handed to any of the voters by any Republican or by any Democratic worker? A. There was some handled, as I said before; Mr. Uriah Ellsworth had some.

Q. Did Egbert Ellsworth have any? A. He had none except what I gave him.

Q. Who supplied Ike Sleight? A. I did, a few; I gave him two or three.

Q. You didn't give him any more than that? A. I couldn't say how many exactly; two or three, I will say.

Q. Didn't you give him six or seven? A. I wouldn't swear.

Q. How many did you give Egbert Ellsworth? A. Three or four; there was not many of them to be got around at all; they were very scarce.

Q. Did you mark any of them down in "Eg's" store? A. I marked a few in his store.

Q. How? A. With an ink dot on Daniel Hayes', on one of them, and then I doubled it up and blotted it a little, and the other on the corner of the paster.

Q. Those are the only two you officially marked for identification, so you could tell them from any of the others which were cut on the bias—isn't that it? A. No; that was not the reason I marked them; I had another reason for it.

Q. How are the ballots marked for identification, if you can't tell who voted them? A. Because they were all marked Monday night; those that got them, I don't know whether they voted them or not.

Q. How can you tell who voted any of those ballots cut on the bias, if they didn't have an individual mark upon them? A. That was mark enough for us, to cut them on the bias.

Q. You couldn't tell what men voted them? A. I couldn't tell exactly the man.

Q. Did you have any Republican paster ballots that didn't have one of these Lubey pasters cut on the bias? A. I told you I had may be half a dozen or more.

Q. Half a dozen straight Republican paster ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You kept them in your possession? A. I had them in my possession.

Q. Did you hand any of them out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom? A. Certain people.

Q. Who are they? A. I told you I gave a few to Mr. Ellsworth, and a few I handed out around the polls.

Q. I mean straight Republican pasters, without any cut upon them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of them to Egbert Ellsworth? A. Two or three.

Q. How many to Ike Sleight? A. A few.

Q. Do you mean to say that those Republican pasters that you handed to Ike Sleight didn't have upon them a Lubey paster? A. Not the ones I handed him; I handed him some with the Lubey pasters on also.

Q. Do you mean to say they didn't hand Republican pasters out with Lubey's name pasted on? A. They may have had them; I didn't see them with them; these two men wanted to know if they couldn't get any straight Republican tickets, and I said, "I have got a few that I took Monday night;" it was hard to get any more of them.

Q. I show you ballot No. 15, marked "J. M. R.," by the stenographer; did you ever see that ballot before? A. It looks like the ones I see.

Q. I ask you to swear now whether you ever saw that ballot before; yes or no? A. I saw ones like it.

Q. Will you swear that you ever saw that ballot before? A. I saw a paster put on a ballot like that.

Q. I didn't ask that; I am talking about No. 15; are you willing or not to swear that you have ever seen that ballot before? A. I think I have.

Q. Will you swear you have? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why will you swear that you have seen that ballot before? A. Because I pressed down on the end of that corner of Lubey's paster.

Q. You pressed down on that corner, and that is the only reason? A. Well, it looks like my mark.

Q. Your mark is a dot? A. I had all kinds of marks.

Q. You had a sign—that is your sign, is it; state what the mark is upon the ballot that enables you to recognize it? A. The mark I have on the end of Mr. Lubey's paster, a little shove down with a pencil mark.

Q. Why did you put "a little shove down" on it there? A. So I would know it when it came out.

Q. This is cut on the bias? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why wouldn't you know it when it came out when it was cut on the bias; if these ballots are marked, why wouldn't you know them when they came out? A. Well, I would know them, I suppose.

Q. You have sworn that you didn't know any of them except those you marked yourself; do you know who voted that ballot? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I show you No. 5, and has that got your mark upon it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the difference in the marks between No. 5 and No. 15? A. One may be on a different end.

Q. Who voted No. 5 and who voted No. 15; first state who voted No. 5? A. I told you one of the Lifer's.

Q. Which Lifer voted No. 5, and who voted No. 15? A. One was voted in district No. 1.

Q. Who voted No. 5? A. Well, I will have to see No. 5 dot to tell.

Q. (Presenting same.) Look at it? A. Mr. Lifer voted one.

Q. There are three Lifer's, and which of them voted it? A. Joe, I suppose his name is.

Q. No. 5 and No. 15 both have dots in the corner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who voted No. 15? A. I don't like to tell the man.

Q. I didn't ask you to tell the man that voted it; I ask you if you have not sworn you didn't put any of the ballots which were voted at your request on upside down? A. I did not.

Q. There were no ballots which you handled that were on upside down? A. Yes, sir; I didn't swear to that; lots I handled upside down that I put on.

Q. Now, I show you ballot No. 14, marked by the stenographer, "J. M. R.;" do you recognize that paper? A. Nothing more than seeing the likes of them put on.

Q. I ask you if you recognize that individual No. 14 ballot; will you swear you ever saw it before? A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. Did you handle any ballot which had writing upon it, or did you write on any Republican ballot handled by you, or was there scratched off the name "Oliver P. Carpenter, for surrogate," and the name "James A. Betts" inserted? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who wrote that? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you handle any such ballot as that? A. No, sir; not while I had it in my possession; there was none scratched off and "James A. Betts" put on.

Q. Do you know whether that ballot was voted or not? A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. Do you know whether, if it was voted, it was voted in the first or second election district of Esopus? A. I couldn't swear; I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether the voter who voted it, if it was voted, knew it was marked in any way for identification? A. I couldn't tell you; I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether or not some voter may not have prepared that ballot himself, and written upon it "James A. Betts," and not know that the ballot was in any way clipped or marked? A. I don't know.

Q. I show you ballot No. 16, marked "J. M. R.;" do you recognize that ballot? A. No more than seeing ones like it; I couldn't recognize it; I couldn't swear whether I have ever seen that ballot before or not positively, no more than it looks like the ones I have seen.

Q. I ask you this question: Can you tell whether or not you ever saw that individual ballot before? A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. Can you swear whether or not No. 16, if it was voted, was voted at the poll No. 1 or No. 2, in Esopus? A. No, sir; I couldn't tell you.

Q. Are you able to swear, if it was voted, who voted it? A. I don't know.

Q. Are you able to swear, if it was voted, the elector who voted in either one of those districts knew whether or not it was in any way marked so it might afterwards be identified? A. I couldn't swear whether he was told —

(Question repeated.) A. I couldn't tell.

Q. Do you know that if it was voted, that some voter may not

have prepared the ballot for himself, and inadvertently cut the Lubey paster upon the bias? A. I don't know.

Q. You have sworn there are three that you know who voted them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you know of sixty ballots, Republican paster ballots, that has the Lubey paster cut upon the bias put upon them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Fifty or sixty? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any way in which you could identify that Republican paster, if it was voted, from any of the fifty-six or fifty-seven other Republican pasters which were fixed in that way? A. Some of them —

Q. (Interrupting.) I ask you whether or not you could identify that ballot from any other of the fifty-six, excluding the three you know about you say? A. No, sir; I couldn't; I didn't look that sharp when we were cutting them.

Q. You didn't cut that? A. It looks like some of them.

Q. How did you cut it? A. With a penknife.

Q. Whose? A. Mine.

Q. Where is it? A. Over home.

Q. Do you usually carry a knife with you? A. Sometimes, and sometimes I don't.

Q. Where did you get the penknife you had? A. I suppose like everyone else.

Q. Where did you get it? A. I bought it, I guess, four or five years ago.

Q. Do you carry a penknife four or five years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you buy it?

Mr. Cloonan.—I object to this portion of the examination as immaterial.

Q. Where did you buy this penknife? A. I guess I bought it in Mr. Ellsworth's store, three or four years ago.

Q. Will you swear you bought it three or four years ago? A. Yes, sir; it was a little black-handled knife.

Q. How many blades?

Objected to. Sustained. Exception.

Q. No. 17, marked by the stenographer "J. M. R.;" do you recognize that? A. No more than it looks like the paster.

Q. I want to know whether or not you have ever seen No. 17 before? A. It looks like the ones.

Q. I didn't ask that; I ask you whether or not, as a matter of fact, you have ever seen No. 17 before? A. I couldn't swear only it looks like the ones I have seen.

Q. Do you know whether or not that No. 17 was voted at the last election? A. I couldn't swear.

Q. Do you know, if it was voted, who voted it? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know if it was voted, whether it was voted at poll No. 1 or No. 2? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether or not the voter who voted it, if it was voted, knew that it was marked in any way for the purpose of identification? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know what election worker handled it, whether it was a Republican or a Democrat? A. There was quite a few Republican workers over there, you know; it is pretty hard to tell who handled them after they were all fixed and bunched.

Q. Do you know that that ballot may not have been fixed up and prepared by some individual who wanted to vote the Lubey paster upon a Republican paster? A. He might, but I don't know as he would hardly take the pains to cut the paster.

Q. There are two ways of cutting them—you can cut them square or on the bias? A. A man generally don't—

Q. (Interrupting.) Answer the question; do you recognize the writing upon the back of the ballot? A. I never have seen it.

Q. Is there any way in which you can discriminate that ballot there from fifty-five or fifty-six others that you say were cut on the bias? A. I couldn't, because I didn't put my mark upon it; may be someone else did.

Q. You thought it was necessary, in order for you to identify the ballot that was voted, to put your own individual mark on? A. No; I was told—

Q. Answer the question; can you identify No. 15 from any of the other fifty-five or fifty-six ballots that you say were prepared in that way? A. I could not.

Q. Now we come to district No. 2; which is district No. 2? A. Margaret Van Wagener's place.

Q. Do you recognize ballot No. 1? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you recognize it? A. By that little dot.

Q. Whose ballot did you put that little dot on? A. On Joe Lifer's.

Q. There are two other ballots there with a little dot on; you swore they were on Lifer's? A. No, sir; I swore this was on Lifer's; you asked me if I would tell the other man and I told you no.

Q. There are two Lifer's? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There are the figures 5, 3, 8, there; this is on the reported official ballot; you don't know anything about those as marks? A. No, sir.

Q. There is ballot No. 2, marked by the stenographer "J. M. R.," in district No. 2; do you recognize that ballot? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know whether it was voted at the last election or not? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. I couldn't tell.

Q. Do you know whether it was voted in district No. 1 or No. 2, if it was voted? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know that some person may not have voted it, who didn't know that there was a Lubey paster on, cut on the bias? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether the person who voted it knew it was marked for identification? A. I don't know.

Q. Is there any way, if the ballot was voted, by which you can distinguish it from fifty-five or fifty-six other ballots which were prepared? A. I could not.

Q. In order for you to tell who voted the ballot you had to put your individual mark upon it? A. That is on some people.

Q. You haven't sworn you knew who voted any of the other ballots here except those you put your individual mark on? A. No, sir; only a mark; I say it looks like them; I couldn't swear whether those are the ones that went in or not.

Q. Anybody else might have cut them on the bias besides you?

A. Yes.

Q. If there were fifty-six cut on the bias that way, how could you tell one from the other? A. I don't swear I could tell one of them from the other.

Q. In order for you to tell who voted it you put your own individual mark on? A. Yes, sir; on the ones that I swore to that I know was voted and saw come out.

Q. I show you No. 3; did you ever see that before? A. It looks like the ones I saw.

Q. I ask you now whether you recognize that ballot as ever having seen it before? A. It looks like one I have seen before.

Q. Answer the question; yes or no? A. I couldn't swear that is the one.

Q. You can't swear you have ever seen that ballot before? A. No, sir; only that it looks like ones I have seen before.

Q. How does it differ from any one of the fifty-five or fifty-six you have been swearing about; you mean it looks like one of the fifty-five or fifty-six? A. Because the name is upside down.

Q. How many were there of those? A. Quite a few.

Q. Half of them? A. Maybe more than that.

Q. How could you tell one cut on the bias with the name upside down from another? A. Because a different man put them on upside down; I didn't put mine on upside down.

Q. How could you tell the straight ones from the other straight ones? A. I couldn't tell; they only look like the ones I put on; I couldn't swear whether they were the ones or not.

Q. Do you know whether that ballot was voted in either election district last fall? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that some person may not have voted who didn't know that it was marked in any way for identification? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know that it was not prepared by some individual and was inadvertently cut in that manner? A. I saw them cut like that.

Q. May not some other individual have cut it inadvertently himself; you know what "inadvertently" means? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you say to that? A. No, sir.

Q. How do these pasters come? A. They come in little envelopes.

Q. Glued together? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether this paster was in the possession of Ellsworth, Ike Sleight, William Fox and Anthony Malia? A. I couldn't swear.

Q. There were Democratic workers around the poll? A. Yes, sir; Mr. Lubey and Mr. Malia.

Q. Lubey tried to get votes for himself? A. No doubt.

Q. He helped put a Lubey paster upon a Republican paster? A. He may have; I couldn't swear to it.

Q. There is ballot No. 4 in district No. 2, marked for identification by the stenographer; did you ever see that ballot before? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you recognize it in any way? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that it was voted? A. I couldn't swear.

Q. Do you know who voted it, if it was voted? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it was voted in district No. 1 or district No. 2? A. No, sir.

Q. How does it differ from the fifty-five or fifty-six other ballots? A. Nothing that I know of; I don't see any difference; the only difference I see in it —

Q. (Interrupting.) I didn't ask that latter part, and it is not responsive; you don't know whether Ike Sleight, Egbert Ellsworth, Dr. Hasbrouck or Anthony Malia, or some other Republican worker handled that ballot? A. I don't know whether he did or not; I couldn't swear to it.

Q. I show you No. 5; do you recognize that ballot? A. No more than any of the rest.

Q. What do you mean by "the rest?" A. According to the paster; they all look alike.

Q. It is just like the fifty-five or fifty-six other Republican pasters? A. Around the same way, I guess.

Q. Do you know whether there were any official ballots with Lubey's paster on? A. Not when I first saw these paster ballots there was not.

Q. I am talking about the official ballots—you know what I mean? A. I didn't see any official ballots; I only saw paster ballots.

Q. You went into a booth? A. Yes, sir; the ones I voted I saw.

Q. When they were counted you saw official ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were by when they were counted? A. I was in district No. 2; I didn't see all of No. 1.

Q. You were by when they were counted in district No. 2? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any of the official ballots you saw come out of the box in district No. 2 have a Lubey paster on? A. On the regular official ballot; I didn't take that much notice.

Q. You don't know whether any of the official ballots had a Lubey paster upon it cut on the bias? A. I couldn't swear.

Q. Do you know whether or not No. 5 may not have been prepared, if it was voted, by some person who inadvertently cut it on the bias? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether the person who voted on No. 5, if it was voted, knew that it was in any manner marked for identification? A. No, sir; I don't.

Q. Now, we come to No. 6; do you recognize No. 6? A. Yes, sir.

Q. No. 6 is some of your fine work, is it? A. Yes; some of my "fine work," I suppose.

Q. Describe to the judges and the stenographer what the "fine work," consists of? A. Well, those two brothers come along to me, and they were on steamboats.

Q. I don't ask you about what they did, but I am talking about this ballot here; what do you know about that ballot; do you recognize it? A. Yes; I recognize it by the pen mark I put on; I put the pen mark on Daniel Hayes' ballot.

Q. That has a Lubey paster upon it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you put a pen mark upon it for? A. Because these boys had their fare paid by someone else; at least, they had the ticket and I marked it to see whether it had come out or not.

Q. They had their fare paid by someone else? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was that someone else? A. One of them had a card from Billy Lubey; I don't know where he had to go for it.

Q. Did you see the card? A. Yes, sir; it is a kind of blue card.

Q. What did it say upon it? A. I didn't take no notice; he only just stuck out and showed it to me.

Q. Do you know whether that card represented money? A. I couldn't swear.

Q. Were you informed that it did represent money? A. Nothing only his fare.

Q. Lubey is a Democrat? A. I guess he is.

Q. He was a Democratic worker at the poll there? A. He has always been around there.

Q. A Democratic manager at the polls? A. I couldn't tell you; he stood outside working for himself, I guess.

Q. Working for the Democratic ticket? A. I couldn't tell; I suppose he was doing the best he could.

Q. He stood there most of the day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And directed the Democratic forces on that day; he was in charge of the Democratic side? A. I couldn't tell you that; he was there, and he was there every year; I couldn't tell whether he was in charge; he may be like me, and may only be a "substitute."

Q. No matter what he is, I ask you whether he was not apparently in opposition to what you were doing? A. Yes, sir; he was working for himself.

Q. And for the Democratic ticket? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He handed one of those tickets to Lifer? A. He showed it to me.

Q. Who did? A. Lifer.

Q. He said he got it of Billy Lubey? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see more than one of those cards? A. No, sir; that was the only one I saw.

Q. Which Lifer was this? A. Joseph Lifer.

Q. Where was this ticket that Joseph Lifer had redeemable?

A. I guess, as near as I can understand, from Barney Roach in Rondout.

Q. Where did Barney Roach at that time do business? A. That I couldn't say; I wasn't over to Rondout.

Q. Do you know of anybody else that got blue tickets? A. No, sir.

Q. While you were helping to run the Republican machine over there, weren't those blue tickets running against you? A. I couldn't say; that is the only one I saw.

Q. You were suspicious when you saw that blue ticket? A. No, sir; I wasn't suspicious; but I thought maybe the men would fool me, and I put this mark on.

Q. You thought if both sides were paying fares you wanted to be sure you got your vote? A. I told him I would try and see that he got his fare.

Q. If you were going to save these men here personal expense by reason of coming home to vote, you wanted to be sure they were Republicans? A. Yes, sir; I thought that way.

Q. So you put this mark on here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The cut on the bias didn't do the business? A. Not with me there; I had my own way; I didn't know whether I was doing right or wrong.

Q. You were anxious to succeed for the Republicans? A. Yes, sir; I was working for them.

Q. You wanted them to have a good vote? A. Yes, sir; of course.

Q. There are other ink marks upon that paster; did you put them there? A. I folded the ticket up, and when I came to the fence I showed them how it was marked; then that ticket I noticed coming out that night myself.

Q. You are sure that No. 6 was marked for identification? A. I am pretty sure.

Q. Didn't Lifer know it was marked that way? A. He didn't know what the mark was; he was told it was marked; I don't suppose he knew what the mark was.

Q. He wanted his expense paid by both sides? A. I couldn't tell that.

Q. I show you No. 7; will you swear that you have ever seen No. 7 before? A. No more than it looks like ——

(Question repeated.) A. No, sir.

Q. Will you swear that No. 7 was voted in No. 1 or No. 2 district, if it was voted? A. I wouldn't swear.

Q. Who voted it, if it was voted? A. I don't know.

Q. If it was voted will you swear that the man who voted it knew it was marked in any way for identification? A. I don't know.

Q. If it was handled will you swear whether it was handled by "Eg" Ellsworth, Ike Sleight, Fritz Fox, Anthony Malia or Dr. Hasbrouck, or any of the workers over there? A. I couldn't swear.

Q. Do you swear, if it was voted, whether it was voted in district No. 1 or district No. 2? A. I couldn't swear to that.

Q. How does it differ from the fifty-five or fifty-six other ballots you say which were not marked by you individually from those prepared? A. It is upside down.

Q. You have sworn that there were a great many of them upside down? A. Yes, sir; and lots were not.

Q. How did you know that from the other upside down ones? A. Because I put my few on, and I put them right side up.

Q. How does it differ from other ballots which are upside down? A. It don't differ.

Q. When you issued one, you had to put your official mark upon it if you wanted to know who voted it? A. To make sure, I suppose, a man would have to do so.

Q. I show you No. 8; will you swear you have ever seen that ballot before? A. I couldn't swear I ever saw that ballot; I saw ones that looked like it; I can't swear that is the ballot.

Q. I want to know whether you are positive you ever saw that ballot before? A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. If it was voted, do you know whether it was voted in district No. 1 or No. 2? A. I couldn't say.

Q. If it was voted, do you know who voted it? A. I couldn't swear.

Q. If it was voted, do you know whether or not the elector voting it knew that it was marked in any way for identification?

A. I don't know.

Q. If it was voted, do you know whether it was handled by Anthony Malia, Dr. Hasbrouck, Ike Sleight, Egbert Ellsworth, or any other of the brood of Republican workers in Port Ewen?

A. I couldn't say.

Q. Do you know whether or not it was handed out by any one of the Democratic workers? A. I couldn't swear.

Q. I show you No. 9, marked by the stenographer "J. M. R.;" did you ever see that ballot before? A. No more than I saw one like it.

Mr. Hasbrouck moved to strike out the answer as irresponsible.

The witness.—I couldn't swear it was the ballot; I couldn't swear those are the ones or not.

Q. If it was voted do you know in which of the districts it was voted? A. No more than the number of the ticket says No. 2.

Q. Where does it say so? A. That is all I could say where it was voted in; I don't know whether one or two.

Mr. Hasbrouck moved to strike out as irresponsible.

Motion granted.

Q. Do you know whether that paster ballot, if it was voted, was voted at district No. 1 or district No. 2? A. I couldn't say.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. I couldn't say.

Q. Say yes or no? A. No; I don't know; I couldn't swear to it.

Q. Do you know that it may not have been voted, if it was voted, by some person who didn't know that the Lubey paster was cut on the bias? A. I don't know.

Q. Or that the ballot was marked for identification in any way? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know who handled the ballot as a worker at the polls whether Sleight, Fox, Malia, or his dear friend, Dr. Hasbrouck? A. I couldn't say which of us.

Q. Do you know that any of you handled it? A. I couldn't swear to it; it looks like one, but I couldn't swear to it.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—I move to strike out the last part of the answer.

No ruling.

Q. Now we come to No. 10; do you recognize that one? A. No more than the rest.

Q. Will you swear you have ever seen it before? A. I couldn't swear.

Q. If it was voted, do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. If it was voted, do you know whether or not it may not have been voted by some person who didn't know that the Lubey paster had been cut on the bias? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether or not it was handled by Malia, Dr. Hasbrouck, Egbert Ellsworth, Ike Sleight, or any of the other Republican workers over there, and if so, which one? A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know by which one, if it was voted at all? A. No sir.

Q. In regard to No. 9, I ask you how you can distinguish it from the fifty-five or fifty-six other ballots which you saw prepared in a similar way? A. When I see the ballot.

Q. How can you tell that was any different from any of the other fifty-five or fifty-six? A. I didn't know who voted it.

Q. It is not different from any of the rest of the fifty-five or fifty-six? A. Some are different, as I said before.

Q. Is it not a distinguishable difference? A. No, sir.

Q. Is that right? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does No. 10 differ? A. Nothing, only as you see yourself that the paster is on right side up; that is the only difference I see in some of them.

Q. This is a right side up Lubey paster on Republican paster No. 10? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does it differ from all the others that you put your individual mark upon? A. That is the only difference I see — some right side up and some not.

Q. Otherwise they don't differ? A. No, sir; some of them are shorter and some are longer.

Q. Is that Lubey paster on No. 11 cut on the bias? A. No, sir; not very; there is not much bias to that.

Q. That is an "unbiased paster," isn't it? A. It is cut.

Q. Will you swear that you ever saw that paster before? A. I couldn't swear to it; I couldn't swear to nothing only if I took it out of the box.

Q. If that ballot was voted do you know whether it was voted at district No. 1 or 2? A. I couldn't swear.

Q. If it was voted, do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. If the ballot was voted, do you know that the voter who voted it knew it was in any way marked for identification? A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. Might not some person have prepared the ballot himself in that shape? A. I suppose he could.

Q. Inadvertently clipped the ballot in that slight bias, or taken it from a paster? A. I think he would have to cut it to take it from a paster; it wouldn't pull off that way; all that I tried didn't pull that way, and I tried a good many.

Q. How can you distinguish this paster from the fifty-five or fifty-six other pasters that didn't have your individaul mark upon them? A. I can't distinguish them; the other men, I see, cut quite some.

(Question repeated) A. I couldn't swear.

Q. You couldn't swear it had any distinguishing mark from the other fifty-five or fifty-six pasters? A. No, sir.

Q. You were present at each poll on the night of election, after the ballots had been voted? A. I went to No. 2 when it was closed.

Q. You were there during the canvass of the vote? A. No, sir; nothing, only just to see to those first tickets comes out.

Q. I ask you whether you were there? A. I was there until they were all looked over, but not until they were all canvassed; the whole of the names down.

Q. You were there during part of the time while they were canvassing? A. Part of the time.

Q. I believe you testified that the inspectors were Robt. Fairbrother, and who were the other two? A. Albert Munson and Cornelius McNelis.

Q. You have seen these ballots here, and were any of them objected to by any of the inspectors? A. There was one they put under the lamp, and afterwards, I guess, they attached it to the return.

Q. There was one ballot put under the lamp? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the ballot that was put under the lamp one of the ballots that is here? A. I think so.

Q. Which one? A. The one with the ink on.

Q. They put that ballot under the lamp? A. I think so.

Q. Who put it under the lamp? A. I couldn't say which of them put it under.

Q. Do you know who did it? A. No, sir; I don't; all of them were looking at it.

Q. Who put it under the lamp; did Fairbrother? A. I couldn't swear which of them; they crowded up around and were shoving, I didn't notice which put it under the lamp.

Q. Were there any other ballots besides the one you have just described put under the lamp? A. No, sir; not that I saw while I was there; there may have been afterwards.

Q. What was said about that ballot? A. I didn't wait to hear; I went down to the other poll.

Q. Will you swear that there were not two or three ballots put under the lamp that night? A. I couldn't swear to only just what I saw while I was there myself; they could put half a dozen under after I left; they had lots of time.

Q. Did any of the inspectors, Fairbrother, Munson or McNelis, say during the evening that he objected to any ballot because it was marked for identification? A. No, sir; they only put this under to see if it was marked; then if it was not marked it was to be put upon the return; I don't know how it was done because I wasn't there when it was done — I think it was put to the return; I only saw it; I went down to the other poll and they were there on the table yet; I didn't see what they done with it after.

The Court.—All of the witness' evidence as to what took place after he left the room is stricken from the record.

Q. The inspectors were there, and this ballot was there, and each of the inspectors took up the ballot? A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. If anything was said who said it, about the ballot? A. They all talked among themselves there.

Q. What did they say among themselves? A. They said they would put that in and wait until they got done counting.

Q. They all said that? A. Yes, sir; I suppose they all agreed on the one thing; I didn't wait to see all the tickets counted to see what they done.

Q. You didn't object to this ballot being marked? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you hold any office that day; were you a watcher? A. No, sir.

Q. Who was the watcher? A. I couldn't tell you who was watching.

Q. Who were the watchers at poll No. 1 where you were? A. I saw Abe Schreiber at the hall and others, but I didn't know whether they were watchers or not.

Q. Who was the Democratic watcher down there? A. I think it was Jimmy Roach was in there; I don't know whether he was watcher or not; I couldn't say about that; I know he was not an inspector.

Q. From the first poll you went to the second poll that night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were the inspectors of election there? A. Henry E. McKenzie, Jeremiah Houghtailing and William J. Keane.

Q. Did you hear any of the inspectors or watchers or other election officers, object to any ballot as marked for identification? A. No, sir.

Q. I understand you to swear you don't know anybody else except one of the Lifer's had a blue ticket? A. I couldn't swear that anyone had a blue ticket but him.

Q. Did you hear of anyone else that had a blue ticket? A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. Did you attend at Albany before Judge Mayham, at the city hall? A. I was up there one day; I didn't know what judge it was.

Q. Who did you go up with? A. Henry E. McKenzie.

Q. Were you paid your witness fees? A. Yes, sir; I got my witness fees; I paid my own fare; he gave me five dollars and fifty cents for my mileage and all to go there; the constable, Mike Carroll (Cahill), gave it to me.

Q. You stopped up there how long? A. Until Tuesday; I come down Tuesday; I went up Sunday evening; I come down Tuesday on the train.

Q. Who paid your expenses while you were there? A. When I run out I got some of Mr. McKenzie; I paid my own while it lasted.

Q. How much did you get of McKenzie? A. A couple of dollars.

Q. How much more? A. No more.

Q. Was two dollars all? A. About two dollars.

Q. Was it two dollars or more than that? A. Not quite two dollars.

Q. So all together you had seven dollars and fifty cents? A. Ten dollars and fifty cents.

Q. Where did the other three dollars come from? A. Mike Carroll (Cahill); I done some work for him that come to three dollars.

Q. You say ten dollars and fifty cents all together? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This is all the money you got? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had a promise of anything else? A. No, sir; I defy any man in the place to come and tell me I had a promise.

Q. Did you say to anybody in Rondout that you expected a job on the ninth or tenth of January? A. No, sir; I expected myself to go away about the ninth or tenth of January; if I lived that long, I said.

Q. Where did you say you expected to go? A. Down as far as Jersey.

Q. In the State of New Jersey? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't say you expected to go to Albany to a position? A. No, sir; I don't want any position; I have got good hands, and thank God, I don't need none.

Q. You wouldn't take a position, would you? A. I might if the pay was pretty good.

Q. Did you get anything for your services on election day as a worker? A. No, sir; I didn't get nothing on election day.

Q. Before or after election day? A. I haven't got none yet.

Q. Your work then for the Republican party on election was a "labor of love?" A. Not altogether.

Q. You worked for the ticket because you are a Republican? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't do the work for it because there were a few dollars in it? A. No, sir.

Q. If there was any money in it you didn't get it? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Van Buren.

Q. How much were you authorized to pay the men voting the tickets you have described? A. I was authorized to pay three dollars fare from Newburgh up.

Q. If they voted these tickets? A. Yes, sir.

ANTHONY MALEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }
2d day of January, 1893. }

ALTON B. PARKER,
Justice Supreme Court.

Kingston, N. Y., December 30, 1892.

William Lubey, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Van Buren.

Q. You live in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were the Democratic candidate for coroner at the last election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were you the night before election? A. I got home about 6 o'clock; I was over to Rondout and I got home about 6 o'clock.

Q. Had you had pasters prepared with your name upon them as candidate for coroner? A. Nothing only the Democratic straight paster and my own pasters.

Q. I mean your pasters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did anyone come to your house on the night before election for any of your pasters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were they? A. Mr. Malia and a colored man.

Q. Do you know the name of the colored man? A. No, sir; I don't know; his first name is Thomas, they call him.

Q. Where does he live? A. He is coachman for Dr. Hasbrouck in Port Ewen.

Q. What time did they get to your house? A. It must be around 7 or half-past 7 o'clock; somewheres around there; I don't know exactly what time.

Q. What did they say? A. I believe Mr. Malia said he come down for some pasters; that they ran short or run out, or something to that effect.

Q. Did they say who had run out? A. I don't know who; I think he said he wanted some of my pasters.

Q. Did they get them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who gave them to them? A. I don't know whether it was me or the girl.

Cross-examination by Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You were present at which poll at Port Ewen during election day? A. Mostly at No. 1.

Q. That is at the Pythian hall? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were candidate for coroner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the Republicans helping you there any? A. Well, I guess they were; I have a good many Republican friends there.

Q. Did you have any Republican workers electioneering for you? A. Not as I know of; not particularly working for me.

Q. Who were the Democratic workers at poll No. 1; who was in charge of that poll? A. I guess I was in charge of that poll; I had the pasters.

Q. You had the Democratic pasters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you give any of them out on that day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom? A. Oh, to a number; I couldn't just exactly tell.

Q. Can you name all the persons to whom you gave Democratic pasters? A. Yes, sir; I gave to the Lynchs, both Tom and Jim, and I gave them to the Lifer boys and Pat Mitchell and Pat Gillespy and Dick Pendergast; there was a number; I don't just exactly remember; those men that was in doubt of their tickets I furnished them with the straight Democratic ticket.

Q. Did you give any to any of the Gibbons? A. I believe I gave one to John and one to Pat Gibbons.

Q. Did you give any to Mike Gibbons? A. He was not home.

Q. Which is the one with the hump back? A. Patrick.

Q. Did you give any to anybody else that you recall now? A. Yes, sir; to Mike Burns and Jim Maughan.

Q. Does that include all the persons you gave Democratic pasters to upon that day? A. I may have given more; I don't just think of all.

Q. You heard the description of this blue ticket? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any such blue tickets in your possession during election day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many? A. Fifty or sixty, I suppose; maybe more.

Q. Did you give out any of those blue tickets? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom did you give them? A. I gave them to these men that came from Newburgh and came from along the line.

Q. Did you give a blue ticket to Thomas Lynch? A. No, sir.

Q. Or to James Lynch? A. No, sir.

Q. Or either of the Lifer boys? A. Yes, sir; I gave them to them, but they returned them again though.

Q. State who the persons were to whom you gave the blue tickets? A. I gave one to Pat Gibbons, he came from Honesdale.

Q. How many blue tickets did you give out? A. I couldn't tell you just how many.

Q. Did you give out the whole fifty or sixty? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you give out half of them? A. I guess I must have given out pretty nearly half of them.

Q. Who besides the Lifer boys and Pat Gibbons did you give them to? A. I gave one to Thomas McDonald; I gave one to John Malia, and also to William Fox.

Q. Who else? A. Robert Wright and Mike Malia; I don't remember just who all.

Q. You didn't give any to John Gibbons? A. No, sir.

Q. Or to Mike Burns? A. No, sir.

Q. Or to James Maughan? A. No, sir.

Q. Or Pat Pendergast? A. No, sir.

Q. Or Pat Gillespy? A. No, sir.

Q. Or Pat Mitchell? A. No, sir.

Q. How many did you give to the Lifer boys? A. Two.

Q. Did you give any to either of the Lynchs? A. No, sir.

Q. You have given the names of six to whom you gave these tickets; have you in your possession a list of the names you gave the tickets to? A. No, sir; I didn't keep any track of them.

Q. What were these tickets? A. They were supposed to get their fare upon those.

Q. Describe the tickets? A. A small paste-board ticket like a ball ticket or such as that.

Q. What color were they? A. I am not sure whether green or blue; they were one or the other; I think they were a kind of green shade.

Q. They were blank tickets? A. Yes, sir; well, they were tickets to fill out.

Q. Did you fill any of them out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you filled one out for William Fox — how did you come to give him one of these tickets? A. For his fare.

Q. Did you have a conversation with him about it? A. I had it understood before election that if those men came home I would see that their fares were paid, no matter where their boats were or where they were working.

Q. These tickets of a blue or green color had a blank line on the top? A. I couldn't remember exactly.

Q. It was a ticket something that size (ind.)? A. It was larger than that.

Q. The name of the person on top? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And a line upon which to put the name of the persons? A. Yes, sir; to and for, to and return, or to and fro.

Q. Does the name of the person peddling appear at the bottom? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you gave these tickets to a person, what did you say in regard to them? A. I told them to go to Rondout; to the Kennedy building, and they would get their fares.

Q. Who did you say would do the cashing of the tickets? A. I don't know as I mentioned any one in particular; I didn't name who was there.

Q. You didn't name who was there? A. No, sir; of course, I have an idea that Roach was there.

Q. Do you know or have you heard that anybody was there? A. I have not.

Q. Where was this; in the rooms of the Kennedy gun squad? A. I couldn't say; I wasn't over there.

Q. What did you say to the persons when you gave them these tickets? A. I asked them what their fares were and gave them those tickets for their fares.

Q. You told them to go over to Rondout? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And do what? A. That they could get their fares.

Q. In what manner and by what communication, if any, did you notify the Lifer boys to come home to vote? A. I didn't notify them; they were boating for the Cornell Steamboat Co., and they came there to vote; I guess their boat lay at the dock then.

Q. You didn't make any arrangement with them to come home to vote? A. No, sir; they promised to vote the Democratic ticket, and they said, by staying over there so long, they got left; it seems their boat went out that day and they come to me for their fares.

Q. What communication, if any, did you have with Pat Gibbons before election? A. I telegraphed to Honesdale to a man I dealt with to send those men home and I would see that their fares were paid, and he was the only one that came from Honesdale.

Q. Were there any other voters you sent that word to? A. I sent word to Mr. Weir to send all the Port Ewen voters in Honesdale down; this was Patrick Weir; I telegraphed to him.

Q. Who did you send word to besides Weir up the canal? A. No one as I know of.

Q. Who did you send word to at Newburgh? A. James Garrahan, who is in the grocery business down there.

Q. What word did you send to him? A. I wrote him a letter to send those men home and I would see that their fares were paid -- those Port Ewen voters.

Q. What men came from Newburgh upon the letter and representations you send Garrahan? A. Those men I have told you about before came from on the river; some from Newburgh.

Q. At what points had you done the work of getting them home? A. I wrote to Garrahan, and I suppose he told those men.

Q. What men came in response to your communication to Garrahan? A. Mr. Malia and Mr. Wright, and those men that you took their names of before.

Q. McDonald, John Malia, William Fox, Robert Wright and Mike Malia? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they all come from Newburgh? A. I couldn't say if them come from Newburgh; they came from along the line where they happened to be, between Newburgh and New York.

Q. Did they all come upon this message which you sent to Garrahan? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you refresh your memory now so as to tell me the names of any others besides these men that came from Newburgh? A. I don't remember just now any more than what I have told you.

Q. If you had a poll-list here, could you refresh your memory from it? A. I don't know that I could.

Q. Are these tickets you gave out in existence anywhere? A. I don't know.

Q. If they are they would be in Barney Roach's possession? A. I couldn't say.

Q. Where did you get these tickets from? A. I got them at headquarters.

Q. Republican headquarters? A. No, sir; Democratic.

Q. You gave out about twenty-five tickets? A. Twenty-five, more or less.

Redirect examination by Mr. Fiero.

Q. You gave out some pasters with your name on during that day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any of them cut on a bias, the ends clipped off diagonally, that you gave out election day? A. No, sir; not that I know of; I didn't give many of them out on election day.

Q. When you gave these tickets for fares that you speak of, did you give them to the same persons that you gave pasters that day?

A. Well, some of them I did; some that I had doubts about the right ticket that they wanted to be instructed by a paster.

Q. Was there any agreement or understanding or any talk with any of them as to what ticket they would vote or that their tickets would be marked so you would know about it? A. No, sir; I didn't mark any ballots.

Q. You didn't inform anybody that any ballots were marked, did you? A. No, sir.

Q. Under what arrangements did you give out these tickets for fares; what was the understanding about it with the party? A. I was to give those men those fares that come up on the cars to and fro where they belonged.

Q. That was the arrangement from Democratic headquarters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To arrange for the fares of the people who came there to vote from a distance? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Democrats? A. Yes, sir.

Recross-examination by Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You wouldn't give any man his fare unless he was a Democrat A. No, sir.

Q. What are the Lifers? A. Well, they tell me they vote the Democratic ticket; at least they say so; of course, I wouldn't swear what they vote.

Q. They are indifferent in political principles? A. I suppose so.

Q. Thomas McDonald you had a conversation with after he came to the polls? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the conversation you had with him? A. I told him I would pay his fare.

Q. What did he say? A. He came to me; he had no vote where I was; he voted in No. 2 district, and he came to me, and, I suppose, we shook hands; I asked him when he came up or where his boat was, or something of that kind.

Q. You asked him whether he came home to vote? A. I don't know that I did exactly; I supposed, of course, that was what he was there for.

Q. Did he vote? A. I didn't see him vote; I suppose he did.

Q. At what time in the day did you hand this Thomas McDonald this ticket? A. I think it was right after dinner when he came back.

Q. Had he then voted? A. I suppose he had; I don't know whether he voted at all.

Q. Did he say he had voted? A. Yes, sir; I believe so.

Q. Was this ticket in an envelope? A. Yes; I think I put it in an envelope

Q. They were all in little envelopes? A. I put it in.

Q. Did you seal it? A. No, sir; I guess not.

Q. What did you say about it to him? A. I believe I told him to go to Rondout to the Kennedy building and he could get his fare.

Q. Did you say "fare" or "money?" A. I don't remember.

Q. You don't know whether he went there or not? A. No, sir.

Q. What time of day did you see John Malia? A. I think late in the afternoon; I think it must be 3 o'clock; I think it was quite late when he come.

Q. What did he say to you? A. I suppose we shook hands and so on; I gave him a paster.

Q. Gave him a paster to vote? A. I don't think he took a paster.

Q. He voted? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When he came back what did you do? A. I gave him one of the tickets.

Q. What did you tell him? A. I don't just remember; I suppose I told him he would get his fare.

Q. You told him to go to Rondout? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he could get his fare or the money? A. I don't remember just which.

Q. By "fare" you meant the money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time a day did you see William Fox? A. He come along with McDonald; they come together.

Q. You said the same thing to him? A. Yes; I suppose just about the same.

Q. Do you know whether or not you gave Fox a paster? A. I guess not.

Q. You will not be positive? A. No, sir.

Q. He voted there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After he voted you gave him a ticket? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You told him to go over to the Kennedy building and get the fare or the money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see Robert Wright on election day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he come to you? A. He come with John Malia.

Q. What did he say? A. I don't know just what he said; I suppose I served him just the same as the other men.

Q. Did he say to you that he had come home to vote? A. I don't know as he did.

Q. Did he say to you that Garrahan had told him to come up? A. I don't know that he did.

Q. He said he was here? A. I don't know that he did either; I supposed that was his business there.

Q. He went away and voted? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He came back? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You gave him a ticket? A. Yes, sir.

Q. One of the blue or green tickets? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In an envelope? A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. You told him to go to Rondout to the Kennedy building? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mike or Ike Malia came to you on election day, did he? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say? A. I don't know just exactly what he said; I suppose just like the rest; I knew he come up to vote or supposed he did.

Q. Did he tell you he came up to vote? A. I don't know whether he did.

Q. What did you say to him? A. I suppose I said the same as I did to the rest of them.

Q. Did you give him a ticket? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of a ticket? A. One of those green or blue tickets.

Q. Did you give him a Democratic paster? A. I think I did give him a straight Democratic paster.

Q. He went away? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he come back? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When he come back had he voted? A. He said so; I was outside.

Q. You gave him the ticket? A. Yes, sir.

Q. With the usual instructions? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that you did this same thing with about twenty-five men? A. I don't know exactly how many; I don't know the exact number; I didn't keep any track.

Q. What did you do with the tickets you didn't use? A. I don't know what; they were home and thrown around, I suppose.

Q. Have you got any of them there now? A. I don't know that I have; I haven't seen them since.

Q. Are you able now to state the names of any other individuals than those you have already named that you did the same thing with? A. I don't remember.

Q. How about Peter Malia? A. I didn't give him a blue ticket; he was home.

Q. Did anybody else give him one? A. Not that I know of; I didn't give them to anyone except the men who came home.

WILLIAM LUBY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
this 2d day of January, 1893. }

ALTON B. PARKER,

Justice Supreme Court.

Kingston, N. Y., December 30, 1892.

Jeremiah Houghtailing, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Van Buren.

Q. Were you an inspector of election in the town of Esopus at the last election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What district? A. No. 1.

Q. Were you one of the Republican inspectors of the board?
A. Yes, sir; the only one.

Q. You lived in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You lived there how long? A. All my life; I was born there.

Q. What is your business? A. Traveling salesman.

Q. Where were you on the evening before the election? A. I called at a certain place in Port Ewen.

Q. With what? A. With a list of the voters, the names; it was the poll-list, a copy of the poll-list; it was not the original list; I am not certain if I called with list or happened to drop in.

Q. Who did you deliver it to? A. Well, I am not certain; I think I left lying on a table there; I don't know but there was a man named Horton took it, I wouldn't say for certain.

Q. Did you leave it at the house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Some one's residence? A. Yes, sir; Dr. Hasbrouck, where he lives; it is his mother's, I believe.

Q. Did you see Mr. Hasbrouck that evening? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him in reference to ballots? A. He spoke to me about some ballots.

Q. What did he say? A. Well, he had a ballot in his hand, and I think he said he would like to know how many voters there were who had voted; I wouldn't swear positively that those were the words.

Q. He had a ballot in his hand? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what it was? A. I think it was a Lubey ballot.

Q. What was it on? A. It was on a paster, but I wouldn't swear positively what paster it was; I just glanced at it.

Q. There was a Lubey paster ballot? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What he showed you was a paster ballot with a Lubey paster ticket upon it? A. He had it in his hand and showed the whole thing, whatever it was.

Q. What did he say? A. I don't know what the words were exactly, but the idea was how many would be voted; he wanted to know if I would tell him how many would be voted; I wouldn't swear those were the words.

Q. You will swear that that is the substance of what he said? A. Yes, sir; that is the best of my knowledge and belief now.

Q. Was there any one else there while you were there? A. I think not; there was people going and coming there; when he asked me that I don't think anyone else was present.

Q. What room was this? A. One of the back rooms.

Q. While you were there did you see other people coming in and going out? A. Well, in the office there was people coming and going; I think I only saw one other man; there was no one in the room when he was speaking to me, but I think there was one other man in another room.

Q. Do you know who he was? A. I think Uriah Ellsworth was in the room, but not when he was talking to me.

Q. The other men you saw come and go from his office? A. I don't know that I can say that; I think they were sitting there talking.

Q. Who were they? A. Claude Horton, and I don't remember who was there.

Q. What did you say to Hasbrouck when he asked you to let him know? A. I said I didn't think I had any right.

Q. Anything else? A. No, sir; I don't remember saying anything else; I left the office right away.

Q. Where did you go then? A. To Henry E. McKenzie, chairman of the board of inspectors.

Q. What did you say to him? A. I stated the case to him.

Q. Did you repeat to him what Hasbrouck had said to you? A. I think I told him—I wouldn't swear positively to the words for I was a little bit excited, but I think I told him the substance, if not the words; I stated to him that there was work for Lubey being done and I wanted to know if he considered those ballots marked ballots.

Q. What ballots? A. Ballots that he showed me.

Q. Cut? A. Yes, sir; I said I wanted to understand the law.

Q. Hasbrouck called your attention to the cut upon them? A. I think the ballot was a paster ballot with a cut ballot on.

Q. Cut on the corner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Cut similar to that Lubey paster? A. It looked like it.

Q. You asked him if that would be considered a marked ballot? A. I was inspector of the election and I wanted to do my duty and I asked him if he thought those ballots were marked for identification.

Q. Did you describe to him how they were marked? A. I think I did, but I wouldn't swear positive.

Q. What else did you say to him? A. I told him that if he considered they were marked ballots, I would rather resign than serve as inspector.

Q. You didn't mean to have anything to do with the marking of ballots? A. I didn't intend to have anything to do with anything except my duty, as I understood it.

Q. Did Mr. Hasbrouck say anything to you about the second district? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he say anything to you that he had made arrangements in the second district for having these ballots? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Hasbrouck say anything to you about the second the second district? A. All that was said about the second district was when I said to him I didn't think I had any right; I think he said—the idea was—that “Munse” thought it was nothing wrong; I think he said so.

Q. Munson was one of the inspectors in the second district? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were present at the canvass of the votes that night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any ballots come out marked as the one you saw at Dr. Hasbrouck's? A. I hardly handled any ballots the night of election; I wouldn't want to swear positively, although I have a faint recollection of taking hold of the ballots, and I may have possibly seen one or two or three cut bias.

Q. Cut similar to the one you saw in Hasbrouck's possession? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any of the inspectors say anything on the night of canvass about these ballots? A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any indication made by any of them? A. No, sir; not that I saw.

Q. Why didn't you handle the ballots? A. We separated the ballots, and we took all the straight ballots, and there was no other reason than I think it was Mr. McKenzie's orders; I will not swear positively to that; but we separated all the ballots, and when we came to a paster or marked ballot we simply threw it into a box; I took my pile of straight ballots and the others took theirs, and we counted them and commenced from that to canvass; I kept the tally and Mr. McKenzie read the ballots.

Q. Didn't you state to McKenzie that you didn't want to take any marked ballots? A. No, sir; I have no recollection of saying anything like that; when do you mean?

Q. Before the canvass? A. No, sir; I don't remember saying it.

Cross-examination by Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. The conversation you have sworn to as having taken place between yourself and Dr. Hasbrouck, are you willing to swear that you remember any words which were used by him upon that night? A. No, sir; I shouldn't want to swear to any positive words any more than the idea.

Q. You are swearing to the idea? A. Yes, sir; I wouldn't swear positively what words were used.

Q. You are a man of active imagination? A. Well, I don't know.

Q. When you see a bird, you can imagine there is a flock of them? A. No, sir; hardly; if I saw one I wouldn't think it was a flock.

Q. You thought you wanted to take counsel upon this subject? A. I thought I wanted to do my duty.

Q. You are a Republican? A. I hope so.

Q. You thought the best counsel you could get on your Republican duty was to see McKenzie? A. I knew he was chairman of the board and a lawyer.

Q. An intimate friend of yours? A. Well, he is probably a friend of mine; I don't know.

Q. Did you regard the communication you made to him as a confidential communication? A. No, sir; I didn't suppose it was

anything more than friendly work for Lubey; I wanted to do my duty, as I understood it, as inspector of election.

Q. You were willing that the friendly work for Lubey should go on so long as there was no infraction of the law? A. I had nothing against him; I didn't want to do anything in violation of the law was my idea.

Q. So you saw McKenzie about this ballot? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You told him it was a Lubey paster? A. I don't remember just what I told him.

Q. You intimated to him that the cut on the paster was slanting instead of rectangular? A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. You knew Mr. McKenzie was a lawyer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. A man familiar with the legal and equitable principles of the jurisprudence of the State of New York? A. I knew he knew something about it.

Q. When he brought his judicial mind to bear upon the great subject which you propounded to him in what manner did he act and with what oracular expression did he break forth? A. I am not swearing positively; it is some time ago; he gave me to understand that we couldn't consider them as marked ballots.

Q. You went on in performance of your duty as inspector of election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is all you know about marked ballots? A. I don't know anything about them any more than what I have told you.

Q. After McKenzie gave this expression of opinion to you you didn't regard them as marked ballots? A. No, sir; I didn't think any more about them; I thought the thing was settled.

Q. You worked upon the principle that everything was "on the square?" A. I done everything, as I understood it, straight.

Q. The ballots which were voted in the first district, where you were, what did the inspectors do with reference to performing their duties at the close of the polls; did they destroy the ballots? A. No, sir.

Q. Why didn't you destroy them? A. The reason I didn't destroy them was because I didn't understand they had to be destroyed; I can't answer for the rest of them.

Q. You know that the law puts upon the inspectors the duty of destroying the ballots? A. I understand so now.

Q. And that an infraction of law by the inspectors is something which the law condemns? A. I understand so now.

Q. Was there anything said at the close of the polls as to whether or not the ballots voted should be destroyed or preserved? A. I don't think there was anything said about it.

Q. What was done with the ballots voted? A. Put into the box, and I don't know that I can say locked or not; were all in a hurry to get over the creek to see what the news was, and I think the chairman—I don't know whether the janitor was there—but, I think, he told him to take charge of them or put them down stairs.

Q. They were not destroyed but left in the Pythian hall? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They were left in the box? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you seen them since? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All of them? A. I wouldn't want to swear to all of them; we burned the ballots after a while; what was left in the box; I couldn't say I saw all of them.

Q. You thought it was your duty to destroy the ballots in the box? A. As soon as I knew it was my duty to destroy them I took every means I could to have them destroyed.

Q. You don't know whether the ballots you destroyed were the ballots voted? A. All I can say is they were in the box; I don't know anything about it.

Q. You went through the imaginary performance of destroying them? A. We destroyed what was left in the box.

Q. You don't know whether those were the ballots left in the box or not? A. I couldn't swear positively.

Q. You went to the box and destroyed what were there? A. Yes, sir; that is what I mean.

Q. When did you do that? A. I couldn't tell you; it was sometime afterwards; I couldn't say when exactly.

Q. In this conversation that you and McKenzie had, did you ask him to inform the Democratic county central committee what you communicated to him? A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't ask him to publish it or make it known? A. No, sir; I didn't suppose he would.

Q. Didn't you think the conversation that took place between you was individual conversation? A. I didn't think anything of it because I thought it was nothing—

Q. (Interrupting.) Were you and he on friendly terms? A. We are friends, we have been.

Q. You wanted him to steer you right? A. I wanted to do my duty as inspector according to law.

Q. You didn't understand this point and you wanted to do your duty as he understood it? A. I can't swear to that.

Q. You wanted his opinion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He gave you his opinion that they were not marked for identification because they were all alike? A. As near as I can remember, I think he said: "If there is one or two why certainly that would be marked for identification; but who can tell who has voted on more than one or two if there are twenty or thirty of them;" we came to the conclusion that a ballot marked for identification, as we understood the law, was a ballot with some particular mark upon it that you could identify some particular man having voted it; we came to the conclusion that forty or fifty which were alike nobody would know who voted them.

Q. The board of inspectors, composed of yourself and McKenzie, constituting a majority made that judicial determination? A. You have it just as I said it.

Q. Is there any record of the board showing this determination? A. I don't think they kept any.

Q. Did you attach any such statement to the return you made to the board of county canvassers? A. I don't remember doing it.

Q. Do you still live in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir; when I am there.

Q. Did you see Mr. McKenzie in his office several days after the election and state to him that the law was that the inspectors should burn the ballots, and demand of him that they be burned? A. Yes, sir; a short time after election.

Q. Was the law shown to McKenzie at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say? A. I think he said to me that I done my duty and he would —

Q. (Interrupting.) The substance was he refused to do it? A. I don't know what words he used exactly.

Q. He refused to do it though? A. Yes, sir; I will not swear positively what he said.

Q. Did he say to you at that time that he had certain ballots in his possession? A. I don't remember of his saying so then.

Q. Who was the third member of the board? A. William J. Keane.

Q. I want to ask you whether any official ballots such as those marked on the back: "Objection has been made to the counting of this ballot because marked for identification," were voted at that election with that mark upon them? A. They were not marked that night.

Q. On election day was there any such writing upon the ballots voted? A. No, sir; not that I saw.

Q. Or immediately afterwards? A. No, sir.

Q. Was any writing put upon any of the ballots like that when you made a return? A. No, sir; not that I saw.

Q. I have shown you ballot No. 2, voted at district No. 1, and now I show you ballot No. 1 marked by the stenographer; do you see the writing upon it: "Objection has been made to the counting of this ballot because marked for identification," — was there any such writing put upon any ballot during the canvass, or immediately thereafter? A. No, sir.

Q. Was that ballot, with that writing on, attached to the return made by the board? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you authorize McKenzie to attach any ballot after the election to any return? A. No, sir.

Q. Or to change, alter, mutilate or deface any return that was made by the board of inspectors? A. No, sir.

Q. I ask you the same question in regard to No. 3? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 4? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 5? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 6? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 7? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 8? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 9? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 10? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 11? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 12? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 13? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 14? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 15? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 16? A. No, sir.

Q. No. 17? A. No, sir.

Q. There were ballots put upon a certain return? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were two or three ballots voted in that district? A. Yes, sir; three.

Q. Attached to the return filed with the county clerk? A. Yes, sir.

(Return filed with the county clerk produced by Mr. Cloonan.)

Q. (Presenting same.) I show you that ballot; what is the matter with that ballot? A. The name of Mr. Lounsberry was torn off — that is the supposition — in tearing the stub off and putting it into the box.

Q. Straight Republican ballot? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Torn off by the inspector? A. Yes, sir; I suppose so; that is the supposition.

Q. Where are the stubs from which these ballots were torn? A. I don't know where they are now; I couldn't say.

Q. Was there any conversation during the canvass over that ballot? A. I think so.

Q. What was said? A. I think we came to the conclusion we would return that and let the county canvassers judge for themselves.

Q. Was it suggested at the board at that time to count that vote for Lounsberry because the inspectors had mutilated it? A. I can't say; we talked about the ballot; I couldn't swear to what

was said; the idea was that we couldn't count that for Lounsberry when we were not sure but what possibly (this was the idea) it had been scratched or some thing or other.

Q. The opinion of the board was that the probability was that it had been cast for Lounsberry? A. Yes, sir; that was my opinion; I don't know what Mr. McKenzie's opinion was.

Q. Did you advance that opinion yourself that it was voted for Lounsberry? A. I don't know; I couldn't say; I didn't charge my mind with it; I know it was talked about.

Q. What did McKenzie say about the ballot? A. I think the idea he advanced was that we couldn't strictly, according to law, count it for Lounsberry, because it was not positively sure it was voted for Lounsberry, and there might have been a paster over it for all we knew.

Q. What did the inspectors do with the stubs? A. They were put into a box while we were voting.

Q. What was done with the box? A. I think after election they were put into the basement of the hall, but I don't know though; I will not say.

Q. You don't know that they were returned to the county clerk's office? A. No, sir.

J. HOUGHTALING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me)
this 2d day of January, 1893.)

ALTON B. PARKER,
Justice Supreme Court.

Kingston, N. Y., December 30, 1892.

Henry E. McKenzie, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Fiero.

Q. You live at Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are one of the justices of sessions? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And an attorney-at-law? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you one of the inspectors of election at the first district in the town of Esopus at the late election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were you colleagues? A. Jeremiah Houghtailing and William J. Keane.

Q. Did Jeremiah Houghtailing have any conversation with you in regard to marked ballots before the election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what it was? A. I don't know that I could particularize; it was, in substance, about as he stated; there were some other things said, of course, but the substance is about the same as he stated it.

Q. He stated it substantially correct? A. Yes, sir; there were some other things said.

Q. You were, of course, present at the canvass? A. Yes, sir.

Q. With reference to the manner in which the canvass was conducted, what do you say as to the count of votes? A. The ballots were first counted to see if they corresponded with the poll-list; they did correspond; we then separated the clean ballots from the scratched ballots, putting the scratched ballots in a box by themselves; the straight ballots were counted; after that was finished we took the scratched tickets and I read the scratched tickets and Mr. Houghtailing tallied them.

Q. What did you notice with reference to ballots marked as to the Lubey paster, as the ballots are which are in evidence, and to which I call your attention—did you see such ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Among those which had been voted and were canvassed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were some such ballots counted? A. Those ballots I now hold in my hand were cast at our poll.

Q. How many of them are there? A. There were seventeen; there are seventeen here.

Q. What was done with the ballots? A. After they were counted they were put into the same box they were voted in.

Q. What was done with the box? A. The box was put down in the basement of the Hall building.

Q. During the canvass was there anything said in reference to these ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was said? A. When I was counting them over and calling the names off, when I came to one of those ballots I would say: "Here's another one;" that is all that was said.

Q. Who did you say it to? A. No one in particular; to the crowd behind me; I don't know now who was there.

Q. Was Dr. Hasbrouck there? A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Do you recollect seeing him there? A. Yes, sir; I saw him there.

Q. What was done with the ballot-box with reference to it being locked? A. I locked the box myself.

Q. What did you do with the key? A. Put it into my pocket.

Q. Did you open the box from that time until afterwards when you went there and took out those ballots? A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. What was done next with reference to the ballots; was your attention called to them in any way? A. My attention was called to the fact and I was asked whether there were ballots of that kind cast at our poll, and I said there were.

Q. What did you do then in reference to it? A. I went and got the ballots.

Q. Where? A. In the basement of the hall building.

Q. Where did you find them? A. In the box.

Q. Those identical ballots? A. Yes, sir; these seventeen.

Q. How do you know they are the same ballots; how do you identify them as the same ballots you took out of the box? A. I wrote something on the back of them — "Objection has been made to the counting of this ballot because marked for identification."

Q. Did you write that upon them before they went out of your possession and were attached to the roll? A. Yes, sir; I wrote it at the time I attached them to the return in the county clerk's office.

Q. You attached them to the return after the service of the order to show cause that was made in this matter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were present when you attached them? A. Supervisor Sleight, of the town of Esopus; Supervisor Erwin, chairman of the board of canvassers; Supervisor Denton, of Gardiner, I

think; Supervisor Kraft, of Marbletown, and I think Mr. Cantine was in the clerk's office at the time, but I don't know whether he was in the room or not.

Q. Houghtailing says he destroyed the ballots; do you know about it? A. Yes, sir; I was with him at the time.

Q. Was that after you had taken those ballots out? A. Yes, sir; a long time afterwards.

Cross-examination by Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. What was the day that the election was held on? A. Tuesday, the eighth of November, I think.

Q. Who called your attention or asked you whether any such ballots had been voted? A. I think Mr. Cummings; I think he was the first one that asked me.

Q. Anybody else ask you about it? A. Mr. Bush asked me.

Q. When did Mr. Bush ask you about it? A. I don't know; I can't tell you the date; I know it was sometime after election; a few days.

Q. Was it before or after the meeting of the board of county canvassers on the Tuesday or Wednesday of the week succeeding the week of the election? A. The county canvassers met on the Tuesday following, and this was done before.

Q. On what day before? A. I can't tell you what day of the week it was; two or three days after the election I know; a short time after election; it might have been longer than that.

Q. Was it the next day after election? A. It might have been.

Q. Was it on Thursday, after election? A. No, sir; I don't think so.

Q. Was it on Friday? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it on Saturday? A. We met in the town board that day, as the gentleman has just informed you.

Q. I was not asking about the town board at all? A. The board of audit met on Thursday and Friday, so it could not have been those days; I know it was not Saturday; it was before that; it must have been on Wednesday; it must have been the day after election.

Q. Did Bush and Cummings speak to you about it? A. I know Mr. Cummings did, but I don't know whether Mr. Bush did.

Q. If you spoke with Mr. Bush about it, it was on Saturday? I couldn't say what day it was Mr. Bush spoke to me about it.

Q. You were up to Kingston on Saturday? A. I don't know; I can't tell now whether I was or not; I was here Wednesday.

Q. When did you go to the ballot-box after election? A. I think it was on Friday night.

Q. The inspectors left the box in the Pythian hall? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you got the key of the ballot-box with you? A. No, sir; I have it at home.

Q. What kind of a lock did it have upon it? A. I never examined it.

Q. What kind of a key was it you locked it with? A. Ordinary steel key.

Q. Have you any key similar to it? A. No, sir; I don't know that I have any keys in my pocket.

Q. You don't carry a bunch of keys? A. No, sir.

Q. Describe the kind of key used? A. It was a steel key.

Q. Was it a straight key or did it have an end upon it, ending at right angles with the rest of the key? A. It was a straight key, but it had several creases in the end of the key; I can't describe it to you; if you show me some keys I can describe it to you.

Q. (Presenting same.) Was it like those? A. It was a key of that shape (indicating).

Q. (Indicating.) Describe that shaped key? A. I don't know that I can; it is an ordinary steel key.

Q. With a foot to it at right angles to the bar of the key? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In all about that size? A. Yes, sir.

Q. About an inch and a half long? A. It was a key about that size, I think, as to the bar, but the other part of the key was entirely different shaped.

Q. Did it have any marks in it like that? A. Yes, sir; a good many; I didn't have a key to fit the box except that one, and I had twenty-five or thirty.

Q. You don't know whether anybody else had a key to fit it?

A. No, sir; I don't think they had; they may have had; a key might have been manufactured to fit; I know the lock was hard to fit and I couldn't find a key to fit until I had this one.

Q. You said there were some other ballots similar to those you saw here that you wrote upon, voted at the election? A. What do you mean?

Q. Just what I say — ballots similar to those; I don't ask you whether those ballots were voted there because I assume that they have not gone out of your possession and laid in the box from Tuesday to Friday, and that you don't know that they are the same ballots or not; I ask you now whether ballots similar to those you wrote upon the backs of were voted at the election or not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you count the number of such ballots on election night? A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know then whether there were ten or twenty-five? A. No, sir.

Q. You took them out on Friday night? A. Yes, sir; I think it was Friday night.

Q. And the ballots you took out on that night are ballots which you kept in your possession? A. These are the ballots.

Q. I ask you whether you kept those ballots in your possession? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where in your possession did you keep them? A. At my house.

Q. You left them at your house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whereabouts there? A. In a room, what I call the extension.

Q. Did you leave anybody in charge of them? A. No, sir; no one knew they were there; I know I never told anybody they were there, not even my wife.

Q. You took them from the ballot-box Friday night to your house and left them there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you leave them there? A. Until I was ordered

by the court, or was served with an order, to attach them to the return.

Q. Were you ever served with such an order? A. I presume that was the order.

Q. Don't you know, as a matter of fact, that was not the order? A. I think the order read to attach those ballots to the return, or show cause why I should not do it.

Q. Will you swear to that? A. No, sir; I will not swear to it; that is my knowledge of it now.

Q. That is the knowledge you assume you have — if it was not so you would not be so sure? A. It is an assumption.

Q. Have you a copy of the order that was served upon you? A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do with the order that was served on you? A. I thought I ought to be represented at Troy, and I gave it to a lawyer to represent me; I never have received it back since; he has it now, I suppose.

Q. Did you have a meeting of the board after the order was served on you? A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. After you got the order you saw your attorney? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take the ballots with you to your attorney? A. No, sir.

Q. You left them in the house? A. I think the ballots were on the return at that time.

Q. Tuesday was election day and Wednesday was the ninth, Thursday the tenth and Friday the eleventh; you took the ballots out of the boxes on the eleventh? A. I think it was the eleventh; it was the Friday following election.

Q. You took the ballots from the box to your house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You put them into the extension room, and how long did they stay there? A. Until the day I attached them to the return.

Q. And the day you attached them to the return was how long after you had been served with the order? A. I don't know; I

don't know the day I attached them to the returns; I couldn't tell you now.

Q. Did you attach them to the returns the same day you were served with the order? A. No; it was the next day, I think; I think the order was served on me at night.

Q. On the night of the seventeenth? A. I will not say the seventeenth; I think I was served with the order the night before.

Q. On the night of the seventeenth; and then you came to Kingston after taking the ballots out of the extension room? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't bring the ballots to Kingston before that time? A. I might have had one of them; I will not say one of these ballots here; I think I had one ballot here when I was asked to put these ballots back in the box.

Q. You brought one ballot along as a sample? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You submitted it to whom? A. I think I showed it to Mr. Van Buren.

Q. Augustus Hasbrouck Van Buren? A. Augustus H. Van Buren.

Q. Did you hand the ballot to him? A. I handed the ballot to him, but I watched it all the while.

Q. You wouldn't trust it with "Gus?" A. I will not say I wouldn't trust him with it.

Q. You watched it, anyway? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why? A. Because I wanted to be positive that was the same ballot I received back.

Q. You didn't want to let that get away from you? A. No, sir; I didn't want any of the ballots to go out of my possession until they went to where they properly belonged.

Q. Did you show it to anybody else? A. I think to John T. Cummings.

Q. Anybody else? A. I think to Mr. Bush.

Q. Anybody else? A. I don't remember anybody else.

Q. What day did you show this lone ballot to these three gentlemen? A. I think it was on Wednesday; no; it was later

than that; it was the next week, I think; if I had known I was going to be asked all these questions I should have taken account of these dates; I think that was the next week; I know it was; I know it must have been the next week, because the ballots were not taken out of the box until Friday night.

Q. The next day after you submitted this one ballot to Mr. Augustus Hasbrouck Van Buren, and Mr. Bush and Mr. Cummings that day were you served with the order? A. No; I don't think so.

Q. Two or three days after that? A. I think a day or two afterwards I was served with the order; that is my idea now.

Q. Then you brought all the ballots to Kingston? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you show all of the ballots to anybody? A. I don't think I was directed to show the ballots to anybody here; I was here at the board of canvassers; I think the supervisors all saw the ballots when I attached them to the returns.

Q. Before you attached them to the returns, I mean? A. I don't think I did.

Q. Did you take any advice and counsel as to attaching them to the return before the return day to show cause? A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't ask anybody about it? A. No, sir; I didn't ask anybody about the legality of the business.

Q. Van Buren didn't advise you to put them upon the return? A. No, sir; I did it on my own responsibility.

Q. Did they advise you to do it? A. No, sir; they did not; I came here for that purpose; I was served with an order and came here to do it; the board of county canvassers allowed me to do it.

Q. You didn't ask anybody whether you had the right to do that? A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't take any legal advice as to whether you had the right to interfere with these returns after they had been filed? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you go to the board of county canvassers and ask for permission to see the returns? A. I said I didn't wish to be in contempt, and I told the chairman that I was here for the purpose of attaching ballots to the returns.

Q. You are a lawyer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You read over the order? A. Yes, sir; casually.

Q. It read that the inspectors of election should show cause?

A. No, sir.

Q. What did it read? A. The ones having the ballots in charge.

Q. Will you swear to that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that as true as anything you have sworn to? A. I think it is; I think you will find the order states that very thing; the inspectors of election (giving our names) or the ones having the ballots in charge; if that is not so in the order than I am very much mistaken; I am quite positive, and I would be almost willing to swear to it that it is in the order.

Q. You have sworn that it was in the order? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You attached these ballots, upon which you have written upon the back, to the return? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then left them with the board of county canvassers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You wrote certain words upon the back of these ballots?

A. Yes, sir; I was very careful to say "has been;" I understood the objection had been made, as I understood the order; I wrote that upon the back of the ballots partly for that reason and partly for other reasons.

Q. You said objection were made in the order—is that right?

A. It was so stated in the order that objection had been made; it commanded me as an inspector to indorse that upon the back of the return, I think.

Q. Is that as true as anything else you have sworn to? A. I don't know whether it is or not; I will not say that the order commanded me to do it, but it was mentioned in the order that I should write that fact upon the back of the ballots; it was an order to show cause why those ballots should not be attached marked upon the back.

Q. You wrote: "Objection has been made to the counting of this ballot because marked for identification?" A. Yes, sir; I took the words from the order.

Q. You wrote that there? A. Yes, sir; that is my writing.

Q. You didn't sign it? A. No, sir.

Q. Why not? A. I don't know why; because I didn't — that is the reason, I suppose.

Q. Why did you write anything upon the back of the ballots? A. So I could identify them hereafter; I knew what efforts had been made to destroy those ballots.

Q. What efforts? A. You came to my office and asked me to destroy them.

Q. What did I say to you? A. You asked me to destroy those ballots.

Q. What ballots? A. Every one of these.

Q. Any of the ballots? A. No, sir; you asked to destroy the ballots I had in my possession.

Q. You told me you had certain ballots in your possession? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I showed you a copy of the law directing the destruction of ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I say to you that it was the duty of the inspectors to destroy all the voted ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I particularize any ballots that you should destroy? A. Didn't you ask me to destroy these ballots?

Q. No, sir; I did not; I didn't specify any ballots because I didn't know you had them? A. You certainly asked me to destroy these ballots; you asked me if I had any ballots, and I said I had, and then you produced the law, and then you showed me the law; I acknowledged the law afterwards; I said then that if the majority of the board demanded their destruction I would do it; there was one there, and he asked me to destroy them and I said I wouldn't; the majority of the board didn't agree to it.

Q. Was Houghtailing a member? A. Yes, sir; he wanted to burn them and I didn't; the other member was not there.

Q. You didn't burn them? A. No, sir.

Q. You are satisfied now about the law that it was your duty to burn them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or destroy them? A. Yes, sir; when the law was produced to me, of course, I had to be satisfied.

Q. When was I there? A. I don't know; it was nearly about the same time that the order was served.

Q. On the same day of the service of the order? A. I don't know.

Q. Why did you decline, after you knew the law, to destroy the ballots? A. Well, I had the ballots in my possession, and if the ballots were going to right a wrong of any kind I wanted to have the ballots and have the wrong righted; I was not ordered by the court, or any one having authority, to burn them and I didn't do it; I didn't suppose you had any authority to burn them.

Q. You and Houghtailing destroyed other ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were willing to destroy those? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Quite willing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You partially performed your duty, then? A. They were not needed on any case of this kind; there was no restriction placed upon those ballots; those were the only ballots which were marked in that way, as the order directed; in the order the fact was mentioned — Lubey paster cut on an angle; there were no other ballots that had any distinguishing mark upon them.

Q. You will swear there were no other ballots that had a distinguishing mark? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any other ballots that had marks upon them? A. No, sir; except writing upon them where one name had been erased and another written on, or something of that kind; those were on ballots of this kind without a paster upon it.

Q. Were there any other paster ballots voted besides these at the election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Were there Democratic paster ballots voted there? A. Oh, yes.

Q. How many Democratic paster ballots did you see there? A. I couldn't say; I can't give you the number.

Q. Were there twenty-five or fifty? A. There may have been; I couldn't say.

Q. There were quite a number? A. There may have been a few; of course there were Republican paster ballots cast there.

Q. Straight Republican ballots? A. Yes, sir; and straight Democratic paster ballots.

Q. And scratched Democratic paster ballots? A. Yes; there may have been a few; I think there was quite a number of Republican paster ballots with the name of William Lubey on that didn't have that distinguishing mark.

Q. Pasted on? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why didn't you produce those ballots? A. I was not commanded to.

Q. When you speak of "command," you mean commanded by the order of the court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You made the indorsement upon the back of the seventeen ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is all in your handwriting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All made at the same time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All made for the same reason? A. Yes, sir; all made after the order was served.

Q. Is that statement upon the back of those ballots a truthful statement? A. Do you want yes, or no?

Q. I want an answer to the question? A. I will say that objection was not made on the night of election to the counting of those ballots.

Q. You wanted the county canvassers to draw the conclusion from that indorsement that it had been made at that time? A. No, sir.

Q. What did you put it there for? A. Because those are the words stated in the order; there is no name signed to that indorsement; it was done mostly for identification, and because the order so stated it; those were the words used in the order, or to that effect; I think the word "has" is substituted for the word "was."

Q. You say: "Objection has been made;" who made the objection? A. I suppose Mr. Bush; that was my idea; the order so stated that Mr. Bush objected; that they had been objected to by Mr. Bush.

Q. What business had you, as inspector of election, to state Mr. Bush's objection upon the back of the ballots? A. I didn't do so; I stated the order of Judge Fursman; I presume Mr. Bush had made objection to counting these ballots; I presumed he had because he had commenced the proceedings.

Q. It was the force of that presumption weighing heavily upon your mind that propelled the pen which made the writing? A. I don't know about that.

Q. Was anybody by when, on the night of Friday, the eleventh of November, you went to the Pythian hall? A. Yes, sir; Frederick Ronk went with me.

Q. He went with you down the street? A. No, sir; I went to him and asked him for the keys of the hall, and told him what I wanted; I went alone; I started from his shop to go alone.

Q. Why didn't you get Jeremiah Houghtailing and Mr. Keane? A. Mr. Houghtailing was in Greene county and Mr. Keane was at Honesdale; that is the reason.

Q. Would you have got them if they had been there? A. Yes; most certainly.

Q. When this order to show cause was served upon you you looked for Jeremiah Houghtailing, did you? A. No, sir; I didn't, because I had the ballots already; that is the way the order was served; I didn't suppose Jeremiah Houghtailing knew any more about those ballots than you did.

Q. What did you go and get the ballots for? A. As I said before, if there was any wrong to be righted I wanted to right it.

Q. You went there then to get these ballots and right a wrong? A. I had been told a wrong had been committed.

Q. Who told you so? A. I don't know that I was told that, but I presumed that from what was said.

Q. When you went to get these ballots, was there an apparent majority shown in the newspapers showing the election of Lounsberry? A. I hadn't seen any newspapers.

Q. Had you heard before you got the ballots that Lounsberry had been elected? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you read the papers? A. I didn't have a chance then, because the next day I was here; the presumption was that Mr. Bush was elected by 200 or 300 majority; on Thursday and Friday I was attending the board of audit; I didn't see a paper during that time.

Q. You hadn't heard Lounsberry was elected? A. No, sir.

Q. Up to the time you went to the ballot-box you hadn't heard that Lounsberry was elected? A. No, sir.

Q. If Mr. Bush was elected and the presumption still remained that he was elected, why did you go to the ballot-box and get the ballots? A. I think for the same reason I have already stated, that I wanted to preserve those ballots for the purpose if any wrong had been done to right it.

Q. You looked to right a wrong before any assurance that a wrong had been committed? A. If there was no wrong done there was no harm in securing the ballots.

Q. You heard this conversation that Jeremiah Houghtailing had with you as he swore to it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that correct? A. In substance it is correct; there were some other things said.

Q. You said to him that if there were a number of ballots cut in that way you would consider them marked ballots? A. I said to him then the fact of the corner being cut off of the paster would not in itself be a marking to us, as far as we were concerned; I asked him what good it would do to resign, and he said he would resign if there was any harm in it; I asked him what good it would do for him to resign; the ballots would be there still if any ballots of that kind were cast.

Q. Did you say whether you would consider them marked ballots if there were more than two or three of them? A. Yes, sir; if there was one or two it would look like a mark, but if all the Lubey pasters were cut in that way it would not show any marking, because the ones who gave them out couldn't tell who had voted them.

Q. You hold to that still, do you? A. No, sir; not now.

Q. Now, you reverse your decision? A. Yes, sir; after hearing what I have heard and from what I know about it now I believe they were marked.

Q. You are an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the State of New York? A. I have a certificate to that effect.

Q. Been practising law for a number of years? A. Slightly; I don't make a regular business of it.

Q. When were you admitted to the bar? A. Eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Q. You are secretary of the Democratic county committee this year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You heard Mr. Lubey's testimony? A. Yes; part of it; I came in when he was testifying.

Q. Did you hear him give any testimony in relation to certain blue tickets? A. Yes, sir; I think I heard him swear to something about some blue tickets, or some tickets.

Q. Do you see any blue tickets yourself? A. No, sir; I never knew they were in use at all.

Q. There? A. There or anywhere else.

Q. As secretary of the county committee you know nothing of the blue tickets? A. No, sir; as secretary or as a "humble citizen," I know nothing about any blue tickets.

Q. Heard anything about blue tickets? A. No, sir; yes, I did too; on the night of election when I was coming to Kingston a young man stopped me and asked me where he was going to get his money from; I didn't know what he meant; I said: "What money do you mean?" He said: "I voted to-day at Port Ewen and they told me to come to Rondout and get my money, and I came way from"—some place, I don't know where it was now—"to vote and they promised to pay me my fare if I came home;" I asked him who sent him, whether Republicans or Democrats, and he said it was Republicans; he had a check of some kind or something.

Q. Who was the man? A. Joseph Lifer.

Q. That is all you know about it? A. Yes, sir; I don't know anything more about blue tickets or checks; he told me the name,

but I have forgotten who it was now; I was in a little hurry that night to get to Kingston.

Redirect examination by Mr. Fiero.

Q. The seventeen ballots, which you have identified, were they counted and returned as being voted for Lounsberry? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom was the ballot box key furnished? A. By the town of Esopus.

Q. Do you know Albert Munson? A. Well.

Q. Was he one of the inspectors in the second district? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Houghtailing, in speaking to you about the matter of marked ballots, say anything in reference to Munson——

Mr. Hasbrouck (int'g) objected to any conversation had between the witness and Houghtailing as to what Munson said as hearsay, and as not competent upon the issue of the election. Objection sustained.

Q. (Presenting same.) Will you look at the returns of the first district of Esopus, produced by the deputy clerk, relating to Member of Assembly? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that signed by you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And by the other members? A. Yes, sir; Jeremiah Houghtailing and Mr. Keene.

Q. Does it appear to be filed by the county clerk? A. "Filed November 9, 1892, Jacob D. Wurts, clerk."

Recross-examination by Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You took Mr. Maley to Albany? A. No, sir; I didn't take him to Albany; I went on the same train with him.

Q. Did you act as his "guide, philosopher and friend?" A. No, sir; I did not; not as much as you did formerly.

Q. Did you then as much as I did formerly? A. Probably not; I don't think I did.

Q. Stopped at the hotel with him? A. He stopped at the same hotel I did; he didn't stop with me.

Q. Did you sleep together? A. No, sir.

Q. Stopped at Keeler's? A. Yes, sir; I did; I stopped there

every night I was there; I don't know where he stopped; I saw him eat there.

Q. Did you pay him any money while he was there? A. No, sir; not a cent.

Q. Did you give him any money? A. He borrowed a dollar of me; he asked me if I would loan it to him.

Q. Is that all? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you and he have any talk in reference to his getting a position? A. No, sir; not a single thing.

Q. In reference to his getting any compensation as a witness? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he got any money besides what you loaned him, and what was paid to him by the officer? A. I don't know; I don't know it if he did.

Q. You took the tickets at the election? A. Yes; part of the time.

Q. Here is one Lounsberry ticket that has the end torn off; do you know how that was torn? A. No, sir; I can tell you the reason why it was returned, though.

Q. Was it counted? A. Yes, sir; it was counted, except the name of Lounsberry.

Q. Didn't you tear Lounsberry's name off when you detached the stub from it? A. I don't know; if I did I didn't do it intentionally.

Q. Did the election officers look among the stubs to see whether it was torn off or not? A. No, sir; we didn't; there were some parties insisted that I should count that ballot for Lounsberry; I insisted that it should not be counted for him but should be returned and counted for what it was worth.

Q. You were "boss?" A. No, sir; I was one of the board; happily Mr. Houghtailing agreed with me; every one of the board agreed with me.

Q. You and Houghtailing agree generally? A. Yes, sir; of course we do; I am very happy say we do agree; he is a gentleman, I think; he has always treated me so, and I have always treated him so.

Q. A scholar? A. I don't know as to that.

Q. Judge of whisky? A. I don't know as to that; I don't know what "a judge of whisky" is.

Q. Did you consult brother Houghtailing on that mandamus order? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you tell him when it was returnable? A. Yes, sir; I think I met him on this side of the creek, at Rondout; I told him I had been served with an order and showed him the order; I told him I had the ballots in my possession and was on my way to attach to the return; if I didn't tell him those words I told him that in substance.

Q. You told him you were going to obey the order? A. Yes, sir; he said he wouldn't have anything to do with it; I told him he was right, as no papers had been served upon him.

Q. Do you know whether such an order had been made that the inspector should attach them to the returns? A. It is my impression that the order so read.

Q. The mandamus was not granted, was it? A. I don't think it was.

Q. After the mandamus was not granted, you didn't take the ballots off of the returns? A. I don't see how I could; the chairman of the board of county canvassers had them in his possession.

Q. After you found this order was not made you didn't come here and say those ballots had no business on the returns? A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't feel that there was a great wrong done there? A. No, sir; I don't see what wrong has been done; I don't see what harm it could have done anybody to have them attached to the returns.

Q. You are justice of the peace? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You occupy a judicial office in the town of Esopus? A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the town board? A. Yes, sir.

HENRY E. McKENZIE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 2d day of January, 1893. }

ALTON B. PARKER,

Justice Supreme Court.

Kingston, N. Y., December 30, 1892.

Robert F. Smith, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Fiero.

Q. Mr. Smith, were you deputized or directed by the county clerk of Ulster county to bring from the files of the clerk's office the certificate of canvass, districts No. 1 and 2 of Esopus? A. By the deputy clerk.

Q. You have produced them here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. These two which have been marked are the ones? A. Yes, sir; those are the ones he deputized me to bring.

Q. Do you produce the return or returns from the first district of the town of Hardenbergh? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you produce the returns for the first and second district of Esopus from the clerk's office? A. Yes, sir (producing same).

ROBERT F. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me)
this 2d day of January, 1893. }

ALTON B. PARKER,
Justice Supreme Court.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—We have not had any notice as to marked ballots in the town of Hardenbergh.

Mr. Fiero.—We offer nothing further at this time than the return. We have only just learned of it, and we shall probably want to produce at some time, or perhaps before a committee, evidence in regard to it. We want the return in for the purpose of showing these ballots.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—As we have not had any notice that the examination had any such object as marked ballots in the town of Hardenbergh, we object to its introduction.

The Court.—I will receive the return itself for whatever it may be worth. It could not change the return if you had had notice of it. I will receive it and it may be stated that it is certified to the Legislature.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—It is objected to first, that the contestee has not been served with any notice which specified, as one of the objects of the examination desired, the impeachment of any ballots voted in the town of Hardenbergh, or any return from such town. Also, that it is immaterial and irrelevant upon the subject of the examination. Also, that the officer has no jurisdiction to entertain or receive it.

Objection overruled. Exception.

Kingston, N. Y., December 30, 1892.

Robert Fairbrother, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Cloonan.

Q. You live in Esopus? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you one of the inspectors of election at the late election there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What district? A. District No. 2.

Q. You were there during the entire election day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you assist in the canvass of the votes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect seeing ballots similar to that (indicating) before? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When? A. On the day of election, at the canvassing; the evening of the canvassing.

Q. Were you the chairman of the board of canvassers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After the canvass was completed what was done with the tickets? A. The unvoted ballots were burned and the voted ones were put into the box.

Q. Who had the key to the box? A. Albert Munson.

Q. Where was that ballot-box? A. It was in Mrs. Van Wagener's hall, where the election was held.

Q. Was it left there after the election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the door of the room locked? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the tickets of that character after the election?
A. Only those which were in that box.

Q. When did you go to that box after election? A. I think the following Friday.

Q. What did you do? A. Unlocked the box and took out all of those marked ballots.

Q. What did you do with the eleven ballots? A. Took them home with me.

Q. You kept them in your possession? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whereabouts? A. In my house in a secretary.

Q. Was it locked? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the key in your possession? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do with them subsequently to their being locked up? A. I retained them until ordered to either show cause or attach them to the certificates of canvass.

Q. After that order to show cause was served upon you, what did you do? A. I then appeared before the board of supervisors and they granted permission to attach them to the certificate.

Q. Did you then attach them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what place was that done? A. County clerk's office.

Q. Do you recollect who were present? A. I can recollect some; Supervisor Sleight, of Esopus, was present; I think the sheriff of the county was present; Mr. Craft and one or two other gentlemen whose names I don't recollect now.

Q. Do you recollect whether the chairman of the board of canvassers? A. Yes, sir; he was there.

Q. Is there an indorsement upon that ballot? A. Yes, sir; I believe there is.

Q. Is that in your handwriting? A. No, sir; that is my son's writing.

Q. Will you examine those eleven ballots? A. Yes, sir.

(Witness examines same.)

Q. Each of the eleven ballots contains an indorsement? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that that is in your son's handwriting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Written by him in your presence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And at your direction? A. Well, he wrote three or four of them in my presence; I was going to indorse them, and some one came into the store and wanted to see me and I left them, but I stood right by when he done it.

Q. Can you identify those ballots as the ones which were taken out of the ballot-box by you? A. I don't know that I can to a certainty; they resemble them very much.

Q. Are they the ballots you took out of the box? A. Yes, sir; they are.

Q. And that you had in your possession? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Up to the time you put them on the return? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went to the ballot-box you looked over the tickets and took out those eleven ballots? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you do anything further? A. Yes, sir; I counted the whole of the ballots that night; it was so recently after the election that I remembered about the number of ballots that was in the box; I counted the ballots to see whether they were there all right, and as I remember it they were.

Q. Were all the ballots there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they correspond with the ballots as counted the night of election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. (Presenting return of district No. 2, town of Esopus.) Examine that portion of the certificate relating to member of Assembly; what was the whole number of votes cast for member of Assembly, as stated in that paper? A. Two hundred and sixty.

Q. How many did Mr. Lounsberry receive? A. One hundred and twenty-one.

Q. How many did Mr. Bush receive? A. One hundred and twenty-nine.

Q. When you counted the ballots at the time you took out these eleven tickets, did they correspond to the number stated in the return exactly? A. Yes, sir; I think they did; as I said before, it was so recently after election that I remember that they did correspond.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Munson in reference to these ballots? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you notice these ballots, to wit, the Republican paster ballot upon which is placed the Lubey ballot, cut with a slant, the night of election? A. Yes, sir; I noticed two; I saw two.

Q. Who were the other inspectors there? A. Albert Munson and Cornelius McNelis.

Q. All three joined in counting the tickets? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were those eleven ballots counted for Lounsberry? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And included in the number stated for him in the certificate of canvass? A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Cantine:

Q. What is your business? A. Merchant.

Q. Where do you reside? A. Port Ewen, Esopus.

Q. In the village of Port Ewen, as I understand it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. These ballots that you have referred to, who did you give them to; what did you do with them on the day you came to the board of county canvassers? A. I didn't give them to anybody.

Q. What did you do with them? A. I attached them to the certificate of election from district No. 2.

Q. By what means do you know that these ballots that are presented to you now are the same ballots that you attached that day to the returns? A. By the indorsement on the back.

Q. Where is that indorsement? A. That (indicating) one, that (indicating) one, that one (indicating), and that (indicating) one.

Q. None of those indorsements was made by yourself? A. No, sir.

Q. On the night of election will you state what the board did in regard to the subject of ballots which were claimed to be marked in your district? A. There was nothing done as I remember as to any ballots marked for identification.

Q. Was there any objection made that night to any ballot by any inspector of election, or by any duly authorized watcher? A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do after you had finished the canvass of votes? A. The unvoted ballots were burned and the voted ballots were put back into the box and the box locked up.

Q. Who locked it? A. Albert Munson.

Q. What was done with the stubs? A. They were returned to the county clerk's office.

Q. Who did them up? A. The ballot clerks.

Q. You had nothing to do with that part of it? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you assist in putting the voted ballots back into the box? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who helped you? A. I think all three of the inspectors were engaged in it; I think we all put some in.

Q. You put all the voted ballots that had been counted in one box? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And locked it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. As I understand you to say Mr. Munson took the key to the box? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you put the box? A. I left it in the building where the election was held, Mrs. Van Wagener's hall.

Q. What is the nature of the building? A. She professes to keep a hotel.

Q. To what use is the special part of that building put in which the ballot-box was left? A. I don't think it is used much only for election purposes; I don't know that it is.

Q. Is it a hall in the upper part of the building? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does it have an outside staircase leading to it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You can get into the hall without going into the building at all? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the last person in that room the night of the election? A. We left Mrs. Van Wagener's son in the room, I think, we were all through and he says, "I will put out the lights," and so we left him in there.

Q. Subsequently to the day of election did you have any conversation with any person in regard to the subject of ballots in the box in that hotel? A. I had a conversation in regard to some of them.

Q. With whom? A. Henry McKenzie.

Q. Did you go to him or did he come to you? A. He came to me.

Q. When did he come to you? A. I don't know that I can state exactly.

Q. Was it during the same week in which the election was held or the following week? A. I think it was the week that the election was held, although I am not positive.

Q. What did he say to you? A. He said, as near as I can remember, "Some of these ballots seem to have been marked for identification;" that is the first intimation I had of it.

Q. Is that all he said to you? A. Well, I don't know as it was, and I don't know that I can state further than this, that my impression is that the substance of his conversation was that there might be possibly a controversy or contention in regard to it.

Q. Did he intimate that he wanted you to do anything? A. No, sir; I don't think he did; I don't know but I asked him what would be the nature of the contest, what there was about it; he said it was possible there might be a mandamus served upon the inspectors, or something of that kind.

Q. This was the same week of election? A. I think so, but I am not positive about it.

Q. What did you do immediately after you had the conversation with Mr. McKenzie? A. I secured those eleven ballots.

Q. Right away, as soon as he intimated that to you? A. Yes, sir; I think so; I am not sure.

Q. Mr. Munson had the key to this box? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When Mr. McKenzie told you this, did you call together your board of inspectors and examine into the ballot-box? A. No, sir.

Q. You went alone? A. No, sir; Mr. McKenzie went with me.

Q. You don't know when that was? A. I think it was (I am not sure) the Friday following election.

Q. How did McKenzie chance to go with you? A. I don't know how that was; well, I had no key and Mr. McKenzie had a key to the box

Q. He had a key to this box? A. Yes, sir; to this same box — we had two ballot-boxes and they were just exactly alike, and I think it was the same kind of lock.

Q. McKenzie is not in your election district? A. No, sir.

Q. He is the inspector of another election district? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you sure that you have stated what conversation you had with McKenzie when he came there to you upon the subject of getting these marked ballots? A. I think I have stated the substance, if not the words.

Q. Did you state to him that you didn't have a key to the box and that you couldn't get into the box? A. It is possible I did, but I don't remember.

Q. How did you expect to get into the box without a key? A. Of course, I didn't know how to get in without a key; that is the reason I made that expression; I presume that is the reason.

Q. Did McKenzie suggest that he had a key and could open it and would go with you and open it? A. No, sir; I don't think he did; it is possible he might; he had quite a number of keys on a ring there; I don't remember that he suggested it.

Q. Did you or did you not invite him to go with you to examine the contents of that box? A. I don't remember to a certainty, but I think probably I did invite him inasmuch as I had no key that would unlock it, and whether he suggested that some of his keys would unlock it, or that he could unlock it, I don't remember.

Q. Where does Munson, the other inspector of election, live? A. Some 600 or 800 yards down on another street.

Q. When you were having this conversation with McKenzie, as I understand you, Mr. Munson, one of the inspectors, lived within 600 or 800 yards of that place? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew he had a key to the box? A. I supposed he had.

Q. You didn't go to ask him to open the box? A. No, sir.

Q. Or invite him? A. No, sir; I would have gone to him if I couldn't have got in any other way.

Q. How did you get into the room that night? A. We went and asked Mrs. Van Wagener for the privilege of going.

Q. Was the door locked? A. She went up and unlocked the door; we went up in the inside.

Q. There are two ways of entering it? A. Yes, sir; we went by the inner door.

Q. Was that door locked? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the outer door also locked? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is this room also used for dances, or anything of that kind?

A. I don't think so; I don't think anything of the kind.

Q. It can be used for that purpose? A. Yes, sir; I suppose so.

Q. When you got into the room what did you do? A. Unlocked the box.

Q. Was it day or night. A. In the evening.

Q. What time of night? A. I don't know exactly what time; early in the evening.

Q. Did you have a lamp? A. Yes, sir; I think so; I think we must have had; I think Mrs. Van Wagener brought up a lamp or gave us a lamp.

Q. Did she stay in the room? A. I don't remember as to that, whether she did or not.

Q. Was there anyone else in the room besides yourself and McKenzie? A. That was all unless Mrs. Van Wagoner was in there; she may have been up there with the light, but I don't remember; there was no one else anyway.

Q. How long did you stay there? A. I don't know how long; probably not over fifteen or twenty minutes; I don't know as it was as long as that.

Q. How many ballots did you find in the box? A. I don't know now; I couldn't tell for a certainty.

Q. What record did you have when you were there that night of how many ballots were cast in the district on election day? A. It was so recently after election that I had it in my mind about what there was, but I have forgotten now; at that time I remembered it.

Q. You are positive you had the correct number in your mind? A. It might have varied a few one way or the other; for the first week after election there was inquiry about the number of votes

cast and how many votes, and so I retained it in my memory for perhaps a week afterwards.

Q. How many votes did you find in the box when you counted them? A. I am not sure; I think there was something like 220 or 230, although I am not positive as to that.

Q. You think you found 220 or 230? A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. You would not be certain within ten votes of how many you found? A. No, sir.

Q. Might you not have made a mistake of ten votes in counting them? A. It is possible.

Q. So your statement that you found all the ballots there is subject to that qualification? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you got into the room, who opened the box? A. Well, I don't know whether Mr. McKenzie did or not; I think he did.

Q. Did McKenzie give you his keys? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For you to find a key that fitted that box? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have to try more than one key? A. Yes, sir; I think I did.

Q. You kept on trying keys until you found a key that would fit that lock? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then what did you do? A. Took the ballots out and selected these out.

Q. Did you select them out first? A. Yes, sir; run the whole ballots over and selected those out first; then I run them over and counted them.

Q. Did you count them alone? A. I don't remember as to that.

Q. Did McKenzie go over some of the ballots at the same time and examine whether they were marked ballots or not? A. He may have looked over; I don't think he handled the ballots; he may have done so; I don't think he did; I sorted out the ballots myself; he may have assisted, but I don't remember particularly now.

Q. How long do you say you were in that room? A. Possibly twenty minutes; not over that I don't think.

Q. Did you look to find any other ballots that had the appearance

of bearing any mark for identification other than those paster ballots with the Lubey paster on them? A. No, sir; we didn't.

Q. What were your instructions on that subject? A. My instructions from whom; I don't understand you.

Q. In hunting, you must have been told to look for something? A. I stated that as to those ballots our attention had been called to two of them on the evening of the canvass; those were the ballots that I understood to be in controversy, and those were the ones that I looked for.

Q. Those two? A. Yes, sir; and if there were others like them; in canvassing them I came across two ballots and I called the attention of the Republican watcher, Mr. Doyle, who stood right by me, to those two and I said: "That is peculiar; that man must have taken a good deal of pains to have cut that that way;" it didn't strike me at that time that it was done for identification; at the moment Mr. McKenzie spoke about ballots—and I had heard previous to this that there was a number in the other district, I knew the ballots I had to look for the moment I went there; didn't take long for me to find them.

Q. With that explanation you went to work to find ballots of that nature and not to examine whether there were any other marked ballots? A. I was only interested in those that had been described.

Q. When he spoke to you you only knew of two such ballots being voted in the district? A. That is all.

Q. Neither of which you objected to on the night of election? A. No, sir.

Q. Will you look at ballot marked No. 1; do you know whether that ballot was voted on election day? A. Yes; I can tell; I am not certain of any of them, but do you see those figures there; somebody has used that ballot to figure up something.

Q. Is that the only way you can tell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you put those figures on there? A. No, sir.

Q. May they not have been put on to-day? A. That was done the night of the canvass; I remember seeing lead pencil figures on that night.

Q. On all of them? A. No, sir; although I think some more on this lot have got them on unless they have been rubbed off.

Q. Are you sure you remember of having seen that ballot on the night of election? A. No, sir; not to a certainty.

Q. Say yes or no? A. No, sir; I can't swear positively.

Q. Do you know whether that ballot was voted in the first or second election district? A. It was voted in the second.

Q. By what means do you know that? A. Because I saw it when I took it out of the box.

Q. How do you know that is the one rather than this one I show you now, without looking at the back? A. I have got to have something to identify it by.

Q. Upon the face of them, so far as you can see, what is the difference between these ballots? A. Because the ballots I took out of the box didn't leave my possession until that indorsement was put on.

Q. (Presenting same.) You can't swear that that ballot was voted on the day of election? A. Well, it is barely possible I might be mistaken, but it is not very probable.

Q. Might not that paster have been put upon that ballot subsequently to the day of election? A. It is possible, but not very probable, as I said.

Q. Might not some one between Tuesday and Friday of the week of election have entered the hotel of Margaret Van Wagener and placed that paster ballot upon the ballot that is shown you? A. It is possible.

Q. Do you know that that ballot was marked for the purpose of identification? A. No.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, look at No. 2; is there anything upon the face of ballot No. 2 that leads you to identify that ballot as a ballot voted upon the day of election, looking at its face? A. No; not for a certainty; only you notice that the paster is very much shorter than the rest of them; I noticed one of them was very short — that is, very much shorter than the ordinary paster ballot; I know I came across one.

Q. You think because that has a short Lubey paster upon it you know that ballot was voted on the day of election? A. It looks very much like one of the two I saw that evening.

Q. Do you know whether or not that paster was placed upon that ballot between the Tuesday and the Friday of election week? A. No; I can't say for certain.

Q. Do you know whether that paster ballot was upon that ballot on the day of election when it was voted? A. I can not say for a certainty.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. I don't.

Q. Do you know whether it bears a mark for the purpose of identification? A. I don't; I see a mark that I never noticed before; that may have been done, but I never noticed it before.

Q. Did you call your board together for the purpose of indorsing upon the back the words "objection has been made to counting this ballot because marked for identification?" A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Was that done at the direction of the board of inspectors or subject to your own direction? A. Subject to the order of the court.

Q. And not of the board of inspectors? A. No, sir.

Q. I show you ballot No. 3; examine it; do you know that ballot in the form it is now presented to you was voted on election day? A. No, sir; not positively.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it bears a mark for the purpose of identification? A. I do not.

Q. Did you call your board together for the purpose of indorsing upon the back "objection has been made to counting this ballot because marked for identification?" A. No.

Q. Look at No. 4 ballot; was that ballot voted in that form on election day? A. I can not positively swear it was.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it bears any mark for identification? A. No, sir; not positively.

Q. This ballot was not indorsed pursuant to a requirement of the board of inspectors? A. No, sir.

Q. I show you ballot No. 5; do you know whether that ballot was voted in that form upon election day? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it bears a mark for the purpose of identification? A. Not positively.

Q. That ballot was not indorsed pursuant to a resolution of the board? A. No, sir.

Q. I show you ballot No. 6; do you know whether that paster ballot was placed upon that official ballot before or after it was voted? A. No, sir; I can't tell for certain, any more than here are some accidental pencil marks; I remember seeing some of those.

Q. I am confining you now to the paster? A. I can't tell for a certainty.

Q. Do you know whether that ballot bears a mark for the purpose of identification? A. No, sir; not positively.

Q. Do you know whether those pencil marks upon the side of the ballots were placed there before or after that ballot was voted? A. After; during the evening of the canvass I take it to have been done; I think so.

Q. Do you know whether that ballot bears a mark for the purpose of identification? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. Was the indorsement "objection has been made to counting this ballot marked for identification," placed there upon ballot No. 6, pursuant to a resolution of the board of inspectors? A. No, sir.

Q. Will you examine ballot No. 7; do you know whether that ballot was voted on election day? A. I couldn't swear to it positively.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether that paster was placed upon that ballot before or after it was voted? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether there is a mark upon that ballot for the purposes of identification? A. No, sir; not for a certainty.

Q. Was this objection that is indorsed upon the back of this ballot placed there pursuant to a resolution of the board of inspectors? A. No, sir;

Q. Examine ballot No. 8; was that ballot voted in that form on November eighth? A. I can't swear positively that it was.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether that bears a mark for the purposes of identification? A. I don't for a certainty.

Q. Was this indorsement upon the back placed there pursuant to a resolution of your board? A. No, sir.

Q. Look at No. 9; was that ballot in that form voted on November eighth? A. I am not positive, only I see some more figures here—I remember seeing figures upon some of the ballots that night.

Q. Does that bear a mark for the purposes of identification? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was this indorsement placed upon the back of it pursuant to a resolution of your board? A. No, sir.

Q. Look at No. 10; will you state whether that ballot in that form was voted upon election day? A. I can't swear to it for a certainty.

Q. Does that ballot bear upon its face a mark for the purposes of identification? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know who voted it? A. No, sir.

Q. Was the indorsement upon the back of it placed there pursuant to a resolution of your board? A. No, sir.

Q. Look at No. 11; was that ballot voted in that form upon election day? A. I can't say for a certainty whether it was or not.

Q. Does it bear a mark for the purposes of identification? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. That is not a slanting cut on the Lubey paster? A. No, sir; not so much as on the rest of them.

Q. It is almost straight? A. Yes, sir; very nearly.

Q. Isn't the Lubey paster on that paster ballot upside down? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who voted that ballot? A. No, sir.

Q. Was this indorsement placed upon the back pursuant to a resolution of your board? A. No, sir.

Q. Why were not these several indorsements on the back of these ballots signed? A. I don't know why.

Q. Are you familiar with the election law? A. Slightly only.

Q. How many years have you been inspector of election? A. This is my third year, I think.

Q. On the night of election, did you attach any ballots to the certificate issued by your board? A. It seems to me that we attached one; I am not sure.

Q. What was the trouble with the one ballot you attached? A. I think some of the names were obliterated in such a way that we couldn't tell how the voter intended to vote.

Q. Did the members of your board sign your names upon the back of that ballot? A. I don't remember as to that now.

Q. As long as you have been inspector of election, have you ever signed your name on the back of a ballot that was marked for identification, or that was returned because it was obliterated? A. I don't remember now.

Q. Do you know that the law requires you to sign your names to the ballots that are returned? A. Yes, sir; I have noticed it more particularly since election then I did before.

Q. What did you do with the two ballots about which there was some dispute at your poll? A. I don't remember now that there was any controversy about it.

Q. I thought you said there were two ballots — A. (Int'g.) I found two ballots with this paster on; I refer to those; I saw two of these Lubey pasters cut on the bias, as they call it, and I called the attention of the Republican watcher to it; it didn't occur to me then that they had been marked in that way for identification.

Q. Those two ballots were put back into the box and there was one ballot that was obliterated? A. Yes, sir; if I remember right; it seems to me there was one; I think that was attached to the returns.

Q. Where did you get these ballots from that you attached to the returns — were they part of the voted or unvoted ballots?

A. We took them from the unvoted ballots.

Q. Who told you to write those words upon the back of those ballots? A. I got it from the order.

Q. Who served you with the order? A. I declare I don't remember now; I have been served so often lately that I can't keep track of the officers.

Q. I mean the first time you were served; it must have made some impression on your mind? A. No; not very much; I really can't say for certain.

Q. Did you have more than one order served upon you? A. No, sir.

Q. The rest have been these little subpoenas that have been flying around? A. Yes; there was a stay.

Q. When this order was served upon you, or shortly after that, did any one see you or come to you to talk with you in regard to this matter of these ballots, and what you should do with them? A. No; nothing more than it is possible I had a talk with McKenzie after I got that order; my knowledge of law being very limited, I think I must have asked him in regard to that matter; the order to show cause at a certain time why the ballots should not be attached.

Q. Did you ask McKenzie what that meant? A. I think I asked him the question whether we would have to go to Troy; this was returnable at Troy, I think; I think his answer was something like this, if I remember right: "We will either have to go to Troy or attach these to the certificate of canvass;" then the next proceeding was to come up before the board of supervisors and see if they would allow us to attach those ballots to the certificates; we came up.

Q. Before you go further, had you, before you saw McKenzie, made this indorsement upon the back of these ballots? A. I don't know about that; I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q. Did you put that indorsement upon the back of the ballots the night you got McKenzie to take them from the ballot box? A. I think not.

Q. That was on Friday night? A. I don't remember, as to that, whether I did or not.

Q. Are you sure that indorsement was put upon the back of the ballots in the town of Esopus? A. Yes, sir; I am positive of that.

Q. They were put there by your son? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time of day was this order served upon you? A. I don't know; I think it was late in the afternoon; I think so.

Q. Did you go right over to McKenzie as soon as it was served? A. No, sir; I don't really remember what course I pursued immediately after; there were some days to elapse before the order was returnable, and I don't think I did anything about it that night, although I am not sure.

Q. You came to Kingston with him, or did you come here alone? A. We didn't come together; we were both up here the same day.

Q. Did you have an agreement to meet at a certain place? A. No, sir; I think I met him at Kingston or Rondout.

Q. You don't know which? A. No, sir.

Q. Are you sure whether you came up together to the board of canvassers? A. We were both here together; I am sure we didn't start together.

Q. Did you plan to come together? A. No, sir.

Q. It was accidental that you met? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was purely accidental that you met him here? A. No, sir; if we met on the way up here it was accidental.

Q. You had an appointment to come to meet him here and go before the board? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did McKenzie suggest that you meet with the board and attach those returns? A. I rather think he must have, because I hardly knew what to do about this.

Q. You think you did ask him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You asked him his advice and did what he told you to do? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You took his opinion upon this matter and did as he advised you to do? A. Possibly I did.

Q. Did you or not? A. I don't remember; I say I presume that I did ask his advice.

Q. Did you act upon the advice or did you not? A. I assume I did, if I asked him.

Q. Do you know whether you acted contrary to that advice? A. I hardly think I would do so; I really don't remember.

Q. I wouldn't hesitate in answering if I remembered the particulars? A. I don't.

R. H. FAIRBROTHER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me)
this 2d day of January, 1893. {

ALTON B. PARKER,
Justice Supreme Court.

Kingston, N. Y., December 30, 1892.

Jacob D. Wurts, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Are you the county clerk of Ulster county? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been for how long? A. Nine years.

Q. Were you county clerk in the year 1889? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you brought the paper, which you now produce, from the records of your office? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Fiero offered and read in evidence the statement of the board of county canvassers of the county of Ulster in relation to votes given for Member of Assembly, second district, showing the whole number of votes for Member of Assembly to be 10,543, of which George H. Bush received 5,033; James Lounsberry 5,054; Isaac Dart, 393; George Bush, 2; Bush, 1; Blank, 60.

Received and marked "A — S. C. R., Dec. 30, '92."

Mr. Fiero offered and read in evidence the return of the first district of Esopus, which was received and marked "S. C. R., Dec. 30, '92," and is as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF CANVASS.

Statement of the result of a general election, held in and for the first election district of the town of Esopus, in the county of Ulster, on the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord

eighteen hundred and ninety-two, made by inspectors of election in and for said district, viz.:

The whole number of votes given for the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals was 258, of which Charles Andrews received 240. Walter Farrington received six; Francis Gerau received none; Lawrence J. McParlin received four; Blank received six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress was 258, of which Isaac N. Cox received 121. Jacob LeFever received 124; George Q. Johnson received six; Blank received five. (Two tickets returned.)

The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the second Assembly district of said county was 258; of which George H. Bush received 120; James Lounsberry received 125; Isaac C. Dart received six; blank received five.

We certify that the foregoing statement is correct in all respects.
Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

HENRY E. McKENZIE,
JEREMIAH HOUGHTAILING,
WILLIAM J. KEANE,

Inspectors of Election.

The whole number of votes given for the office of surrogate was 258; of which James A. Betts received 123; Oliver P. Carpenter received 123; Henry Griffith received six; blank received six.

We certify that the foregoing statement is correct in all respects.

Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

HENRY E. McKENZIE,
JEREMIAH HOUGHTAILING,
WILLIAM J. KEANE.

Inspectors of Election.

The whole number of votes given for the office of sessions was 258; of which Michael Hanlon received 122; J. Depuy Has-

brouck received 121; Francis Garrison received six; blank received seven.

. The whole number of votes cast for the office of coroner was 406; of which William Lubey received 156; Theodore Hasbrouck received 63; Alexander C. Hasbronck received 93; Warren Kemble received 94.

We certify that the foregoing statement is correct in all respects.

Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

HENRY E. McKENZIE,

JEREMIAH HOUGHTAILING,

WILLIAM J. KEANE,

Inspectors of Election.

The whole number of votes given for the office of county treasurer was 258; of which Andrew L. F. Deyo received 123; Theodore Millspaugh received 123; Lorenzo Short received six; blank received four.

The whole number of votes given for the office of district attorney was 258; of which Arthur Westbrook received 129; Alvah S. Newcomb received 114; blank received thirteen.

We certify that the foregoing statement is true in all respects.

Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

HENRY E. McKENZIE,

JEREMIAH HOUGHTAILING,

WILLIAM J. KEANE,

Inspectors of Election.

The whole number of votes given on the question of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, relating to the powers of the two houses of the Legislature was sixty-four, of which twenty-nine votes were given "For the proposed amendment to section ten of article three of the Constitution, relating to the powers of the two houses of the Legislature," and thirty-five votes were given "Against the proposed amendment to section ten of article three of the Constitution, relating to the powers of the two houses of the Legislature."

The whole number of votes given on the question of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, relating to election of additional justices of the Supreme Court, was fifty-nine, of which twenty-five votes were given "For the proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution, relating to election of additional justices of the Supreme Court," and thirty-four votes were given "Against the proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution, relating to election of additional justices of the Supreme Court."

The whole number of votes given on the question of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, relating to Onondaga salt springs, was fifty, of which eighteen votes were given "For the proposed amendment to section seven of article seven of the Constitution, relating to Onondaga salt springs," and thirty-two votes were given "Against the proposed amendment to section seven of the Constitution, relating to Onondaga salt springs."

The whole number of ballots objected to because marked for identification was .

We certify that the foregoing statement is correct in all respects.
Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

HENRY E. McKENZIE,
JEREMIAH HOUGHTAILING,
WILLIAM J. KEANE,
Inspectors of Election.

We certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original statement made by us for the board of county canvassers.

Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

HENRY E. McKENZIE,
JEREMIAH HOUGHTAILING,
WILLIAM J. KEANE,
Inspectors of Election.

Indorsed as follows:

"Certificate of canvass. State, Congress, judiciary, county officers and Constitutional amendments, 1892. County of Ulster, first election district, Esopus, 1892."

Mr. Fiero offered and read in evidence the certificate of canvass for the second election district of the town of Esopus, which was received and marked "S. C. R., December 30, '92," and is as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF CANVASS.

Statement of the result of a general election, held in and for the second election district of the town of Esopus, in the county of Ulster, on the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, made by the inspectors of election in and for said districts, viz.:

The whole number of votes given for the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals was 224, of which Charles Andrews received 205; Walter Farrington received ten; Francis Gerau received four; Lawrence J. McParlin received four.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress was 257, of which Isaac N. Cox received 127; Jacob LeFever 120; George Q. Johnson received ten.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the second Assembly district of said county was 260; of which James Lounsberry received 121; George H. Bush received 129; Isaac C. Dart received ten.

We certify that the foregoing statement is correct in all respects.
Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

CON. J. McNELIS,
R. H. FAIRBROTHER,
ALBERT MUNSON,

Inspectors of Election.

The whole number of votes given for the office of surrogate was 259; of which Oliver P. Carpenter received 119; James A. Betts received 130; Henry Griffith received ten.

We certify that the foregoing statement is correct in all respects.

Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

CON. J. McNELLIS,
R. H. FAIRBROTHER,
ALBERT MUNSON,

Inspectors of Election.

The whole number of votes given for the office of sessions was 258; of which Michael Hanlon received 131; J. Depuy Hasbrouck received 117; Francis Garreson, ten.

The whole number of votes given for the office of coroner was 485; of which Theodore Hasbrouck received 116; Alexander C. Hasbrouck received 104; William Lubey received 145; Charles O. Sahler, ten; William G. Birdsell, ten; Warner Kemble, 100.

We certify that the foregoing statement is correct in all respects.

Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

CON. J. McNELIS,
R. H. FAIRBROTHER,
ALBERT MUNSON.

Inspectors of Election.

The whole number of votes given for the office of county treasurer was 255, of which Theodore Millspaugh received 116; Andrew L. F. Deyo received 129; Lorenzo Short received ten.

The whole number of votes given for the office of district attorney was 248, of which Alva S. Newcomb received 115; F. Arthur Westbrook received 133.

We certify that the foregoing statement is correct in all respects.

Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

CON. J. McNELIS.
R. H. FAIRBROTHER.
ALBERT MUNSON.

Inspectors of Election.

The whole number of votes given on the question of proposed amendment to the Constitution, relating to the powers of the two houses of the Legislature, was fifty-four, of which twenty-one votes were given "For the proposed amendment to section ten of article three of the Constitution, relating to the powers of the two houses of the Legislature," and thirty-three votes were given "Against the proposed amendment to section ten article three

of the Constitution, relating to the powers of the two houses of the Legislature."

The whole number of votes given on the question of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, relating to election of additional justices of the Supreme Court, was fifty-five, of which fifteen votes were given "For the proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution, relating to election of additional justices of the Supreme Court," and forty votes were given "Against the proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution, relating to election of additional justices of the Supreme Court."

The whole number of votes on the question of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, relating to Onondaga salt springs, was forty-four, of which fifteen votes were given "For the proposed amendment to section seven of article seven of the Constitution, relating to Onondaga salt springs," and twenty-nine votes were given "Against the proposed amendment to section seven of article seven of the Constitution, relating to Onondaga salt springs."

We certify that the foregoing statement is correct in all respects.

Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

CON. J. McNELIS.
R. H. FAIRBROTHER.
ALBERT MUNSON.

Inspectors of Election.

We certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original statement made by us for the board of county canvassers.

Dated this 8th day of November, in the year 1892.

CON. J. McNELIS.
R. H. FAIRBROTHER.
ALBERT MUNSON.

Inspectors of Election.

Mr. Fiero also offered in evidence the certificate of the result of the canvass for Member of Assembly in the first and second districts of Esopus, certified by the county clerk, to which the contestee's counsel objected, and the same was excluded.

The contestant here resting the counsel for Mr. Lounsberry, united in stating that the examination promised, upon the part of the contestee to occupy more time than it actually did occupy, and there is but one day left before the convening of the Legislature; therefore, they are not ready, and can not get ready, to offer any evidence at this hearing in contradiction of any of the evidence produced upon the part of the contestant, nor evidence of any matters in avoidance of the claims of the contestant, or other matters of defense. That being so, and the testimony given being about to be sent to the Legislature, they are necessarily forced to wait until the Legislature shall have appointed a committee to produce, subpoena and examine such witnesses as they have. That all they shall do in the future will be in response to any protest which Mr. Bush may present to the Legislature concerning his election.

Adjourned.

Albany, April 6, 1893.

The committee on privileges and elections, pursuant to notice given by the chairman, met in the ways and means committee room.

Present.—Messrs. O'Sullivan, Walker, Finnigan, Cassin, Buck and Denniston.

The chairman announced that the case was with the sitting member, and directed him or his attorney to proceed to give his evidence.

Martin Van Wagenen, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You reside in the town of Esopus? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were elected town clerk of Esopus? A. Yes, sir.

Q. March 7, 1893? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Copies of the poll-list of 1892, were filed in the office of the town clerk? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For district No. 1 and generally for the town of Esopus?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are those the poll-lists? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—I offer them in evidence for the purpose of memorandum only.

Received and marked Exhibits 1 and 2.

Bernard Roach, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Where do you reside? A. Rondout.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Storekeeper.

Q. You remember the seventh day of November last? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was the day of the general election in the State of New York? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know where Kennedy's building is in Rondout? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Owned by you and your father-in-law? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the rooms of the Kennedy gun squad in that building? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What, if anything, took place in the rooms of the Kennedy gun squad on the day of election, 1892?

Mr. Cloonan.—I ask the chairman to instruct this witness that he may, if he desires, exercise his constitutional privilege in declining to answer any question which may, in any manner, tend to degrade or incriminate himself.

Chairman.—I instruct the witness that he is not obliged to answer any question that may, in any way, tend to degrade him.

A. I object to answering.

Q. I ask you if on that day, at the rooms of the Kennedy gun squad, in the Kennedy building, at Rondout, you saw any of the voters who had voted at the Port Ewen poll, or either of those polls, Nos. 1 or 2? A. I decline; and haven't anything to say in the case.

Chairman.—You may answer the question.

A. I think I seen some of them in Port Ewen that day.

Q. You saw some voters from Port Ewen at that place that day? A. I have seen them that day.

Q. Did you see them at that place? A. Around that place.

Q. There? A. They were there, I guess; some of them.

Q. Can you name any one or more that you saw there? A. Can't name anybody I saw there as I know of.

Q. I ask you if you know that there were certain men there? A. Lots of people there.

Q. I mean from Port Ewen? A. I can't say they were all from Port Ewen; six or seven around there most of the time.

Q. Was Thomas McDowell there? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was William Fox there? A. I didn't see him.

Q. Was Patrick Gibbons there? A. No, sir.

Q. If he was there you don't remember? A. I don't remember whether he was there or not.

Q. Was Mike Malia there? A. Not as I remember.

Q. Was John Malia there? A. Don't remember.

Q. You remember anybody from Port Ewen? A. I didn't pass much remarks as to who was there; been a great many people there all through the campaign; the rooms was up stairs; pass remarks going up and down.

Q. Were you in the room of the Kennedy gun squad on election day during any part thereof? A. I decline to answer that question.

Q. Stand on your privilege; what were you doing in these rooms on that day? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Were you in the room? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Who did you see, if anybody, in that room upon that day, in the business of cashing checks? A. I can't say; I decline to answer that.

Q. Did any person or persons who voted at the first or second election districts in Port Ewen, in the town of Esopus, come to you on election day and present any blue or green ticket redeemable in cash? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Did you or did you not on that day at that place act as cashier for the purpose of redeeming tickets? A. I decline to answer.

Q. What was the color of the tickets presented at that place upon that day for redemption in money? A. I can't say.

Q. Did you see on that day any tickets whatever? A. I don't know as I did.

(Sample of ticket shown witness.)

Q. Did you upon that day see any ticket of that color, or similar to it, at that place? A. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—I offer this ticket in evidence for the purpose of identification.

Received and marked "Exhibit 1 for identification."

Q. Did you see any ticket at that place, upon that day, subscribed by the name William Lubey, with any amount of fare stated thereon? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Was the redemption of tickets signed by the various Democratic workers in the vicinity, or done at rooms of the Kennedy gun squad in the Kennedy building at Rondout?

Mr. Cloonan.—I object to the evidence as immaterial and irrelevant, and some limit must be determined in this matter, and it is not within the limits made by the petition and protest in this contest.

Chairman.—I shall have to sustain the objection, and ask counsel to limit himself to the petition and protest.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—For whatever it may avail us we accept it.

Q. At that day, at that place, who, if anybody, assisted you in the redemption of checks subscribed by Lubey, such as the one shown the witness? A. I decline to answer.

Q. How many checks, such as the one here under exhibit, was brought to that place upon that day for redemption? A. I decline to answer.

Q. You haven't any memorandum of the ruins of election day, have you? A. No, sir.

John Gibbon, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You live in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Egbert Ellsworth, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You reside in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were one of the Republican leaders in that vicinity? A. Yes, sir.

William Fox, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You reside in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Voted at the Port Ewen poll at the election in 1892? A. Yes, sir.

Q. See William Lubey at either of those polls on election day? A. I did; yes, sir.

Q. Were you on that day handed any ticket by William Lubey?

Mr. Cloonan.—I ask the chairman to instruct this witness that he may exercise his constitutional privilege and decline to answer any question. He comes here under subpoena as a witness for the sitting member, and in taking this course I desire to say that I am following precisely the precedent established by my friend, Mr. Hasbrouck, who asked the judge to notify the witness Malia that he could exercise his constitutional privilege and decline to answer any questions which had been put to him.

A. I decline to answer.

Q. Did you ever see a ticket similar in color and size to that, subscribed by William Lubey? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Did you go upon election day to the rooms of the Kennedy gun squad at Rondout? A. I decline to answer.

The chairman here instructed the witness as to his constitutional rights.

Q. I ask the witness upon what grounds he declines to answer the question?

Witness' was here instructed by the chairman he need not answer.

Q. I ask the witness this question; upon election day was your fare paid by any person to come from Newburgh to Port Ewen to vote? A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Fiero.—I object to it as immaterial.

Sustained.

Q. After you had voted did William Lubey hand you a ticket similar to the one shown you?

Mr. Fiero.—I object to it as immaterial.

Objection overruled.

A. I decline to answer.

Q. Do you stand on your privilege? (No answer.)

Q. Did you see Barney Roach in the Kennedy building on election day? A. I decline to answer that.

Q. How much money did Roach pay you on election day? A. I decline to answer.

Albert Munson, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You reside in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were one of the inspectors on election day there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which poll? A. District No. 2.

Q. Who were your associate inspectors? A. Robert H. Fairbrother and Cornelius McNelis.

Q. You assisted in taking in the votes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And counting them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And performing the general duties of inspector of election? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Cassin.

Q. What board did you represent as inspector? A. Republican.

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Did you on the day of election count, or take part in the counting of the ballots cast at that poll? A. I did.

Q. You have heard of certain ballots that are alleged, claimed by Mr. Bush and his partisans to be marked ballots? A. I have heard talk of them; yes, sir.

Q. How have you heard them described? A. I heard that they was pasters kind of cut on the bias.

Q. Republican pasters? A. Yes, sir; with a Lubey paster on.

Q. You were present during the whole of the counting on the night of election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Examine those paster ballots there, look them over; those were the ballots alleged to have been taken from the ballot-box in district No. 2; I ask you if any of the votes I have shown you, whether you saw any of the votes I have shown you, during the canvassing and counting of the votes at district No. 2 in the town of Esopus on election night? A. Not to my recollection.

Q. Well, if they had been there would you have seen them? A. I would have seen them; sure; if I counted them.

Q. Did you count them? A. I counted my share of the votes and, most likely, if there was any of them they would have been in my pile as well as the rest.

Mr. Fiero.—I move to strike out the answer.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—I ask you what you saw, and whether you saw any of those ballots during the counting on election night?

The witness.—No, sir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Cloonan.

Q. Do you mean to swear positively that there was no such ballot as that, or any similar to it, in the counting that evening? A. Not to my recollection.

Q. Do you swear positively that there was no such ballot there? A. I do; for I handled —

Q. It is not a matter of recollection; you say positively there were none there counted by you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were you on the Monday night before election? A. I can't tell you.

Q. Were you at Dr. Hasbrouck's house that night? A. I can't tell you whether I was or not.

Q. You don't remember? A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you remember talking with Jeremiah Houghtailing, the Republican inspector of the first district, at Dr. Hasbrouck's house on the Monday night before election? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember being there? A. No, sir.

Q. Will you swear you were not? A. I can't swear positively where I was.

Q. Were you there any time preceding the election, any time within five or six days preceding the election? A. I think, most likely, I was; I have been there several times since and before; he is a friend of mine, and I to him, and that is the reason I go to see him once in a while.

Q. Weren't you at Dr. Hasbrouck's house the Monday night before election and met there several of the voters of the first and second districts of the town of Esopus? A. I can't swear positively.

Q. You don't recollect? A. No, sir; I can't swear positively that I was not.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Dr. Hasbrouck Monday night before the election, with regard to keeping track of certain marked ballots in the second district of the town of Esopus? A. No, sir; no conversation any time before election, or at no time.

Q. Then your recollection is that you can't say positively whether or not you were there the Monday night before election? A. I can't; no, sir.

Q. You can't recollect distinctly that there were none of these ballots that day? A. No, sir; we would look for them.

Q. How did you come to look for marked ballots? A. We only had two in our district, and we came to the conclusion that they was not marked, for there was only a blot of ink on each one.

Q. What ballots were they? A. One straight Republican, and one straight Democratic, with a blot of ink on them, and we came to the conclusion that there was no marked ballots in our district; one was for one party, and one for the other, and nothing but a blot of ink on each one, and the inspectors came to the conclusion that they was not marked.

Q. Do you know Tony Malia? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see him at the house of Dr. Hasbrouck the Monday night before election? A. I can't say I was there.

Q. Do you know Jeremiah Houghtailing? A. I do.

Q. Did you see him the Monday night before the election day at Dr. Hasbrouck's house; will you swear you were not there and talked to Houghtailing that night? A. I decline to answer.

Q. I insist upon the question; it appears in evidence here already by, at least, two witnesses, one Houghtaling, the Republican inspector in the first district, and the other Malia, who both testified that Mr. Munson was present at Dr. Hasbrouck's house the night before election, and I ask him the question now, if he will swear he did not meet Houghtailing there that night? A. I can't swear positively I was there, or could not swear I seen him there.

Q. You don't recollect? A. No, sir.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. When the ballots were counted, as one inspector counted them did he shove them along to the next inspector to count them? A. No, sir; each take a certain amount and canvass their own tickets all the way through; there was no watchers by.

Chairman.—You don't know whether the watchers saw? A. I don't know.

By Mr. Walker.

Q. Would you consider that a marked ballot? (Ballot shown witness.) A. No, sir.

Q. Would you consider that paster as a marked ballot? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I ask you whether you consider that paster a marked ballot or not? A. Yes, sir; I would.

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Do you know Anthony Malia? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A. I don't remember; I can't say.

Q. What is the general reputation for truth and veracity of Mr. Malia in the vicinity where he resides? A. It ain't very good.

Q. Good or bad? Q. It is pretty bad.

William J. Cain, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You reside in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Inspector of election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which district? A. Number one.

Q. Who were your associates? A. Henry McKenzie and Jeremiah Houghtailing.

Q. You performed the duties of an inspector that day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Took part in the counting the vote? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And saw some of the ballots that were counted that night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have heard these ballots described as marked ballots; that is, with a Republican paster, a Lubey paster cut on the bias, over it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What party do you represent? A. Democratic.

Q. Did you see any such ballots as that during your count on election night? A. I didn't notice any.

By Mr. Walker.

Q. Did you notice any that night that had a paster on? A. I noticed with a paster, but I didn't notice the cut; I saw one turned upside down.

Q. Would you consider that a marked ballot, the one you saw turned upside down? A. Well, I think so, or a mistake; consider it a mistake putting it on.

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. The one you saw with a paster on it upside down you consider it was put on that way by mistake? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did anybody else object to any of the ballots that were counted that night as being marked for identification? A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing was said at all? A. No, sir.

Q. What became of the ballots after they were voted that night? A. Left in the hall.

Q. Left in the Pythian hall at Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did the inspectors do with them that night; where did you last see the ballots that were voted at that district on election night? A. In the hall.

Q. Where? A. Where we held the polls.

Q. How were they taken care of? A. McKenzie piled them up, and he was to take care of them.

Q. And when you left the hall they were in McKenzie's custody? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the boxes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have a key to that box? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't know anything more about it than that? A. No, sir.

Q. Did McKenzie go out when you did? A. I can't remember.

Q. You came out and went up the canal? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you ever see any of the ballots voted on election day since then? A. I saw them here last fall.

Q. What do you mean? A. We were subpoenaed here last fall.

Q. You don't know the ballots you saw there were the ballots voted at election? A. I don't know; they were pretty much like them; they must be the same.

Q. You only know it by argument; you don't it as a matter of fact; you can't swear that these ballots here were voted in your election district or not? A. I don't know, but I think they were.

Q. I take the ballot here that I have in my hand, No. 13; will you swear that that was voted in district No. 1 on November last? A. No; that might have been voted in No. 2.

Q. Are you willing to swear that was voted at district No. 1 where you were an inspector? A. Would I say then I saw that small paster marked for identification?

Q. No; you would say whether you knew that piece of paper was voted in that district? A. I saw the ballots counted, but did not recognize those pasters as marked; but outside of that I will swear they were voted there.

Q. I show the witness Exhibit 13; do you swear whether you know whether that ballot was voted in that district upon election

day? A. I won't be certain that I saw that small paster marked for identification.

Q. You would swear with reference to that ballot? A. That is a ballot.

Q. That looks like a ballot; do you know whether that ballot was voted in the district you was an inspector of election in in Port Ewen, on the seventh day of November last; yes or no? A. I don't know how to get around that; I will say it was voted in either one of the districts.

Q. Is that you answer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you know it was voted in district No. 2? A. Because I saw the names on it; saw the Lubey paster.

Q. Where did Lubey run? A. No. 1 and 2; his paster was used mostly there.

Q. He run all through the county, didn't he? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you know that ballot was not voted in the city of Kingston? A. Might be.

Q. You can't swear where it was voted, can you? A. If I have got to swear positively I wouldn't want to do it, but to the best of my opinion it was voted there.

Q. What reason; how in the world can you tell where that was voted; if you can do that you can do more than anyone else who has testified in the case; this witness is swearing where this ballot was voted; I want to ask him who voted that ballot? A. That is a sticker, too.

Q. You ever talked to Mr. Cloonan about this case? A. No, sir.

Q. Or to Mr. Erwin? A. I am not supposed to answer those questions.

Q. You don't know who voted No. 13? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it was voted in district No. 1 or 2? A. I can't swear.

Q. I show you No. 12, do you know who voted that? A. No, sir.

Q. Know whether it was voted in district No. 1 or 2? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it was voted at all or not? A. I suppose it was.

Q. That may be a fair supposition, but do you know it was? A. No, sir.

Q. Isn't what you testified with regard to No. 12; isn't that true of all the ballots that are marked here, from five to seventeen; is there any of them that you know who voted them, any of these seventeen ballots that you know who voted? A. No, sir.

Q. Or which poll they were voted at? A. No, sir.

Q. Or that they were voted at all? A. Well, I can't say that.

Cornelius McNelis, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You reside in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And acted as a Democratic inspector at the last election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which district? A. No. 2.

Q. Your associates were Mr. Munson and Fairbrother? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You discharged your duties upon that occasion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Took part in the counting of the votes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have seen these sample ballots here; ballot, for instance with a Lubey paster on, like that? (Ballot shown witness.) A. I have seen some such ballots.

Q. Where did you see them? A. At No. 2 district.

Q. Do you know whether the ballots that you saw with the Lubey paster on were cut on the bias? A. I can't say; I didn't see any such ballots.

Q. You didn't see any with the Lubey paster on cut on the bias? A. No, sir.

Frederick Ronk, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Where do you reside? A. Port Ewen.

Q. You are the janitor of Pythian hall? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Henry McKenzie? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember Henry E. McKenzie coming to your house some time after election and desiring to obtain from you a key to

Pythian hall? A. Yes, sir; the Friday night after Tuesday, after election, the eleventh of the month.

Q. What did he say and do? A. He asked me for the keys to the hall; I says: "Which keys do you want; where do you want to go;" he said: "I want to go down cellar;" he said: "I want to see about a ticket there;" I gave him the keys (I was eating my supper, and went on); after he went out I says to my wife: "What business has he got to go down in the hall there?"

Mr. Fiero.—I object to what he said to his wife.

A. He went on to the hall and I sot still and ate my supper.

Q. After you got through with your supper, what then? A. I went on down to the hall; I wanted to find out what business he had there with the tickets, all alone, not having the other side of the house with him; I went on to the hall, and I went through the front door, and it wasn't locked, and I went right on down stairs, and McKenzie stood over the ballot-box; he says: "Fred, it is pretty cold;" says I: "Yes; it is pretty chilly;" he says: "I am afraid I will catch more cold looking for one ticket;" by and by he bunched them up, throwed out, as I supposed—I stood out about as far as from here to you, about five feet—he throwed out a few straight tickets, I thought they were; they looked like straight tickets.

Q. What did they look like? A. They looked like tickets that were not marked; straight tickets.

Q. Straight Republicans or Democratic tickets? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was light enough that you could see that it was straight tickets he was gathering? A. I thought it was; and he says: "It won't do for to look for one ticket," and he bunched them up, and threw out a few straight tickets and put them in his pocket; came on up, and I came behind him after I shut the door, and he was just going out and turned around to me and says: "Fred, how do you go through that door;" I says: "Henry, you didn't know enough to lock it;" I says: "You don't know how to lock it."

Q. Henry McKenzie was the secretary of the Democratic central county committee? A. It was a strong lock, and he thought it was locked when he went through.

By Mr. Cloonan.

Q. How do you know? A. I thought so from the way he looked.

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. How did he appear; like a thief in the night? A. I didn't take much notice of him; I went right on to see about the fires; there was a meeting that night.

Q. What Hank didn't take, he left there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go back to see how they were? A. No, sir; the box was locked; he had the key in his pocket.

Q. How do you know he left any there? A. Because I saw him throw them out.

Q. That is all you know about it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is all you know about this business or Mr. McKenzie, and the whole ballot-boxes of district No. 2? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You see that ticket there? (Ticket shown witness.) A. Yes, sir; I don't know anything about the tickets.

Q. I want to know whether that appears to you to be a straight ticket? A. I haven't had anything to do with the tickets; I don't pretend to know anything about it.

Q. Take them up and see whether that looks to you like a straight ticket? A. I don't think it does.

Q. You are not certain whether that is one of the tickets that the secretary of the Democratic county committee in the darkness of that night took out? A. They was carried out, what was left, and burned up.

Q. What became of the rest of them? A. They were burned up — put in the stove in the cellar of Pythian hall, Jeremiah Houghtailing and Mr. McKenzie done it.

Q. Wiped out the remaining evidence of election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Kept some and burned the rest? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was particular to say to you he was looking for one ticket? A. Yes, sir; for a ticket.

Q. That was his expression? A. Yes, sir; for a ticket.

Q. And he soon became a ticket-of-leave man? A. After he got what he wanted he left.

Cross-examination by Mr. Cloonan.

Q. How long have you lived in Esopus? A. Most all my life.

Q. How long have you known McKenzie? A. Ten or twelve years.

Q. He has been a justice of the peace in your town for a number of years? A. He was a justice last year.

Q. A resident of Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Belongs to the same lodge you do there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his character for truth and veracity? A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. Isn't he a man of good reputation there, looked upon as a good citizen? A. Why, certainly.

Q. How far did you say you were standing away from him? A. About five feet; I didn't measure the distance; I thought it was about that distance.

Q. Did you take any pains to look at or examine the ballots that he was taking from the boxes? A. No, sir; I didn't; I didn't have any business to.

Q. Did you get near enough to read anything that was on those ballots that were taken from the boxes? A. No, sir.

Q. With whom have you talked about this case? A. Two or three right away to find out whether he had a right to do so or not.

Q. Who were they? A. I don't know; Mr. Munson, I spoke to him about it, and he turned around and talked to Mr. Fairbrother.

Q. Who else did you talk to? A. I can't tell you.

Q. Did you have any talk with Dr. Hasbrouck about it? A. I don't remember that I have; no, sir.

Q. Did you have any talk with Mr. Gilbert Hasbrouck? A. I don't remember that I have; I have forgotten.

Q. You don't remember who you talked to? A. I spoke to several; I don't remember who they were.

Q. Do you mean to say positively that you were near enough and took interest enough in McKenzie taking out those tickets

to know what was the printed matter on them? A. No, sir; I know they were tickets, but I can't take that ticket there now and read it right off.

Q. You simply know they were tickets and that is all? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—Mr. McKenzie at that time did not come to you and say I have got one marked ballot here, or any marked ballots; he didn't disclose to you what he was there for? A. He said he was looking for a ticket.

Q. That was all he said? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He didn't show you those tickets? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't say, here—in open, plain, matter of fact way, as though there was no crime or secret about it—here are these tickets I have just taken from the box? A. No, sir; took them in this form and put them in his pocket. (Witness describes.)

Q. Shoved them in his pocket? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Out of your sight? A. Certainly.

Q. When McKenzie took these tickets out of the box did he throw them out hurriedly, without apparent selection? A. Seemed to select them; pulled them out one by one as near as he could.

Q. Held them in both hands? A. Held them in one hand and used the other.

Q. Take them right off the top as they came along; how did he do it? A. Pulled them out wherever he thought best, I suppose.

Q. Pulled them out, one here and one there? A. Yes, sir.

Chairman.—Is that your notion of a selection? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He did it in a careless, haphazard way, didn't he? A. Doing it as quick as he could to get out of there.

Mr. Walker.—Could you tell whether he took one ticket or twenty tickets with him? A. Whole bunch of them.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—That is the only way you can describe the number he took? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he brought any of the bunch he had back there? A. Not to my knowledge; he didn't have the key to go there; he had the key of the box, but I had the key to the

cellar door, and there was only one more and that our president had.

Mr. Walker.—I now move that we adjourn this meeting until half-past 3 on next Tuesday, and that it is understood that it will be the final hearing in the case; and the sitting member is notified to bring all the evidence he has at that time, and the case be finally submitted at that time.

Motion carried.

Albany, Tuesday, April 11, 1893.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Frederick Vogt, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Where do you reside? A. South Rondout.

Q. How near is that to Port Ewen? A. About two miles.

Q. Do you know Nathan Malia? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A. About twenty-seven or twenty-eight years.

Q. What is the general reputation for truth and veracity of Nathan Malia in the community where he resides? A. I guess it is pretty bad; I know it is.

Q. Believe him under oath? A. No, sir.

John T. Kline, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Where do you reside? A. Port Ewen.

Q. How long have you lived there? A. All my life.

Q. How old are you? A. Thirty-two.

Q. Do you know Nathan Malia? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your business? A. Brick manufacturer and coal business.

Q. What is the general reputation for truth and veracity of Nathan Malia in the community where he resides? A. Not very good.

Q. Is it good or bad? A. Bad.

Q. Would you believe him under oath? A. No, sir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Cloonan.

Q. Do you know Dr. Hasbrouck of Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a warm personal friend of his? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Been associated together in social matters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And had intimate friendly relations with him continuing over a long period of years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that Mr. Malia's reputation in Port Ewen for truth and veracity is bad? A. That is my opinion.

Q. Do you recall any particular person that you heard talking about him? A. No; I don't.

Q. Do you know of any charges being made against him by any particular person affecting his truth and veracity? A. No; all I know is that his general reputation is bad.

Q. Bad in what sense? A. Well, not at all honorable.

Q. He was a Republican officer in the town of Esopus? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He has been a Republican officer there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is at present, I believe? A. I am not positive.

Q. Has he not for a number of years been associated with Dr. Hasbrouck as a Republican watcher there at the polls at Port Ewen? A. I don't know.

Q. You have been at the polls there on election day? A. Not very much.

Q. Been there to vote? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Seen him there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have seen him associated with Dr. Hasbrouck working at the polls there? A. I can't swear to it.

Q. You are positive on the question of Malia's reputation for truth and veracity being bad? A. That was my opinion.

Q. Although you recall no person in your town making any specific charge against him? A. He was elected to the office of constable but he could not find among his own family —

Q. Have you heard anybody make any specific charges against him? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Did you hear that he had recently brought a suit against his mother to partition their little \$500 home?

Objected to and sustained.

Q. Were you present at a certain law suit wherein Mr. Cloonan appeared against Mr. Malia, and gave him all sorts of lying qualities? A. I don't remember.

By Mr. Cloonan.

Q. Do you remember about three years ago when some charges were made against the justice of the peace of the town of Esopus against Dr. Hasbrouck, in regard to buying votes? A. There was such a case; yes sir.

Q. Do you recollect that when that charge was made that certain money was held by the justice before whom the complaint was made that was alleged to have been paid to a voter at that poll? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you recollect going to Henry E. McKenzie, who entertained the complaint and issued the warrant, and offering to be a messenger to take those papers to Kingston? A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing of that kind happened; you don't recollect anything of that kind? A. No; I don't.

Q. Will you swear that you did not volunteer to be a messenger to carry the papers and evidence taken before the justice and bring them to Kingston with the understanding that you should take them and destroy them? A. No, sir.

Q. That you volunteered to be a messenger to take the papers, preliminary examination, warrants and papers had before the justice, to bring them to be filed at the county clerk's office, with the understanding you should destroy them? A. No, sir.

Q. You recollect nothing of that kind? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. McKenzie upon that subject? A. I had a little conversation; I don't remember what it was; I didn't offer to take them and didn't want to.

Q. Why did you want to know who had the papers? A. It has passed my recollection; we were just merely talking about the affair.

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. This justice, McKenzie, married a cousin of yours? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Cassin.

Q. Are you on speaking terms with McKenzie now? A. Yes, sir.

Benson Rikley, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You reside in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Nathan Malia? A. I known him; yes, sir; I ain't very intimate with him.

Q. How long have you known him? A. About as long as I have lived here.

Q. What is your business? A. Painting.

Q. What is the general reputation for truth and veracity of Nathan Malia in the community where he resides, good or bad?

A. Well, I should think it wasn't very good; a man that will conduct himself as he does, abuse himself and family by drinking so.

Mr. Cloonan.—I move to strike out the answer as not responsive.

Stricken out.

Q. How about his reputation? A. It ain't good.

Abraham Schryber, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. You reside in Port Ewen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you present as a watcher on election night at Poll No. 1? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have heard about these alleged marked ballots? A. Yes, sir; heard about them.

Q. They were said to be a Republican paster ballot with the Lubey paster cut on the bias over the name of coroner; that is as you understand it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were present during the canvass of the votes there that night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear any election officer object to any ballot being marked for identification? A. No, sir; I heard them say there were three ballots that they would place under the lamp and decide about them afterwards; they passed on two; the third they did not pass because the name, Lounsberry, was torn off the stub.

Q. During the canvass did you see any such ballots as I have described? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Nathan Malia? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his reputation for truth and veracity in the community where he lives? A. Not very good.

Q. Good or bad? A. It is not good; it is bad.

Cross-examination by Mr. Cloonan:

Q. Do you know Dr. Hasbrouck? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with him? A. From boyhood.

Q. Your family physician; you had intimate and social relations with him?

Objected to as immaterial and irrelevant.

Overruled and exception.

A. I had as a physician; he is my family physician.

Q. Do you mean to be understood as testifying that there were no ballots of the character to which your attention was called by Mr. Hasbrouck? A. I do.

Q. Do you recollect anything about the vote of that district? A. In what respect?

Q. As to the number of votes? A. No; I can't give you the exact number.

Q. Would you recall it if you saw the returns? A. I can't tell you; as far as that is concerned I didn't make myself familiar with the number of voters or cast for coroner.

Q. Did you with anything else? A. No, sir; at the time I knew how many votes were voted in the district.

Q. Were you at the polls in the first election district, in the first district of Esopus, when the canvassing commenced until the close? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what part of the room were you? A. I sat at the inspector's elbow.

Q. Which one? A. Henry E. McKenzie.

Q. How many hours there? A. Two.

Q. You sat in the position during the entire canvass? A. As far as sitting in one position, I didn't sit in one position that length of time.

Q. Substantially that is the position you occupied in that room? A. Yes, sir.

The attention of the witness is called to the original return of the first district of Esopus.

Q. State from that what the vote on Congressmen is, how much for the Democrat candidate and Republican? A. Isaac N. Cox, 121; Jacob Lefevre, 124.

Q. Read the vote on surrogate? A. James A. Bett, 123; Oliver P. Carpenter, 123.

Q. Read the vote on justice of sessions, on which there was no contest whatever? A. One hundred and twenty-two and 121.

Q. One hundred and twenty-two for the Democrat and 121 for the Republican? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Read the vote on coroner? A. William Lubey, 156; Théodore Hasbrouck, sixty-three; Alexander C. Hasbrouck, ninety-three; Warren Gamble, ninety-four.

Q. Can you explain in that return in any manner how it was that the Republican candidates for coroner got only ninety-three and ninety-four votes if there were no ballots of the character described here? A. People generally, as a rule, stand by the man running in their own place.

Q. By striking out both Republican candidates for coroner and putting his name over both? A. Yes, sir.

Laburtus Doyle, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Hasbrouck.

Q. Where do you live? A. Port Ewen.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Farmer.

Q. Were you a watcher at either of the election polls at Port Ewen on election day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which one? A. Number 2.

Q. Have you heard the ballot I have described to Mr. Schryber here; that is what they call a Republican paster with the Lubey paster on it cut bias? A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the canvass of the votes on election night at poll No. 2, did you see any such ballot? A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—I desire to offer in evidence the records in the case of the People ex rel Bush against the inspectors of election district No. 1 of the town of Esopus; the People ex rel Bush against the inspectors of election district No. 2 of the town of Esopus; the People ex rel Bush against the board of county canvassers of the county of Ulster.

Mr. Cloonan.—I object as immaterial, irrelevant and incompetent.

Mr. Hasbrouck.—Also the orders denying motions for mandamus in these several cases, and the order of the General Term affirming them.

Mr. Cloonan.—I object as immaterial and incompetent for any purpose.

Objection sustained.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION
FOR THE BLIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 10, 1892.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ELI TAYLOR.	ANDREW W. SKELLEY.
LEE R. SANBORN.	HENRY TODD.
DANIEL W. TOMLINSON.	THOMAS BROWN.
MORRIS W. TOWNSEND.	GERRIT S. GRISWOLD.
J. WESLEY LE SEUR.	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD FOR 1891-92.

President.

LEE R. SANBORN.

Secretary.

LEVANT C. McINTYRE.

Treasurer.

GERRIT S. GRISWOLD.

Executive Committee.

DANIEL W. TOMLINSON.	ELI TAYLOR.
HENRY TODD.	

Finance Committee.

J. WESLEY LE SEUR.	DANIEL W. TOMLINSON.
ANDREW W. SKELLEY.	

Committee on Industries.

MORRIS W. TOWNSEND.	HENRY TODD.
THOMAS BROWN.	

Committee on Annual Report.

THE PRESIDENT.	TREASURER.
DANIEL W. TOMLINSON.	

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Superintendent.

ARTHUR G. CLEMENT, A. M.

Teachers in the Literary Department.

WILLIAM E. HARDING, A. B. MISS HANNAH GARTLAND.
MISS SARA WHALEN. MISS CORNELIA PHELAN.
MARY C. MCGEE.

Teachers in the Musical Department.

GEORGE F. OGDEN. MISS JENNIE SHOWERMAN.
EDWIN F. CRANE. MISS ANGELINE CUTTER.
CHARLES KLEMITZ.

Instructor in the Kindergarten.

MISS CHARLOTTE WEED.

Teachers in the Industrial Department.

MRS. JULIA A. STONE. HORACE K. SMITH.
HUMPHREY P. MADDOCK.

Physician.

WARD B. WHITCOMB.

Ophthalmic Examiner.

WHEELOCK RIDER.

Accountant.

FRANK M. JAMESON.

Matron.

MRS. MARY E. ASHLEY.

Assistant Matrons.

MISS SUSAN ANDERSON. MISS SARA E. CHICK.

Housekeeper.

MRS. LOUISE INSLEE.

Visitors' Attendant.

MISS KATE E. McCANN.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 17.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1893.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees and Officers of the New York State Institution for the Blind.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :

The trustees of the New York State Institution for the Blind hereby submit to your honorable body the twenty-fourth annual report of the management of the school intrusted to their care.

In addition to the statistics usually given in such reports, it is our desire to present some other data, which, although not bearing directly on the work of the past year, will aid the members of your honorable body in fully understanding the scope and purpose of this institution, and will, also, be a medium for transmitting information to those who have children and friends in the school.

The twenty-fourth annual session began September 9, 1891, and closed June 15, 1892. The number of pupils instructed during the time was 147; eighty-nine boys and fifty-eight girls. Of these twenty-two had not before attended the school. Since the school was established, 763 persons have been taught in the various departments. Of these 433 were boys and 330 were girls.

This institution was established by an act of the Legislature passed April 27, 1865. (Session Laws of 1865, p. 1196.) By virtue of this act the Governor of the State was authorized to appoint five commissioners, who should select and procure a suitable site for the building of the new school. The act also provided for the appointment of three commissioners to contract for the erection of the buildings when the site had been selected, and for the appointment of a board of trustees as soon as suitable accommodation for the conduct of the school should be procured. To carry out the provisions of the act \$100,000 was appropriated.

In the summer and fall of 1865 the commission for selecting a site accepted as a gift to the State from the citizens of Batavia, the lot of land fifty-one and one-third acres, to which fifteen and two-thirds acres were afterward added by purchase, now occupied by the buildings and grounds of this institution.

The commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of buildings proceeded at once to the discharge of their duties. The corner-stone of the structure was laid with appropriate public ceremonies on September 6, 1866, and on the 15th of July, 1868, the edifice was formally delivered into the possession of the trustees. It is constructed of brick, three stories in height above the basement, which is built of lime-stone quarried on the site. It faces the south and is composed of four parts (inclosing a court), a front and rear center and two wings connected by corridors, each 14 by 32 feet, which contain halls and staircases.

The central buildings are 50 by 62 feet and 50 by 70 feet, respectively. The wings were originally 46 by 106 feet, but the west wing was lengthened in 1875 by the addition of a building 20 by 30 feet and three stories in height, connected by a corridor to the main structure. The buildings are heated by steam from a boiler-house in the rear, in which is also the laundry. In 1887 a building 26 by 48 feet and 18 feet high was constructed near the main structure, but not contiguous, for use as a hospital whenever diseases of a contagious character occur in the school.

It contains two wards, a hall and a kitchen and serves its purpose admirably. There are also a few other buildings necessary for the convenience of the institution.

The value of the property, including the furniture, library and school apparatus, is estimated at \$350,000.

The water mains of the village were extended to the institution and hydrants are so located that all parts of the buildings are as well protected as possible. An electric fire-alarm box connected with the village system has been put up in the main building and a night watchman is employed.

Fire-escapes are attached to the buildings; they consist of spiral stairways, which are connected with balconies at the proper places leading to the windows of the different dormitories. With a little drill the smallest child in the school is able to reach the ground easily and quickly. The amount appropriated for this purpose was \$9,500, of which \$7,098.28 was expended, leaving a balance of \$2,401.72, which was not drawn from the State treasury. The trustees point with satisfaction to this fact, as showing that they conduct the institution with due regard to economy and never ask, or use, more than is actually needed. They believe they have done and are doing what they can to protect this property.

The expenditures for maintenance of the institution, it is estimated, will be about the same as last year, and the trustees would

respectfully ask that the usual amount, \$40,000, be appropriated for that purpose.

Appliances for object teaching are now considered indispensable in giving the blind correct ideas of the outward world. The value of tangible apparatus for illustrating principles and acquiring an accurate knowledge of things, is universally acknowledged in educating the seeing. Every college for the seeing of any note possesses an extensive cabinet of natural specimens. In educating the blind, it must be apparent to all how much more necessary such collections are, since pictorial illustrations are useless to them.

These and other similar considerations tend to show the absolute necessity of an extensive cabinet of specimens in schools for the blind, selected from the domains of nature and art. In our school such collection is small and inadequate. The State Board of Charities has observed and deplored this lack and recently called the attention of the board to the advance made in other States in this direction, and recommended that an appropriation of \$2,500 be secured to be expended in securing objects of various kinds. Accordingly, the trustees would respectfully ask that such expenditure be provided for.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891, and a table showing the cost of provisions, will be found in the following:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

1891.	RECEIPTS.	
Oct. 1.	To balance on hand per last statement...	\$5,163 36
1892.		
Sept. 30.	To amount received from Comptroller — maintenance fund	40,000 00
	To interest on deposits.....	\$190 90
	To sale of farm and garden produce	45 50
	To sale of brooms.....	186 70
	To sale of bead fancy work..	170 00
	To sundry sources.....	97 36
		<u>690 46</u>
	To amount received for clothing and railroad fare from counties.....	2,571 41
		<u><u>\$48,425 23</u></u>

1892.	EXPENDITURES.	
Sept. 30.	By salaries and wages :	
	Officers and teachers.....	\$12,133 87
	Domestics.....	3,838 45
	Laborers.....	2,266 75
		<u>\$18,239 07</u>
	By groceries and provisions.....	9,905 38
	By furniture and fixtures.....	525 38
	By ordinary repairs.....	454 64
	By fuel.....	2,921 80
	By lights.....	895 66
	By printing and advertising.....	4 60
	By farm and supplies.....	3,264 45
	By medical supplies.....	67 56

1892.

Sept. 30.	By traveling expenses.....	\$177 23	
	By postage and stationery.....	86 90	
	By telegraphy and telephone.....	66 70	
	By school supplies.....	810 61	
	By broom shop supplies.....	166 22	
	By mattress shop supplies.....	13 69	
	By musical supplies.....	1,028 51	
	By bead and workroom supplies.....	259 28	
	By laundry supplies	491 84	
	Expenditures for maintenance.....	\$39,379 52	
	By clothing of pupils.....	\$1,946 57	
	By railroad fare of pupils....	350 56	
	By broom bleach-box for pupils....	3 70	
			2,300 83
	By improvements.....	\$1,835 81	
	By sewage, \$1,144.80; hospi- tal, \$25	1,169 80	
			3,005 61
	Total expenditures.....	\$44,685 96	
	Balance on hand.....	3,739 27	
			\$48,425 23
Oct. 1.	Maintenance fund.....	\$1,593 70	
	Sewage fund.....	2,045 56	
	Hospital fund.....	100 01	
			\$3,739 27

STATEMENT OF PROVISIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1891, TO SEPTEMBER 30,
1892.

137 barrels of flour.....	\$696 50
24,124 pounds of meat.....	3,190 22
1,447 pounds of fish	180 57
1,686 pounds of crackers	123 60
1,100 pounds of coffee.....	310 25

378 pounds of tea.....	\$132 30
10,064 pounds of sugar.....	468 27
104 gallons of molasses.....	67 35
5,171 pounds of butter.....	1,346 83
1,525 pounds of lard.....	143 48
858 pounds of cheese.....	106 71
931 pounds of poultry.....	152 35
Other groceries.....	352 09
Fruits.....	616 48
Vegetables.....	709 51
1,471 dozen eggs.....	272 08
5,327 gallons of milk.....	795 99
186 gallons of oysters.....	240 80
	<hr/>
	\$9,905 38

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. R. SANBORN, *President*,
G. S. GRISWOLD, *Treasurer*,
D. W. TOMLINSON,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the New York State Institution for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN.—It becomes my duty to submit to you again a report of the management and condition of the internal affairs of this institution. The various departments have been carried on with regularity and the results attained have been such as to give encouragement.

Many of the pupils who have been educated at this school are able to support themselves and are regarded as good citizens in their respective communities. The district of this institution includes fifty-five counties of the State and all blind persons of school age residing therein who are susceptible to culture are entitled to a free education.

The twenty-fourth annual term began September 9, 1891, and closed June 15, 1892. The number of pupils enrolled was 147, of whom twenty-two were new. Of these eighty-nine were boys and fifty-eight were girls.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

The number of counties represented in the institution during the year was forty-four. The number from each was as follows, viz.:

Albany.....	7
Allegany	1
Broome	2
Cattaraugus	1
Cayuga.....	4
Chautauqua.....	5
Chenango.....	1
Clinton.....	2

Columbia.....	1
Dutchess.....	7
Erie.....	24
Essex.....	1
Fulton.....	2
Genesee.....	5
Jefferson.....	2
Livingston.....	5
Lewis.....	1
Madison.....	4
Monroe.....	8
Montgomery.....	1
Niagara.....	7
Oneida.....	2
Onondaga.....	6
Ontario.....	1
Orange.....	3
Oswego.....	6
Otsego.....	1
Putnam.....	1
Rensselaer.....	4
Rockland.....	1
Schenectady.....	1
St. Lawrence.....	2
Schoharie.....	1
Schuyler.....	2
Seneca.....	1
Steuben.....	3
Sullivan.....	3
Tioga.....	1
Tompkins.....	3
Ulster.....	5
Warren.....	1
Washington.....	4
Wyoming.....	3
Yates.....	1

The following table presents a statement of the number of pupils who have been in attendance in each of the twenty-four years since the institution was opened :

YEAR.	Number who had attended before.	New pupils.	Enrolled during the year.	Whole number enrolled to date.
First year	44	30	74	74
Second year.....	64	35	99	109
Third year.....	84	33	117	142
Fourth year	98	38	136	180
Fifth year.....	117	37	154	217
Sixth year.....	137	29	166	246
Seventh year.....	132	36	168	282
Eighth year.....	142	36	178	318
Ninth year	149	37	186	355
Tenth year	152	45	197	400
Eleventh year.....	167	26	193	426
Twelfth year.....	154	28	182	454
Thirteenth year.....	143	27	170	481
Fourteenth year.....	137	28	165	509
Fifteenth year	152	24	176	533
Sixteenth year	147	27	174	560
Seventeenth year	153	33	186	593
Eighteenth year.....	134	29	163	622
Nineteenth year.....	135	24	159	646
Twentieth year.....	115	25	140	671
Twenty-first year.....	108	19	127	690
Twenty-second year	106	25	131	715
Twenty-third year.....	118	26	144	741
Twenty-fourth year.....	125	22	147	763

Of the 763 pupils who have attended the school up to the beginning of the present term 433 were boys and 330 were girls.

STATISTICS WITH REFERENCE TO THE SCHOOL.

At the closing exercises in June three girls and one boy, having completed a course of study, were awarded certificates showing the degree of proficiency attained. Their names and residences are as follows: Emma Waterstraat, Rochester; Emma Maynard, Buffalo; Rose Vedder, Enfield; John Hyke, Forestville.

Miss Waterstraat has secured a class in pianoforte in Batavia; Miss Maynard has a similar class in Buffalo and also is employed

as organist in one of the churches; Miss Vedder has secured service as a governess in Binghamton; John Hyke was allowed a broom machine.

PROGRAM OF CLOSING EXERCISES.

OVERTURE.

Organ — Fantasia in D minor *Weegann*
Emma F. Waterstraat.

Anthem — “Sing, O Heavens” *Tours*
Senior Choir.

Essay — “The Purpose of Art”
Emma L. Maynard.

Vocal solo — { *a* “Noble Knight” *Meyerbeer*
 { *b* “The Daisy” *L’Arditi*
Rose A. Vedder.

Piano solo — Impromptu, op. 37 *Loeschorn*
John Campbell.

Reading by touch
Mary Penderleith.

Quartette — “Close of Day” *Clappe*
Misses Vedder, Van Order.
Messrs. Campbell, Howard.

Organ — Fantasia (Offertoire) *Tours*
Emma L. Maynard.

Oration — “Influence of Frederick the Great”
John W. Hyke.

Vocal solo — “Sunset” *Buck*
Emma F. Waterstraat.

Piano duet — { “Hungarian Intermezzo,” op. 42 *Scharwenka*
 { “Village Festival”
Rose Farrance, William Wattengel.

Essay — “The Civilizing Power of Christian Missions”
Rose A. Vedder.

Chorus — “Eldorado” *Pinsuti*
Senior Choir.

Valedictory — “To the Heights”
Emma F. Waterstraat.

Award of diplomas.
Doxology.

The following tables show the branches taught and the number in each class during the year:

Primary grade.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reading	12	10	22
Spelling	12	10	22
Arithmetic	12	10	22
Geography	12	10	22
Object lessons	12	10	22
Kindergarten	11	4	15

Intermediate grade.

Reading	15	10	25
Spelling	15	10	25
Arithmetic	15	10	25
Geography	15	10	25
Language	15	10	25

Subjunior grade.

Reading	22	4	26
Spelling	22	4	26
Arithmetic	22	4	26
Geography	22	4	26
Language	22	4	26

Junior grade.

United States history	17	5	22
Physiology	18	5	23
Arithmetic	15	4	19
Zoölogy	14	4	18
English literature	8	7	15

Senior grade.

Algebra	9	4	13
Chemistry	5	7	12
Political economy	2	4	6
Psychology	5	7	12
General history	7	6	13
Physical geography, logic	3	7	10

The following table indicates the number in each class of music :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Vocal lessons	4	5	9
Singing, junior class.....	24	17	41
Singing, senior class.....	6	11	17
Piano.....	30	38	68
Organ	3	3	6
Brass band.....	14	....	14

In the industrial department, broom-making, mattress-making, chair-caning, piano-tuning, sewing, knitting and fancy work were taught.

In the broom shop nine were instructed. One, John Hyke, of Forestville, Chautauqua county, completed the trade and received an outfit for beginning business.

Twenty-four received instruction in the art of tuning pianos, four of whom became proficient and were awarded tools and dismissed. Their names and residences are as follows :

Merrill Hamm, Greenbush, Rensselaer county ; William Rider, Buffalo, Erie county ; Herbert Rumble, Verona, Madison county, and Charles Young, Eldredge, Ononadaga county.

Eleven were taught to make and repair mattresses, and thirty-two received instruction in caning chairs.

In the girls work-room nearly all the girls spent one or two hours each day learning to sew, knit and make various articles of a useful nature.

CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS FOR THE BLIND.

The twelfth biennial convention of instructors for the blind was held in Brantford, Canada, at the School for the Blind, in that place, July 5, 6 and 7, 1892, at which most of the institutions in the United States were represented. This institution was represented by the matron, Mrs. M. E. Ashley ; one of the teachers, Miss Sara Whalen, and the superintendent.

The following is a program of the exercises :

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1892.

MORNING SESSION, 10 O'CLOCK.

Prayer.

Address of welcome, Hon. Arthur S. Hardy, M. P. P., commissioner of crown lands.

Response in behalf of association, John H. Dye, president : John T. Sibley, superintendent Missouri institution.

Organization.

Appointment of committee on credentials, memorial committee. etc.

Reading of responses to invitations.

Paper, "Co-education of the Blind and Seeing," T. B. McCune, principal of the Iowa institution.

Discussion opened by M. Anagnos, superintendent Perkins institution, South Boston.

General discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2.15 O'CLOCK.

Paper, "Physical Training of the Blind," C. A. Hinchee, Arkansas institution.

Discussion opened by F. D. Morrison, superintendent of Maryland institution.

General discussion.

Paper, "Discipline," Wm. B. Wait, superintendent New York institute.

Discussion opened by Superintendent Dow, Minnesota institute.

General discussion.

Paper, "Voluntary Reading, how may we further its practice in our Schools?" Edgar E. Allen, principal of the Pennsylvania institution.

Discussion opened by A. G. Clement, superintendent New York State institution.

General discussion.

EVENING SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

Paper, "The Vicariate of the Senses," translated from the German by Miss Sara Whalen, New York State institution.

General discussion.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1892.

MORNING SESSION, 9.15 O'CLOCK.

Paper, "Blind Teachers," A. H. Dymond, principal Ontario institution.

To be discussed respectively, with reference to the literary department, the musical department, and the industrial department, by Superintendents Johnson, Alabama institute ; W. B. Wait, New York institution, and H. L. Hall, Pennsylvania Working Home for the Blind.

Paper, "Systems of Embossed Printing," John T. Sibley, superintendent Missouri institution.

Discussion opened by Superintendent Wm. B. Wait, New York institution.

General discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2.15 O'CLOCK.

Meeting of the trustees of American Printing House for the Blind.

EVENING SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

Paper, "What shall the Association do for the Columbian Exposition?" Dr. Frank Hall, superintendent Illinois institution.

Discussion opened by Superintendent Huntoon, Kentucky institute.

General discussion.

Paper, "An Instructor's Experience," Mr. Thomas Truss, Ontario institution.

General discussion.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

MORNING SESSION, 9.15 O'CLOCK.

Morning session given up to extemporaneous discussion of the following subjects, and such others as may be suggested at the time:

Any one may present a paper not exceeding five minutes in length.

1. Domestic Employment of the Blind.
2. Our Duty to Our Graduates.
3. The Value of a Good Address to the Blind.
4. Higher Education of the Blind.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2.15 O'CLOCK.

Report of memorial committee.

Selection of place of next meeting.

Election of officers and executive committee.

Closing address.

CURRENT TERM.

The current term of the school began September 14, 1892. Two new teachers are in the faculty, Prof. E. F. Crane and Miss Mary C. McGee. The former succeeds Miss Nellie Lynch in the musical department, who resigned to accept another position; the latter succeeds Miss Mary Scarff in the literary department, who resigned in order to pursue an advanced course of study. Both the retiring teachers have done excellent service and leave with the good will of all. The new teachers were chosen in accordance with the civil service rules and have begun their work with great zeal.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR G. CLEMENT,
Superintendent.

December 14, 1892.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

BATAVIA, N. Y., *December* 13, 1892.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the New York State Institution for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN.—In presenting my report, I have nothing but words of commendation to offer regarding the sanitary condition of this institution, and of the health of the inmates. There has been no serious illness, nor any case of contagious disease. I have vaccinated thirty-nine pupils, with a successful result in thirty; these pupils were the only ones not giving a clear history of vaccination. Mrs. Ashley is deserving of a goodly share of credit for her sound hygienic ideas and her enforcement of the same.

Respectfully.

WARD B. WHITCOMB,

Physician.

REPORT OF THE OPHTHALMIC EXAMINER.

*To the Trustees of the New York State Institution for the Blind,
Batavia, N. Y.:*

GENTLEMEN. — The causes of blindness of the pupils admitted to this school in the past year are as follows: Atrophy of the optic nerve, four; sympathetic ophthalmia, two; direct injury, one; microphthalmus, two; congenital cataract, two; opacity of the cornea, various causes, five.

I found no student ineligible for admission, and having a greater amount of vision than would warrant education as one hopelessly blind.

I append a tabulated list of all cases examined, to date:

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS OF 243 PUPILS.

Blennorrhœa neonatorum	39
Sympathetic ophthalmia.....	27
Cataract, various forms.....	25
Corneal opacity, idiopathic diseases.....	29
Optic nerve atrophy, various causes	39
Direct injury	17
Microphthalmus	9
Megalophthalmus	3
Anophthalmus	1
Astigmatism and conical cornea	4
Congenital defects not included above.....	3
Iritis	2
Glaucoma	1
Conjunctivitis trachomatosa.....	2
Conjunctivitis gonorrhœica	1
Irido-choroiditis.....	3

Various conditions attributed to

Small-pox	2
Measles	2
Scarlet fever.....	12
Meningitis	6
Unknown causes	16
	<hr/>
	243
	<hr/> <hr/>

Respectfully submitted.
WHEELOCK RIDER.

CATALOGUE.

The following are the addresses of pupils arranged by counties for the school year beginning September 9, 1891, and closing June 15, 1892:

ALBANY, 7.

Joseph Carroll.....	Albany.
John J. Grace.....	Albany.
Frank Hackett.....	Cohoes.
Harry Nutter.....	Cohoes.
Caroline Brenz.....	Albany.
Mary McKee.....	Albany.
Janette Radliff.....	New Salem.

ALLEGANY, 1.

Burton Chandler.....	Caneadea.
----------------------	-----------

BROOME, 2.

Charles Hine.....	Binghamton.
Rose Farrance.....	Binghamton.

CATTARAUGUS, 1.

Henry Vallance.....	Sandusky.
---------------------	-----------

CAYUGA, 4.

Charles Morgenstern.....	Port Byron.
Byron Peterson.....	Conquest.
Lulu McCrea.....	Auburn.
Della Parsons.....	Auburn.

CHAUTAUQUA, 5.

John Hyke.....	Forestville.
Henry Lakin.....	Jamestown.
Fred Wilcox.....	Ripley.
Emma Gage.....	Cherry Creek.
Belle Ayers.....	Fredonia.

CHENANGO, 1.

Mary Stafford Afton.

CLINTON, 2.

George Rookey Coopersville.

Lottie Dewkett Peru.

COLUMBIA, 1.

Simeon Tetherly New Concord.

DUTCHESS, 7.

Burdette Edgett Poughkeepsie.

Henry Harrison Quaker Hill.

Alfred Litzendorf Pine Plains.

Carrie Baum Wappingers.

Brigitta Faller Poughkeepsie.

Laura Robinson Wappingers.

Julia Silvernail Pleasant Valley.

ERIE, 24.

George Atkins Buffalo.

George Blair Buffalo.

Edward Blessing Buffalo.

Louise Blessing Buffalo.

George Campbell Buffalo.

Otis Cook Looneyville.

Peter Manhart Buffalo.

Louis Niemen Sheenwater.

James Norton Buffalo.

John Pabst Buffalo.

George Richardson Buffalo.

William Rider Buffalo.

William Sheehan Buffalo.

Albert Smith Buffalo.

Charles Smith Buffalo.

Thomas Flannigan Buffalo.

Henry Wagner Buffalo.

Alfred Woods Buffalo.

Louisa Blessing.....	Buffalo.
Maud Christian.....	Buffalo.
Rose Glass	Buffalo.
Mary Kiefer.....	Buffalo.
Lizzie Miller.....	Buffalo.
Emma Maynard.....	Buffalo.
Kate Speier.....	Buffalo.

Essex, 1.

Almina Cazza.....	Blue Ridge.
-------------------	-------------

Fulton, 2.

Permelia Kilmer.....	Johnstown.
Maud Dovey	Johnstown.

Genesee, 5.

Alexander Clute.....	Indian Falls.
Philip C. Palmer.....	Batavia.
Fred Mackie.....	Batavia.
Dennis Sullivan.....	Le Roy.
Etta Thomas.....	Batavia.

Jefferson, 2.

Julia Bushnell.....	Great Bend.
Grace Kidder.....	Carthage.

Lewis, 1.

John Fowler.....	Lowville.
------------------	-----------

Livingston, 5.

William Johnson.....	Scottsville.
Thomas Johnson.....	Caledonia.
Jesse Southworth.....	Moscow.
George Duffy	Moscow.
Emma O'Connor.....	Avon.

Madison, 4.

Herbert Rumble.....	Verona.
Carl Wells.....	Oneida.
Lucy Cline	Oneida.
Lulu Wells.....	Oneida.

MONROE, 8.

Willie Connor.....	East Rush.
Harry Wheeler.....	Rochester.
Laura Davis.....	Brockport.
Minnie Goodman.....	Rochester.
Janette Hanrahan.....	Rochester.
Bessie Schoeffel.....	Rochester.
Kate Toal.....	Garland.
Emma Waterstraat.....	Rochester.

MONTGOMERY, 1.

Ada Farkell.....	Canajoharie.
------------------	--------------

NIAGARA, 7.

Matthew Barry.....	Lockport.
Frank Brown.....	Lewiston.
Lawrence Hathaway.....	La Salle.
Thomas Harold.....	Lewiston.
William Wattengel.....	Niagara Falls.
George Whitehead.....	Ridge Road.
Emily Maille.....	Hartland.

ONEIDA, 2.

Charles Coxon.....	Utica.
Albert Roberts.....	Utica.

ONONDAGA, 6.

Paul Avery.....	Syracuse.
Frank Rich.....	Syracuse.
Ray Van Camp.....	Skaneateles.
Charles Young.....	Eldredge.
Gertrude Halicus.....	Syracuse.
Georgianna Heinsbury.....	Syracuse.

ONTARIO, 1.

Jennie Alger.....	Naples.
-------------------	---------

ORANGE, 3.

Clair Brink.....	Pine Bush.
William Disbrow.....	Middletown.
Jefferson Hicks	Middletown.

OSWEGO, 6.

George Perkins.....	Oswego.
Otis Pond.....	Mexico.
Josie Curtiss.....	Vermillion.
Emma Nero.....	Oswego.
Mary Penderleith.....	Oswego.
Satie Young.....	West Monroe.

OTSEGO, 1.

Douglas Eveland.....	Oneonta.
----------------------	----------

PUTNAM, 1.

Daniel Lewis.....	Garrisons.
-------------------	------------

RENSSELAER, 4.

William Crosby.....	Troy.
James Foy.....	Troy.
Merrill Hamm.....	Greenbush.
George Rood.....	Troy.

ROCKLAND, 1.

James Drew.....	Garnerville.
-----------------	--------------

SCHOHARIE, 1.

Luther Cook.....	Charlotteville.
------------------	-----------------

ST. LAWRENCE, 2.

Andrew Cascanet.....	Canton.
Emma Bero.....	Gouverneur.

SCHENECTADY, 1.

Harry Hyson.....	Schenectady.
------------------	--------------

SCHUYLER, 2.

Roscoe Conklin	Reading.
Fred White	Watkins.

SENECA, 1.

Alfred Speed	Seneca Falls.
--------------------	---------------

STEUBEN, 3.

Ovid Comfort	Canton.
Floyd Whiteman	Wayland.
Grace Booth	Addison.

SULLIVAN, 3.

Elmer Davis	Liberty.
William Van Lown	Liberty.
Myra Davis	Liberty.

TIOGA, 1.

William Howard	Owego.
----------------------	--------

TOMPKINS, 3.

William Minton	Ithaca.
Cora Van Order	Ithaca.
Rose Vedder	Enfield Center.

ULSTER, 5.

Aubrey Hill	Saugerties.
Edward Von Litchenstein	Kingston.
James Young	Saugerties.
Lucy Allen	Highland.
Eleanor Dargin	Saugerties.

WARREN, 1.

Susan Harrington	Caldwell.
------------------------	-----------

WASHINGTON, 4.

John Campbell	White Creek.
John LaCasse	Whitehall.
Ethel West	West Fort Ann.
Cora West	West Fort Ann.

WYOMING, 2.

Lena Perry.....	Wyoming.
Lottie Tuthill.....	Attica.

YATES, 1.

Margaret McCarthy.....	Dundee.
------------------------	---------

NEW PUPILS, FALL OF 1892.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
David Amos.....	Andes.....	Delaware.
Alfred Comithier.....	Coxsackie.....	Greene.
John Fitzgerald.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.
Harry Hall.....	Mayville.....	Chautauqua.
Gordon Hicks.....	Middletown.....	Orange.
William Kelly.....	Niagara Falls.....	Niagara.
William Marshall.....	Ithaca.....	Tompkins.
John McCarthy.....	Oswego Falls.....	Oswego.
Fred Schmidt.....	Buffalo.....	Erie.
Glen B. Wheeler.....	Buffalo.....	Erie.
Harriet Comithier.....	Coxsackie.....	Greene.
Dorcas Hall.....	Jefferson City, State of..	Montana.
Nellie Hemmingway.....	Whitneys Point.....	Broome.
Olive Joyce.....	Skaneateles.....	Onondaga.
Bridget Mc Given.....	Rochester.....	Monroe.
Ivie Mead.....	Coxsackie.....	Greene.
Alma Monroe.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.
Helen Potter.....	Hornellsville.....	Steuben.

Address to the Parents and Friends of the Blind.

RELATIONS OF THE INSTITUTION TO THE BLIND OF THE STATE.

The first section of the law defining the objects of this institution declares: "All blind persons of suitable age and capacity for instruction, who are legal residents of the State, shall be entitled to the privileges of the New York State Institution for the Blind without charge, and for such a period of time, in each individual case, as may be deemed expedient by the board of trustees." The first of the by-laws enacted by the trustees, in accordance with the above-named act, declares: "The institution shall be considered a department of public instruction, and as such, its benefits shall be tendered, unless prohibited by law, to all who would, if possessed of good vision, be entitled to the privileges of education in the free schools and academies of the State." By an act passed in March, 1871, the counties of Queens and Suffolk were authorized to send their blind pupils to the New York institution. The district of that institution now includes New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties; the district of this institution includes the remaining fifty-five counties of the State, and all blind persons residing in them must be sent here for instruction.

This institution, having been established for the purpose of affording the opportunity for education to so large a portion of the blind of the State, becomes, in some sense, the guardian of their educational interests. It is, therefore, highly important that the parents and friends of blind youth should become acquainted with the character of the institution, and the privileges it affords. For this purpose the superintendent is desirous to learn the address of some friend of every blind child, so that, by correspondence—by sending reports, circulars, copies of the alphabet, etc., the parents or friends may be led to begin the work

of instructing the blind as early as that of seeing children is commenced; and that the children may thus become interested in learning, desirous to improve and eager to come to the institution as soon as they are old enough, instead of feeling that strong aversion to the idea of leaving home and friends which is so natural to the blind, and which so often prevents their friends from sending them to school till some of the best years for improvement have been wasted in ignorance and inaction. As the time allowed to pupils here must be shorter than that usually afforded to the seeing for obtaining an education, it is highly important that, whenever possible, the work of instruction should be commenced at home. Their education will certainly commence as early as that of other children, the only question is whether it shall be properly begun and continued under the direction of parents and friends, or left to chance. Parents can render invaluable service to their blind children by attending to the following suggestions:

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND AT HOME.

The education of the blind should commence as early as that of seeing children; instead of being neglected because they are blind, they should be taught with greater care. They can learn everything which can be taught by conversation and by handling objects, as well as those who have sight.

The following are some of the things which may be learned successfully at their homes as well as after they enter the institution:

1. To count and number, and to add and subtract small numbers.
2. The multiplication table and the multiplication and division of small numbers.
3. To spell common words, beginning with monosyllables.
4. The meaning and use of common words.
5. The letters in raised print and the elements of reading.
6. Items of general information. Every blind child six or seven years old should know the points of the compass; the name of town, county and State in which he lives; the number of States in the union; of counties in the State; the name of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State, and the other facts of this kind.

7. Facts in geography and history (especially of the United States) may be added as they can be understood.

8. Hymns, verses of scripture, and short passages of prose or poetry which they can understand, should be thoroughly committed to memory.

9. Singing common tunes and playing some simple instrument.

10. A blind child may attend a common school with seeing brothers and sisters, and take part in the exercises in spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, singing, etc. ; indeed, in everything except reading.

AGE AT WHICH CHILDREN SHOULD ENTER THE INSTITUTION.

The age at which it is best for young children to enter the institution depends very much upon the circumstances of the families to which they belong. If they can be under good influences at home ; can have the care of mother or sister ; can exercise freely in the open air ; can be taught many of the things indicated above, it is better for them to remain at home until they are 12 years old ; but if they can not receive proper care, be taught to some considerable extent, they should enter at the age of 9 or 10. Those who enter at this early age need not attend every year till their term of pupilage expires. After learning to read and making a good beginning in other studies they may spend a year at home now and then, and with suitable aid from their friends and schoolmates may continue to improve, or at least be prevented from forgetting what they have learned.

While pupils are connected with the school it is highly important that they should be present at the opening and continue the full term. Absence for even a few days, visiting or for other purposes, is attended with great inconvenience ; for as most of the instruction is given orally by the teacher, the scholar who is absent can not make up the missing lessons by studying them from books. The teacher, or some other person, must repeat all the lessons taught in his absence, or he must suffer from the loss of them during all the rest of the term.

As the blind are to spend the greater part of their lives among those who have sight, it should be the aim of all who have the oversight of them to make them as much like the seeing as pos-

sible. They should be most carefully guarded against forming any habits which will be disagreeable to others. The blind are always noticed by strangers, and their manners and habits observed more particularly than those of other persons; hence it is a very great kindness to prevent them from forming unsightly or unpleasant habits, or to correct them if such have been formed.

Parents should be especially careful to prevent their boys from the use of tobacco; besides the trouble which its use must occasion, its influence on all who begin to use it in childhood is especially injurious, but it is even more to the blind than to most others. One can hardly do them a greater kindness than to guard them against its use in any form.

STUDIES, ETC., IN THE INSTITUTION.

The primary object is to give all the pupils a good English education. The studies are the same as those taught in other schools. They learn to read raised print with the finger. Most children can acquire the ability to read thus with some readiness, and many adults have learned to read with such facility as to make it a source of great pleasure and profit to them. Spelling is learned in connection with reading and by pronouncing and spelling words orally to them. Most of the instruction in arithmetic, grammar, geography, history and higher studies is given orally. A daily lesson is given in each of the studies pursued, and a daily recitation required of each scholar. These recitations, conducted either by questions or by the use of topics, together with frequent reviews (given mostly by outlines or analysis by all the more advanced scholars) constitute the means employed to impress upon their memories what is taught, and train them to communicate clearly and intelligibly what they have learned.

In addition to the instruction given in the studies of the several classes during the day, a large amount of general information is communicated to the whole school in the evening exercises. These consist of readings of works of history, biography, travels, etc., with the current news and items of intelligence from papers and periodicals.

For the purpose of becoming familiar with the thoughts and the language of the best authors, the pupils are encouraged to commit to memory choice selections of prose and poetry, and to declaim or recite them before the school. One evening in the week is devoted to this exercise, which is intended not so much as a preparation for public speaking as to give them that culture of voice, and that command of intonations, which educated seeing persons acquire by reading aloud.

The leading objects aimed at in all departments of intellectual training are to aid the pupils in acquiring useful knowledge, in the discipline of their minds, and in forming correct habits of attention, observation, investigation, study, thought, reflection, etc.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Opportunity is given for all to learn to sing, and an effort is made to give them such an acquaintance with music, as an art, as may make it a source of enjoyment to them in future life; while those who have taste and ability to excel, are instructed in the science for the purpose of training them as performers, or preparing them to engage in teaching music as a means of support.

It will be the aim to make the instruction in this department, as in others, practically useful, by giving those who attend to instrumental music the opportunity to practice upon such instruments as they may be expected to possess, or be able to use after they leave the institution; and to give time to practice upon the less common and more costly instruments only to those of marked ability, or those likely to use these attainments in teaching, or otherwise, as a means of livelihood.

SOCIAL AND MORAL CULTURE.

It is of pre-eminent importance to give to all the pupils such social and moral culture as is needed to make them agreeable members of the family and the social circle; so that if they do not succeed in supporting themselves by their industry or skill, they may be able to endear themselves to relatives or make friends who will not allow them to suffer or to be thrown upon the public for support.

All accustomed to observe must have noticed that it is very rare that a person of good education, agreeable manners and

correct habits is compelled to seek a home in an almshouse. A very large proportion of the inmates of such institutions, and [of the recipients of public charity generally, are persons who are deficient not only in intellectual, but in social and moral culture (always excepting those worthy persons who have been reduced to a state of dependency by misfortunes or by the vice of others). On the other hand, it is equally well known that in almost every community there are persons, especially females, provided with comfortable homes in good families, who, were it not for their intelligence, amiability and worth, would have been thrown upon public charity.

Our beneficent Creator has so constituted us that there are very few who may not, by a proper course of conduct and good use of the capabilities He has bestowed, secure friends who will willingly share with us whatever their industry or energy can secure for themselves. We have for years acted upon the belief that the blind are not an exception to this law, and that if they faithfully use the opportunities afforded them in such an institution, and wisely improve their abilities, they may expect their attainments to be properly valued, and their worth duly appreciated by their friends and the communities in which they reside. But, while holding and teaching these views, we have endeavored to impress upon the minds of our pupils the importance of the most thorough preparation for obtaining a livelihood by their own exertions in some department of intellectual or industrial labor.

SABBATH INSTRUCTION AND EXERCISES.

In addition to the daily reading of the scriptures, a regular Sabbath school and Bible-class exercise is held every Sabbath morning. If the weather is favorable, the pupils attend morning service at some of the churches in town. In the afternoon an hour or more is spent in reading to the school from the best class of Sabbath school books; and in the evening a song service is held. Besides these exercises, the pupils have access in the reading-rooms to copies of the scriptures, hymn books and the catechism of the Protestant Episcopal and the Roman Catholic churches, in raised print.

DISCIPLINE, ETC.

The discipline of the institution must be paternal, more like that of a family than an ordinary school; the pupils are, for the time, our children. Many of them enter when quite young; like other children, they need sympathy and affection, as well as constant care and judicious training. Some have known but little of parental care or home affection; some have been neglected almost entirely in every respect, and consequently know little of gratitude or kindly sentiment; while others have been treated with too much of a certain kind of tenderness; have been petted and indulged till they have become habitually selfish and exacting, and it now requires peculiar care and skill to check these tendencies and to enlist them in the work of correcting their own defects. Still, taken as a whole, a class of blind children differs but little from others of the same age and opportunities.

Parents who wish to understand the circumstances and duties of those who have charge of such a family as this, by day and by night, through the week and on the Sabbath, in health and in sickness, have only to imagine their own families increased from four or five to forty times that number, and to remember that each of these requires as much ingenuity and skill for his successful management as any one of theirs, and that every one has just as strong a claim upon our sympathies and affections as the single cherished one whom they have intrusted to our care. We know of no better rule than to endeavor, in all their training and in all our intercourse with them, to do what intelligent, judicious and conscientious parents would wish to do for their children, and to treat them as we would wish our own children to be treated.

More than half the pupils are orphans or half-orphans; and it adds much to the interest of our work to feel that we have the opportunity in this comfortable home, provided for that purpose by the State, to give them something of that kindly care and nurture which parental love may not supply, but which the young so greatly need while endeavoring to prepare for the duties of life.

All inquiries concerning the admission of pupils or the management of the institution will be promptly answered.

Address Superintendent New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y.

Persons who may know of blind children or youth of suitable age and character to receive instruction, are requested to inform them of the nature and aims of this institution, and of the steps to be taken in order to secure admission. A copy of the alphabet, in raised print, will be sent gratis on application to the superintendent; and other books will be sent, at actual cost, to any one desiring them.

Letters to the pupils should have, after their names: "Institution for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y."



TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY, 1893.

ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 18.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 1893.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.

To the Legislature :

GENTLEMEN.—The managers of the Buffalo State Hospital present to the Legislature their report for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Very respectfully.

DANIEL H. McMILLAN,

CHARLES G. CURTISS.

WILLIAM M. IRISH.

CHARLOTTE S. WILLIAMS.

CAROLINE B. STODDARD.

JOHN H. MEECH.

JOHN CRONYN.

ALPHONS J. ROEHNER.

HENRY D. KIRKOVER.

THOMAS LOTHROP

BUFFALO, *October*, 1892.



OFFICERS.

Managers.

DANIEL H. McMILLAN.....	Buffalo.
CHARLES G. CURTISS.....	Buffalo.
WILLIAM M. IRISH	Olean.
CHARLOTTE S. WILLIAMS.....	Buffalo.
CAROLINE B. STODDARD.....	Rochester.
JOHN H. MEECH.....	Buffalo.
JOHN CRONYN	Buffalo.
ALPHONS J. ROEHNER.....	Buffalo.
HENRY D. KIRKOVER	Buffalo.
THOMAS LOTHROP.....	Buffalo.

Treasurer.

ELIAS S. HAWLEY.....	Buffalo.
----------------------	----------

Resident Officers.

JUDSON B. ANDREWS, A. M., M. D	<i>Superintendent.</i>
ARTHUR W. HURD, A. M., M. D	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
HERMAN G. MATZINGER, A. M., M. D...	<i>Second Assistant Physician.</i>
PERCY BRYANT, M. D	<i>Third Assistant Physician.</i>
ELEANOR McALLISTER, M. D	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
THOMAS WILDING.....	<i>Steward.</i>

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Dr. JOHN CRONYN *President.*
WILLIAM M. IRISH..... *Vice-President*

Executive Committee.

JOHN H. MEECH, *Chairman.*

Mrs. CHARLOTTE S. WILLIAMS. ALPHONS J. ROEHNER.
Dr. JOHN CRONYN. HENRY D. KIRKOVER.

Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

Dr. THOMAS LOTHROP, *Chairman.*

ALPHONS J. ROEHNER. Mrs. CAROLINE B. STODDARD.

Committee on Grounds.

CHARLOTTE S. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

HENRY D. KIRKOVER. WILLIAM M. IRISH.

R E P O R T.

The managers of the Buffalo State Hospital respectfully submit the following report of its operations for the year ending September 30, 1892 :

The treasurer's report shows that the total receipts for maintenance were \$143,613.20; that the expenditures amounted to \$125,160.52, leaving a balance of \$18,452.68. No appropriation was received from the last Legislature, and the expenditure from the appropriation of 1891 was \$293.18.

The superintendent reports that there were in the hospital September 30, 1891, 585 patients; that there were admitted during the year 350 patients, making a total of 935. Of these 310 were discharged, leaving under treatment September 30, 1892, 625 patients. Of those discharged 108 were recovered, 139 were not recovered, four were inebriates, two were not insane, and fifty-seven died.

The daily average population was 614, while the capacity of the hospital was 525.

Of the unrecovered, sixty-one were improved. The percentage of recoveries based on the average population was seventeen and six-tenths per cent, a falling off from the report of last year of eight per cent. This was largely due to the number of chronic cases received from the former county asylums under the operation of the State Care Act.

Of those discharged seventy-three were transferred to the Willard State Hospital, eleven to the new criminal asylum at Matteawan, two to the Rochester and one to the Middletown State hospitals.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR.

The repairs to the hospital and outbuildings rendered necessary by the decay of time, and by the use which in an institution occupied by the insane is always most severe and destructive, have been kept up, and its various structures are now in excellent condition. Changes have been made in the cow barn which have increased the number of stalls and improved the light and ventilation. During the summer the boilers, which have been in use for the past fourteen years, have been thoroughly inspected and repaired and give promise of several years longer usefulness.

A new pump for returning the condensed steam from the heating apparatus has been placed in position. This was purchased to provide against the contingency of failure of the old pump, which has been in constant use for five years and is much worn. With this additional supply the institution is free from the danger which might have proved most serious in case of an accident occurring to the pump during the extreme cold of winter.

The loft over the sewing-room has been utilized by putting in a window and wainscoting the sides and is now a valuable addition for storage and for work connected with the loom for carpet weaving. In the laundry building, the dry-room, containing thirty-two new horses, provides ample facilities for that important department. An additional greenhouse, designed especially for roses and carnations, is now being put under roof and will be in use before this report reaches the Legislature. With this addition to our present facilities we hope to be able to have a good supply of plants on all the wards of the hospitals.

The work on the grounds and the care which has been bestowed upon them have added much to the beauty of the surroundings of the hospital. The front of the new ward has been graded and sown with grass seed and a smooth lawn now takes the place of the former rough and barren surface. The stumps

have been removed from the grove and the general appearance of this front greatly improved.

The deep ravine in the rear of the new ward building and of the laundry has been partially filled in. For this purpose about 20,000 cubic yards of earth have been drawn by contractors who were building in the vicinity and who gladly availed themselves of the opportunity granted them of depositing the earth there without charge to the hospital. The surface is being graded and sown and the unsightly appearance will soon be replaced by a beautiful lawn.

A new stone walk has been laid upon the westerly side of the rear road leading to the engine-house and barns and the roadway, which was a single track, has been widened and re-covered.

A work-room, about 87 x 32 feet, has been made in the brick barn, by relaying the floor and putting on a steel ceiling. It is well heated and lighted and in every way adapted for the purpose. Here are concentrated all the industries of the hospital. At one end there is a tailor shop, in which are made all the clothing for the men, and a shoe shop with capacity for making shoes and slippers for all the inmates. One man is employed in each department, and these are assisted by patients.

In the main shop an attendant is in charge, who, by aid of patients, is now making all the brooms, brushes and mattresses required by the hospital. Other work also finds a place here, as the reseating of chairs, upholstering, and from time to time other industries may be added. The same attendant, with the aid of patients, also makes all the soap, both for laundry and toilet use.

In the sewing-room connected with the laundry all the dresses for the women patients are made. On the loom 440 yards of rag carpet have been woven during the year. Recently we have introduced a knitting machine, by aid of which we propose to make stockings for men's wear. Two work rooms for women

patients are located in the connecting corridors; in one of these all the underwear is made, and in the other the men's clothing is repaired and the vests and trousers made.

The managers note with pleasure the efforts put forth to occupy and interest the patients. In every department employment is found for them, in the carpenter and paint shops, in the engine-house, in the bakery, in the kitchen, on the farm, at the barns, on the grounds, in the greenhouse, in the laundry, in the sewing-room and in the school-room. To this constant effort to find occupation for all who are able to do something we can but attribute much of the improvement and contentment of the inmates.

It breaks up the monotony of institutional life, improves the health, occupies the mind to the exclusion of dwelling upon delusions and distracts the attention of patients from their unhappy state. It also furnishes a vent for restlessness and much of the mischief idle hands find to do, not only among the inmates of asylums but in the outside world. One is impressed by this in contrasting the wards of a hospital to-day with those of a few years since, when listlessness and idleness were the prevalent conditions of life in an asylum. The two important factors to which must be attributed in a large degree the improvement of our hospitals are occupation and night attendance. They have changed these institutions from the former bedlams to the modern hospitals for the insane.

The hospital farm has been successfully worked and has given increased returns for the labor done. The large amount of fertilizer which has been distributed upon it is bearing results which at one time could not have been anticipated. By continued labor in enriching and working the soil, in favorable seasons, we may fairly look for still larger and more varied products. The steward and farmer are entitled to much credit for the improvement made during the year.

The hospital buildings proper have not been neglected but have received a due share of attention. The wards of the A buildings have been tastefully painted and decorated and are now more cheerful and homelike. New furniture has been supplied where needed, additional pictures placed on the walls and carpets and rugs of our own manufacture on the floor. Attention has been given to the plumbing; vent pipes and traps have been put upon the fixtures, and in all of the A wards two new enameled tubs have been put in the bath-rooms.

Direct radiation has been introduced in the dining and attendants' rooms of the new F wards, which were not sufficiently heated in very cold weather.

The chapel has been repainted and decorated and the position of the pulpit so changed as to add to the comfort of the audience, by removing them from the direct glare of light from the stained glass windows.

One of the corridors connecting the new ward building with the center has been furnished with desks and is utilized for the patients' school during the morning hours and in the afternoon for the attendants' training school.

This is now a marked feature of the administration of the hospital and from its early inception has received the support of the board of managers. They are convinced, by the more intelligent care given to patients and by the success which has attended the nurses who have gone out from the school and entered upon private work, of the great value of this school to the hospital and community.

More applications have been made for attendants, especially women, to take a higher position in other hospitals than we have been able to meet. We congratulate the members of the hospital staff that their labors have been so fully rewarded.

The subject of physical culture in various institutions, especially in reformatories and asylums, has recently attracted

wide attention. Impressed with the importance of this mode of treatment the managers employed Miss Fay, an accomplished instructor of the Swedish system, who is employed to give instruction to the teachers of the public schools of Buffalo, to instruct the women attendants and patients of the hospital. At first she gave instruction to the attendants only and they repeated the lessons to the patients. So much interest was aroused that she was led to take classes of some of the demented patients. This was a pronounced success and aroused the attention of some of the most feeble-minded and helpless. While we are not able to say that any recoveries can be directly attributed to this instruction, improvement has been distinctly noted in the health, conduct and general condition of patients, and this has led to a re-engagement for the coming winter. In furtherance of her work it is intended to increase the means of instruction by adding some of the more simple gymnastic appliances.

We have thus hastily passed in review some of the more important changes and improvements which have been made in the hospital, on the grounds and in the conduct of affairs, during the year. We feel assured also that the moral and medical treatment of patients have received their full share of attention from the medical staff. They have been devoted to the duties respectively assigned to them and have labored successfully to elevate the general standard of care.

It is with feelings of sadness and regret that we are called upon to record the loss the hospital has sustained in the death of two of its managers who had long been connected with the board and who had endeared themselves to us by faithful service in the interest of the insane and of the State. Dr. John D. Hill died on the 27 of February, 1892, and the board passed the following memorial:

The managers of the Buffalo State Hospital desire to put on record a memorial to their late president, Dr. John D. Hill,

whose loss they sincerely mourn. He has served continuously on the board since his first appointment in 1880. In 1887 he was elected president and annually thereafter was unanimously chosen to the same position.

He was peculiarly fitted for this office by his professional knowledge, his business ability, his unswerving honesty and his lovable character. For these reasons he gained and always retained the full confidence of his associates, while his known rectitude and integrity proved a tower of strength to the institutions he served.

By his frequent visits to the hospital he became acquainted with the patients and employes and by them he was respected and beloved. To the officers he was a faithful friend and counselor and to them his death is a personal affliction.

He gave to the public freely of his time and strength without remuneration, his only reward being the consciousness of having lightened the burdens of the sick, the blind, the friendless and the insane.

He manifested the same solicitude for the affairs of the public committed to his charge that he did in his own personal interests, and the ward building recently erected on the hospital grounds will remain a monument of his watchful care and devotion to trust.

His work in the Christian commission, in the orphan and blind asylums and in the hospital for the insane marks the depths of his humanity and the breadth of his charity. In his life he exemplified the type of the good Samaritan, the Christian physician and the devoted friend.

The managers extend to the family of their lamented associate their heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of affliction.

Dr. Francis B. Brewer died on the 29th of July, 1892, and the board placed on its minutes this recognition of his merits:

Dr. Francis B. Brewer was born in Keene, N. H., October 8, 1820, and died at his home in Westfield, N. Y., July 29, 1892.

His grandfather was a colonel in the revolutionary war, and his father was a captain in the war of 1812. He was graduated with honor from Dartmouth College in 1843 and received his degree of doctor of medicine from the same institution in 1845.

After practicing his profession for about five years, he turned his attention to business and became a partner in the largest lumber interests at that time in the State of Pennsylvania. It was during this period that he put to practical use petroleum which had long been known to the Indians and used by them medicinally. In 1854 he made the first lease of land and became the director of the first oil company ever organized. He was financially successful in both his oil and lumber interests, and in 1861 moved from Titusville, Penn., to Westfield, N. Y., where he has since resided. He has always been identified with the business interests of the town and in 1864 organized the National Bank of Westfield, and for ten years was its president and subsequently a director to the time of his death.

During the civil war he was appointed by the governor, with the rank of major, to visit the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac, a position for which he was peculiarly fitted from his education, business ability and knowledge of men. He was for nearly twenty years a member of the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county, and also represented it in the State Assembly in the sessions of 1873 and 1874. He was appointed by President Grant one of the directors, in behalf of the government, of the Union Pacific railroad, a position he held for four years.

In 1881 he was appointed a manager of the Buffalo State Hospital by Gov. Cornell, and the following year was elected representative in Congress from the thirty-second district. After his return from Washington he was reappointed a manager of the hospital by Gov. Hill, a position which he has since filled most acceptably to the board of which he was a member and to the State whose interests he served.

In religious belief, his preference were expressed by his regular attendance upon the services of the Presbyterian church. He was generous, benevolent and active in good works, and endeared himself to his fellow citizens, who conferred upon him every honor in their power. He was a type of the Christian man and his memory will be held in loving remembrance by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and three children.

WHEREAS, In the death of Dr. Francis B. Brewer the Buffalo State Hospital has lost from its board of managers an active member, whose services secured for him our highest respect and whose many attractions of character have called forth our warmest attachment; therefore,

Resolved, That we record upon our minutes this expression of the loss we have sustained in the death of our fellow member, and of the high regard in which he was held by his associates for ability, genial companionship, sterling integrity, high sense of honor and the other qualities of mind and heart which made up his individuality.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed and a copy sent to his family as an expression of our love and esteem.

Rev. A. T. Chester, who had for ten years officiated as chaplain, died on the seventh day of August, 1892. In view of his failing health and inability to perform the duties of his position he sent his resignation to the board on the first of July. His long continued services in the hospital and the esteem in which he was held made official action of the board peculiarly appropriate. The following resolutions were passed:

Rev. Albert T. Chester, D. D., died on Sunday, August seventh, at the advanced age of 80 years. For a quarter of a century he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church and for a like time a teacher of youth in the Buffalo Female Academy, while from early manhood he was a model Christian citizen. His life was fully rounded out by good deeds, and from whatever side

we approach it we see only the ideal which commands our love and respect.

His character was marked by purity, charity, loveliness and devotion to duty. He thought no evil and upbraided not. He judged not the motives of his fellows, and this gave that liberality and breadth which made him a brother to those of all religious faiths.

For ten years he was chaplain to the Buffalo State Hospital, and during this whole period he was most deeply interested in all that pertained to its welfare. In him all the patients had a kind friend and sympathizer. He made weekly visits upon the wards, knew the patients and was always ready to do any service they required. He had the tact to meet their varying conditions and never did anything occur to disturb the pleasant relations which existed between him and the inmates of the hospital.

In many a home of those who have gone out "clothed and in their right mind," his death will bring sorrow and sadness. The officers, employes and patients of the hospital share with his family and the community in the bereavement they have sustained.

The board of managers would place on record this remembrance of Dr. Chester as an expression of their respect for his memory, and direct that an engrossed copy be sent to his family.

Three new members were added to the board to fill the existing vacancies, Dr. John Cronyn, Alphons J. Roehner and H. D. Kirkover. They were present and entered upon duty at the quarterly meeting April last. At this time an election to fill the unexpired term created by the death of the president, Dr. Hill, resulted in the election of Daniel H. McMillan as president and Dr. John Cronyn as vice-president.

In the last annual report the managers asked for an appropriation to erect an additional building on the westerly side of the new women's ward, and for a new kitchen and for an electric-light plant for the hospital, so far as constructed.

Although these various items received the approval of the Legislature and were placed in the supply bill they received the Executive veto.

It would seem to be a work of supererogation to attempt to enforce by any further argument the needs of the hospital. They are fully recognized by the State Commission in Lunacy, by the State officials who have visited the institution, and by all who have knowledge of the actual position of affairs. The rapidly growing population of the city of Buffalo and county of Erie demand already the increased accommodation asked for by the managers.

In the former reports the arguments in favor of enlargement of the hospital have been fully stated and many of the members of the Legislature were informed of the peculiar difficulties with which we have to contend in the further erection of the buildings. In the report of last year a committee of the board of managers made a report to the "board for the establishment of asylum districts and other purposes," from which we make the following extract in explanation of the request for an appropriation to carry out the original design of the structures :

"The original plans prepared for the Buffalo State Hospital provide for a central administration building and five ward buildings on each side, and in accordance with the requirements of the statute these plans were approved by the State officers August 25, 1870. Contracts were let for the erection and completion of all the buildings provided for in said plans as an entirety, and, so far as the buildings have been completed, they have been completed in accordance with said plans.

"No modification of the plans adopted have been made, with the exception of the material used in certain of the buildings. The managers of the hospital who had charge of its construction from 1871 to 1880 entered into contracts with various parties for labor and materials in and about the construction of said hospital

in its entirety. Most of these contracts are still of binding force and effect against the State.

“By reason of the modification the plans above referred to, viz., in the substitution of brick for stone, a suit for damages against the State was instituted by the contractors. This suit was decided adversely to the State by the Court of Appeals, and in this decision the court held that the terms of the contract in its entirety must be carried out, and substantially that each deviation therefrom might be regarded as a breach which would subject the State to damages.

“Upon the erection of the last building (male ward A) the question of the liability of the State to the contractors was again raised, and, in conformity to said decision of the Court of Appeals, before the erection of said buildings was begun, claims by different contractors, aggregating in round numbers the sum of \$50,000, was settled by the board of managers, with the concurrence of the Comptroller and Attorney-General, for the sum of \$20,000, thus clearly establishing that no other or different buildings than those provided for in the original contract can be erected without subjecting the State to heavy damages.”

The above quotation states explicitly the condition of the contracts originally entered into for the construction of the hospital in its entirety. The reasons for the enlargement of the institution still exist and have received additional emphasis by the increase of patients during the year.

The sums which the managers ask for are as follows :

For erecting a ward building of stone to accommodate 200 patients ; for a kitchen and bakery, with second story for help ; for a corridor connecting kitchen with ward ; for additional boiler for heating new buildings and for furnishing ward building, kitchen and bakery complete, \$263,000.

For installing electric-light plant for whole institution, \$17,000.

The medical staff remains unchanged and we consider the institution fortunate in retaining the services of those who have worked so long and harmoniously together and so faithfully in the interests of the hospital.

The temporary appointment of Thos. Wilding as steward to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Beam was made permanent, and he has, during the year, filled the position with satisfaction to the resident officers and managers of the hospital.

Mrs. Florence Seely, whose appointment as matron to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Miss Dickerman, was confirmed by the board, and she has thus far, by her faithfulness, vindicated the choice made. Both of these appointments were made in accord with the civil service rules by promotion from subordinate positions.

In closing the report we commend the hospital and its interests to the generous consideration of the Legislature. It belongs to the State, and the managers are but the stewards to whose watchful care its various interests are intrusted. Having used their best judgment in the conduct of its affairs and given the Legislature their matured opinion of what is demanded to enable it to perform its best work for suffering humanity, they place the responsibility of action upon their requests on the government of the State where it properly and finally belongs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL H. McMILLAN,

CHARLES G. CURTISS.

WILLIAM M. IRISH.

CHARLOTTE S. WILLIAMS.

JOHN H. MEECH.

JOHN CRONYN.

ALPHONS J. ROEHNER.

HENRY D. KIRKOVER.

THOMAS LOTHROP.

BUFFALO, N. Y., *October* 18, 1892.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts:

Available balance as per last annual report		\$4,587 78
From Comptroller, for salaries	\$12,638 88	
To reimburse general fund	419 51	
For transportation of patients	298 60	
From interest on deposits	441 20	
From sale of material	1,048 46	
From board, counties	111,263 93	
From board, private patients	12,899 84	
Miscellaneous expenses refunded	15 00	
		<hr/> 139,025 42
Total		<hr/> \$143,613 20

Payments:

Officers' salaries	\$12,688 88	
Wages	39,411 96	
Provisions and stores	35,123 68	
Ordinary repairs	7,813 15	
Farm and grounds	5,659 48	
Clothing	4,925 07	
Furniture and bedding	6,218 84	
Books and stationery	889 17	
Fuel and light	8,864 30	
Medical supplies	1,277 91	
Miscellaneous	2,388 08	
		<hr/> 125,160 52
Cash balance		<hr/> <hr/> \$18,452 68

SPECIAL FUND.

Receipts and resources:

From Comptroller on special appropriation	\$293 18
---	----------

Payments and liabilities:	
On additional machinery for laundry.....	\$161 68
On construction of silo, etc.....	115 00
On additions to library.....	16 50
	<hr/>
	\$293 18
	<hr/> <hr/>

GENERAL BALANCE.

Receipts:	
General fund	\$143,613 20
Special fund	293 18
	<hr/>
	\$143,906 38
	<hr/> <hr/>

Payments:	
General fund	\$125,160 52
Special fund	293 18
Balance general fund	18,425 68
	<hr/>
	\$143,906 38
	<hr/> <hr/>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Hospital :

In accordance with the law organizing the hospital, I respectfully make this, the twenty-second annual report of the operations of the institutions for the year ending September 30, 1892.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Movement of patients.

	Men.	Women.	Total
Patients in hospital September 30, 1891...	298	287	585
Admitted during the year.....	196	154	350
Total	494	441	935
Discharged :			
Recovered	52	56	108
Improved	33	28	61
Unimproved	66	12	78
Died	29	28	57
Inebriates	1	3	4
Not insane*	1	1	2
Total	182	128	310
Remaining in hospital September 30, 1892..	312	313	625
Maximum number under care			636
Minimum number under care.....			565
Daily average under care.....			614 $\frac{158}{386}$
Percentage of recoveries to number of admissions			29.42
Percentage of recoveries to average population.....			817.61
Percentage of recoveries to number discharged.....			34.83
Percentage of recovered to number discharged, exclusive of deaths, inebriates, etc.....			43.72

* This includes idiots and imbeciles.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL SINCE ITS OPENING IN
NOVEMBER, 1880.

Total number of admissions.....	3,671
Total number discharged, recovered	1,007
Total number discharged, improved.....	625
Total number discharged, unimproved	807
Total number discharged, died.....	531
Total number discharged, inebrates	96
Total number discharged, not insane.....	19
Total number discharged, morphia habit.....	12
Total number discharged.....	3,046
Remaining September 31, 1892.....	625

On analyzing the general statistics we find that 3,671 patients have been received into the hospital since its opening in November, 1880, and that 3,046 have been discharged, leaving 625 under treatment at the close of the year. We further learn that 1,007 patients have been discharged recovered or twenty-eight per cent of the whole number of admissions, and that 531 have died.

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

YEAR.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			INEBRIATES.			NOT INSANE.*			MORPHIA HABIT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1881.....	122	97	219	13	6	19	6	5	11	6	4	10	14	8	22	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	157	116	273	30	25	55	20	8	28	28	20	48	10	6	16	3	3	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1883.....	139	126	265	35	30	65	32	21	53	20	21	41	33	12	45	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	158	117	275	42	39	81	19	16	35	52	39	91	23	20	43	3	1	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
1885.....	165	130	295	36	41	77	29	21	50	66	40	106	20	10	30	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	184	140	324	45	29	74	35	21	56	66	57	123	16	12	28	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	185	133	318	70	37	107	55	45	100	36	56	92	25	19	44	12	1	13	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1888.....	157	117	274	51	31	82	30	29	59	33	22	55	26	19	45	12	2	14	2	1	3	2	2	4
1889.....	166	127	293	45	45	90	36	27	63	33	34	67	21	17	38	9	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1890.....	202	144	346	69	51	120	30	32	62	23	19	42	31	11	42	11	2	13	1	.....	4	4	.....	4
1891.....	236	203	439	66	63	129	30	27	57	25	29	54	48	22	70	3	.....	3	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	196	154	350	52	56	108	33	28	61	66	12	78	29	28	57	1	3	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
	2,067	1,604	3,671	554	453	1,007	345	280	625	454	353	807	286	184	531	83	13	96	12	7	19	9	3	12

* Includes idiots and imbeciles.

ADMISSIONS.

Examining the admissions for the year, we ascertain that of the 350 cases, 280 were received into the hospital for the first time; fifty-nine for the second, and six for the third; that 273 were suffering from a first attack of insanity; forty-eight from a second; thirteen from a third; five from a fourth; three from a fifth; three from a sixth; one from a seventh; two from a tenth, and in only two the number of the attack could not be ascertained.

Of the number of admissions, forty-one were transferred from the Cattaraugus county-house by order of the State Commission in Lunacy. Many of these were old acquaintances, as they had formerly been in the hospital and had been sent back to the county asylum, under the provisions of law relating to the transfer of chronic cases to the charge of the counties, to make room for the more recent and hopeful.

This condition, we are pleased to say, no longer exists, and all of the insane will hereafter be retained in the State hospitals so long as the necessity exists for their confinement.

We present, as usual, the list of diseased conditions, injuries and abnormalities existing in the admissions for the year. Of the whole number, 350, eighty-five were anæmic, exhausted or emaciated; seven had heart disease, three had cut their throats in suicidal attempts, one had depressed fracture of the skull, three had hernia, two had paralysis, one had pulmonary tuberculosis, one had an old fracture of the femur, one had cancer of the uterus, two had lateral curvature of the spine, one had double hæmatoma auris, two had corneal opacity, one was pregnant, one had recto-vaginal fistula, one exophthalmic goitre, one had caries of the femur, one had stricture, one had varicose veins, one had cellulitis of the arm, and one cellulitis of the leg, one had general atheroma, one deformity from hip-joint disease, one was a deaf-mute, four were totally blind, three had lost an eye, four had suffered amputation of the arm, one was blind and deaf, nineteen were epileptic and twenty were paretic.

This recital shows the unfavorable conditions existing in many of the cases, and is a strong proof of the dependence of insanity

upon physical disorders, and further illustrates the helplessness of many of the unfortunates that the public are called upon to support.

There were 138 cases in which the history showed a duration of more than one year, while in twenty-six cases the duration could not be ascertained. These figures demonstrate the fact that one-half of the admissions to the hospital for the year had passed the limit of time in which we could reasonably expect recovery. It is the delay in placing cases under treatment early in the course of the attack, which removes reasonable grounds for hope of recovery and imposes upon the community the expense of care during the remaining years of life. If this truth in all of its force could be impressed upon the friends of patients, it would result in such a percentage of recoveries as would at once remove the belief, now so strongly held by the people generally, that there is a constantly growing increase of insanity in the community out of proportion to the increase in population. The statistics of the British Lunacy Commission show that in some years there is a noticeable decrease of new cases, while the Commission in our own State in their reports claim that there is an actual reduction of cases under care. The statistics gathered from the people during the decennial enumeration can not be relied upon as scientifically accurate, and often reflect the zeal of the agents in collecting numbers rather than any accurate diagnosis of individual cases.

Of the admissions for the year, 120 had suicidal or homicidal tendencies; twenty-two had attempted and eleven had threatened suicide; twelve had attempted and thirty-four had threatened homicide, and twenty-one had attempted or threatened both suicide and homicide.

In fifty-eight cases there was a history of insanity in either the maternal or paternal branch of the family, or both.

Under the new regulations regarding the commitment of the insane the number brought in restraint was still further diminished from preceding years. No restraint was used in the case of women patients, and only three men were brought in handcuffs, and four in wristlets.

DISCHARGES.

Of the 310 patients discharged from the hospital, 108, or 34.83, per cent, were recovered, or computed on the average population, 17.61 per cent. Of the whole number discharged, 155 went directly to their homes, seventy-three were transferred to the Willard State Hospital, two were removed on bond, one was sent to the almshouse and three were returned to jail, as directed by order of the court; three were taken out of the State, one eloped and five died.

The list of deaths is thirteen less than during the last year, and on the whole number treated was 6.09 per cent against 7.14 per cent.

There were not so many extremely feeble cases admitted and a smaller number died from exhaustion within a few days after their reception, as nine only died within the first month, as against twenty-five in 1891. This difference in the very feeble between the two years makes almost the exact difference in the whole number of deaths.

Of the causes of death, we find that one died from ileo-sacral abscess, five from asthenia, one from Bright's disease, one from cancer of the uterus, four from cerebral effusion, one from cirrhosis of the liver, two from acute, and two from chronic diarrhoea fourteen from exhaustion due to mental disease, three from epilepsy, one from gastro enteritis, one from fatty degeneration of the heart, one from acute and one from chronic meningitis, one from lobar pneumonia, fourteen from paresis, two from septicæmia, one from general and one from plumonary tuberculosis; total, fifty-seven.

OCCUPATION.

As usual special attention has been given to the subject of occupation. During the year we have increased the facilities for the employment of patients by fitting up a general work shop in which are now concentrated the industries of the hospital; as the tailor and shoe shop, the making of brooms and brushes, the picking of hair and manufacturing of mattresses, the reseating of chairs and upholstering. The attendant in charge of the work-room also makes the hard and soft soap for laundry and toilet use.

Although some of these industries have been pursued in former years, the work is now done under improved conditions and with better success. On the women's side we have added during the year the manufacture of underclothing for both the men and women patients, thus doing away almost entirely with the purchase of knit-goods. We are now knitting by machinery the socks for men's wear.

The question of providing uniforms for the men attendants has been satisfactorily solved by making up suits by measure. We have adopted the material used by the government in the life saving stations. This is admirably adapted for the purpose, and the suits are furnished the attendants at a cost of fourteen dollars. This charge is found to cover the expense of material and the services of the tailor, and is much less than the same suits could be purchased for from the stores. This is rendered possible by the aid derived from the work of patients.

All of the clothing for patients is made in the institution and at less prices than were paid to the prisons for inferior articles. The shoemaker, by the assistance of patients, makes all of the shoes and slippers used by the men and women patients at a reduced cost. We do not make any claim to priority in this work as it has already been adopted in other institutions, but mention it as an evidence of what we are doing to furnish employment to our patients.

We need not attempt at this late day to present any argument in favor of occupation. The benefits accruing are fully recognized by all institutions which have charge of the dependent and criminal classes. There are two results which flow from employment which only need to be stated without argument. They are the benefit to the individual in bodily and mental health and to the institution in its economic administration. Fortunately they coincide, as no argument would have force which accomplished the latter to the detriment of the individual.

We present as in previous years the table of occupation, giving in detail the number of days work performed in all of the various departments of the hospital by both the men and women patients. Before giving them we ought to say in explanation that they do not represent days work of a given number of hours, as in

the outside world, but rather that patients occupied their time more or less continuously, a few hours, on the number of days specified; sixty-seven per cent of the days passed in the hospital were thus occupied.

The tables show that sixty-four per cent of the men patients were usefully employed; that 14.5 per cent only took care of their rooms and persons and that 21.5 per cent were either sick in bed or refused to engage in any kind of occupation. Of the women seventy per cent were employed in some useful way, mostly in the laundry, sewing-room and in the work of the wards; 6.5 per cent did nothing further than to take care of their rooms and persons and 23.5 per cent were unable or refused to work.

It is impossible to compute the value of the labor performed. The nearest approach to this is found in one of the tables asked for by the Commission in Lunacy. This gives the value of articles made by patients, including the cost of material, at \$5,422.12. Deducting the cost of supervision, the value of the labor and material is \$3,610.12. To approximate the actual gain to the hospital of the work of patients there should be added all the labor performed by them in the wards, in the garden, on the farm, grounds, etc., as specified in the tables. This work, however, is of such a spasmodic, irregular character that no fair approximation of value can be made.

There was the usual number of visitors to patients and general visitors to see the hospital. These aggregated 8,280. To this number there should be added those who were not recorded, which would bring the whole number to at least 9,000 different visitations.

There were only seventeen men and thirty-one women who were not visited by friends or relatives during the year. There are only five men and seven women patients who apparently are without friends to take any interest (even that of correspondence) in their welfare.

Table showing number of days women were employed, kind of work done, and average per cent daily in each month, from September 30, 1891, to September 30, 1892.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.																	
MONTHS.	On wards.	In dining-rooms.	Laundry.	In the center.	Sewing.	Mending.	Knitting.	Embroidery.	School.	Tailoring.	Unclassified.	Total days' work.	Care of person and room only.	Unable to work and refusing.	Total days patients per month, Sunday excluded.	Per cent patients employed.	
1891.																	
October.....	1,135	948	1,049	52	769	562	249	44	.....	26	470	5,730	426	1,646	7,376	71.9
November.....	955	844	928	49	639	536	187	33	115	27	425	5,220	482	1,616	6,836	69.3	
December.....	962	921	1,031	61	624	722	180	2	225	131	424	5,738	455	1,894	7,632	69.2	
1892.																	
January.....	990	928	988	58	603	781	181	2	110	123	413	5,576	449	1,822	7,398	67.9	
February.....	949	879	920	50	590	876	166	...	164	151	405	5,693	543	1,736	7,429	69.3	
March.....	1,034	860	976	55	649	880	156	11	134	209	325	5,789	500	1,890	7,679	68.8	
April.....	1,005	915	995	74	690	804	125	...	298	226	354	6,043	557	1,945	7,988	68.6	
May.....	1,021	871	1,029	78	667	703	98	4	321	163	357	5,840	528	1,857	7,697	75.4	
June.....	1,111	847	1,121	102	682	697	130	45	46	154	430	5,898	533	1,962	7,860	68.2	
July.....	919	985	1,067	100	722	745	10	51	.....	142	468	5,895	686	1,809	7,794	71.4
August.....	1,089	962	1,153	118	731	1,012	48	6	.....	208	510	6,438	601	1,949	8,387	69.5
September.....	1,050	940	1,167	92	895	928	52	30	.....	245	446	6,377	532	1,760	8,137	71.8
Total.....	12,220	10,900	12,374	889	8,261	9,246	1,582	228	1,413	1,805	5,027	70,237	6,292	21,976	92,213	70.1	

Table showing number of days men were employed, kind of work done, and average per cent daily in each month, from September 30, 1891, to September 30, 1892.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.														
MONTHS.	On the wards.	In dining-rooms.	Garden, farm, barns and lawn.	Engine-house.	Shoe and carpenter shops.	Tailor and paint shops.	Kitchen, office boy, laundry supervisor.	Unclassified, indoors.	Unclassified, outdoors.	Total days' work.	Care of persons and room only.	Unable and refusing to work.	Total patients per month, Sundays excluded.	Per cent of patients employed.
1891.														
October	1,195	812	1,482	146	101	213	591	356	630	6,600	1,074	1,577	8,177	67.5
November	1,107	745	1,005	181	124	207	524	548	570	6,030	1,019	1,457	7,487	66.9
December	1,260	816	585	224	142	220	553	688	951	6,629	1,190	1,637	8,266	65.7
1892.														
January	1,177	791	443	243	234	187	546	631	576	6,290	1,462	1,806	8,096	59.6
February	1,144	788	437	183	247	208	568	571	569	6,007	1,292	1,679	7,686	61.3
March	1,309	883	725	213	131	286	640	463	631	6,616	1,335	2,136	8,752	60.3
April	1,067	753	1,644	208	110	301	589	300	681	6,671	1,018	1,914	8,585	65.8
May	1,196	751	1,224	168	102	287	586	259	517	6,288	1,198	2,033	8,321	59.9
June	1,146	765	1,500	142	111	281	617	279	516	6,423	1,066	2,112	8,535	62.7
July	1,017	712	1,410	101	94	277	581	233	520	5,854	909	1,547	7,401	66.8
August	1,253	863	1,333	109	113	239	652	277	399	6,440	1,202	1,700	8,140	64.3
September	1,108	767	1,222	98	115	249	625	252	440	6,002	1,126	1,656	7,658	63.6
Total	13,979	9,446	13,010	2,016	1,624	2,955	7,072	4,857	7,000	75,850	13,891	21,254	97,104	63.8

Table showing number of days spent by patients on parole and sick in bed, and number attending chapel and entertainments in each month, from September 30, 1891, to September 30, 1892.

MONTHS.	ON PAROLE.			SICK IN BED.			AT CHAPEL SUNDAY.			AT ENTERTAINMENTS.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
1891.													
October	964	882	1,846	315	484	799	386	268	654	.....	.....	.....
November	912	994	1,906	284	495	779	342	421	763	168	206	374	
December	975	974	1,949	321	472	793	354	259	613	354	402	756	
1892.													
January	978	1,025	2,003	350	643	993	585	400	985	446	343	789	
February	904	1,031	1,935	330	462	792	236	227	463	573	475	1,048	
March	987	1,013	2,000	303	525	828	360	303	663	465	451	916	
April	943	1,514	2,557	258	479	737	476	307	783	311	170	481	
May	962	1,281	2,243	445	491	936	618	388	1,006	80	60	140	
June	917	1,313	2,230	386	439	825	485	341	826	76	64	140	
July	864	1,230	2,094	370	328	698	467	315	782	.....	.....	.....
August	907	1,236	2,143	353	264	617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	932	1,202	2,134	407	253	660	240	187	427	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,245	13,795	25,040	4,122	5,335	9,457	4,549	3,416	7,965	2,473	2,171	4,644	

The board which has charge of districting the State has changed the boundaries of the district assigned to the Buffalo State Hospital. This change was rendered necessary by the crowding which prevailed in the hospital during the year, and because, by reason of transfers to other hospitals, the Willard district could, with propriety, be enlarged. The change, which goes into effect January 1, 1893, assigns the counties of Orleans, Genesee and Wyoming to the Willard district and leaves the four counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara in the Buffalo district.

There are now left in the charge of counties in this district about 325 patients in the Erie county-house. By the early spring it is the intention of the Commission in Lunacy to provide, by additional accommodations and by transfer, for all of these. It is capable of demonstration that by this time the State will have facilities for caring for all of its insane, and the State Care Act will then be in full operation.

The results, both in an economical point of view and as regards the welfare of the insane, will be watched with great interest. The success of this change will, we believe, prove the wisdom of the action.

While it is important to make provision for the care of the insane, it is still more important, both to the individual and the community, to point out the means to prevent the occurrence of insanity, inasmuch as prevention is better than care, or even cure. Much has been written on this subject in reports of institutions, in monographs and in more pretentious volumes. It is a subject which will bear frequent repetition and one to which public attention can not be too often called.

Many cases of the disease are due to ignorance of the causes and of the underlying conditions. The parent does not appreciate the danger which threatens the child, and the individual often persists in a course of life which could and would be abandoned did he have knowledge of what risk persistence in it incurs.

While we can not treat the subject exhaustively there are a few principles we deem it advisable to state. Some of them, formulated

by a committee of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain, we venture to quote :

“Insanity is a symptom of physical disorder and results from derangements, primary or secondary, of the nerve centers.”

“That this disease may originate in mental or physical causes, or in both combined, but is more frequently due to inherited instability, hurtful excesses, disease in the brain or other organs disturbing it, or undue worry in daily life.”

“That marriage into a family mentally unstable is a great risk, and the marriage of two persons from such families is much to be deprecated, since it tends to induce insanity in the offspring.”

“That insanity can be lessened by the avoidance of unwise marriages, by careful obedience to physiological laws, by moderation in all things, by judicious training and education, both mental and physical in youth, by adopting such conditions of life and occupations as counteract morbid tendencies, and by the preservation of a calm and equal mind amid the cares and perplexities of life.”

These quotations tell us in axiomatic form what insanity is ; its causes and the true method of lessening the liability to its occurrence. The duty of the physician and of the parent during the early period of life is well stated by Dr. Clouston. He teaches, as all alienists and neurologists do, the doctrine of nutrition carried out to its fullest extent. His advice is summed up in a sentence : “Fatness, self-control, orderliness are the three most important qualities to aim at.” “Build up the bone and fat and muscle, especially the fat, by any means known to us, during the period of growth and development.”

There is nothing so conducive to nerve equilibrium as a fully nourished body, as it gives repose and freedom from irritability. Stated in a general way, it is the poorly nourished and the ill-developed who suffer from the neuroses which are so often the precursors of insanity.

“Give to children fresh air; withhold from them nitrogenous and stimulating foods during the period of development of the reproductive functions; repress the imaginative faculties and develop the lower centers in all of the mentally active and pre-co-

cious; let the education and growth of the body take precedence and that of the mind will naturally and healthfully follow."

Finally, promote order, method and system. They are most important elements of mental health as well as of success, and are especially lacking in the weakly neurotic. (Clouston.)

Another direction in which control can be exercised in the way of prevention is in opposing ill-advised and ill-assorted marriages among the neurotic, the epileptic and the insane. The extent to which these unions are indulged in among the uneducated and the indifference to the danger involved are sufficient to arrest the thoughtful attention of those familiar with the facts. Recently there was admitted to the hospital a patient who had been epileptic for years, and who was married three weeks before his admission. The result was a series of epileptic attacks, accompanied by maniacal violence and homicidal tendencies. His friends urged the step, in the belief that marriage would cure the fits.

It is not an uncommon occurrence for friends and relatives of a man weakened by his vicious habits to seek for him an alliance with one of the opposite sex, in the hope of effecting a reformation or a cure; or, on the other hand, for the friends of a hysterical, enfeebled woman, who, perhaps, has been insane, to scheme to arrange a marriage which will relieve them from a burden.

Add to these the large number of marriages that are entered into thoughtlessly, ignorantly, without reference to the probable results, among the defectives and the higher grade imbeciles, and the numbers would be startlingly large. Such unions go to swell the dependent classes, as the community is often called upon to support not only the parents but the children.

It is in these two directions of caring for the young during the developmental period, and preventing marriages among the neurotic, the defective and insane, that much can be accomplished in the way of preventing mental disorders.

If to these we add attention to correct modes of living, such as care of the general health by partaking regularly of good nourishing food, by regular hours of sleep, by avoiding any excesses or over-indulgences at the table, or yielding to the pas-

sions, a full amount of outdoor exercise, a life free from business annoyances and perplexities, and we may have enumerated those conditions which are most likely to prevent the outbreak of insanity, even in those predisposed. We are aware that such advice may have but little effect upon the individual, but it is really the sum total of prevention.

It is the neglect of physiological living that leads to much of the insanity and disease in other forms which the physician is called upon to treat, but it is difficult to make the common people appreciate the fact. The popular mind is filled with the idea that insanity is entirely a transmitted disease, and if it has not appeared in the immediate ancestors of the patient there is no cause to which it can be attributed. It is not an unusual circumstance for friends to give a history of ill health, of a life marked by open defiance of all the laws of hygiene, or even of vicious indulgence, perhaps with sorrow and grief, or worry, or anxiety added, and then innocently and ignorantly inquire what can be the cause of the insanity of the patient, and preface the question with the statement that there is no insanity in the family; no matter how clear and succinct the history of causation they may give they are still at a loss to account for the attack in their friend. It is difficult to make it clearly understood that deterioration and debility may be the sufficient cause of an attack of mental disturbance, or, to state it differently, that cerebral disorders may depend upon diseased conditions of the body or that may be induced by excessive mental activity which accompanies grief, anxiety, worry, loss of sleep and the unfortunate environment which surrounds so many individuals. If these fundamental facts could only be impressed so as to influence the life no one could compute the benefit which would accrue to those who now drift on to disease and insanity.

During the year we are able to report progress in the improved care given to patients. They have been better fed, better clothed and made more comfortable and contented. These results have been attained by the increased productiveness of the farm and garden and by the manufacture of shoes and clothing to the measure of the individual patient and by a more thorough

individualization in treatment. Employment adapted to the ability of the patient and night attendance upon a larger number of the wards have lessened the amount of sleeping remedies given and has decreased the noise, violence and destructiveness both by day and night.

The change from the former condition is particularly noticeable on the disturbed wards, even to the casual observer, and much more so to those interested in the management. We have no new remedies to report upon, but can not refrain from calling attention to the benefit obtained from the use of sulfonal as a quieting remedy in some cases of melancholia and maniacal disturbance. A full dose administered in the morning tends to control excitement and gives a favorable opportunity for the action of tonics and nutrition, and thus indirectly shortens the violence of an attack. We do not claim that it is curative in its action, but it is certainly an important aid in treatment.

The effort has been made to avail ourselves of all the various modes of treatment that have been found useful in the disease to give the proper position to the strictly medical and to the more comprehensive moral measures, as the school, entertainments, physical and mental exercises; in short, to adopt for the individual whatever may promise assistance in the end to be attained, his recovery or improvement.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We again have occasion to acknowledge our indebtedness to the various friends of the hospital who during the year just closed have contributed to the enjoyment of our patients by deeds of kindness or acts of charity.

Mrs. Thomas Hodgson, Mrs. Porter Norton, Miss Turner, Miss Gates, Dr. Boardman, Mr. A. W. Hickman, Mr. Chittenden and the Women's Industrial Union sent packages of papers, magazines and books.

In the line of amusements there was the usual variety presented for the patients. Dances were held nearly every week and were well attended by patients and attendants. These were interspersed with card parties held on the men's and women's wards alternately.

Miss Fay gave instruction in physical culture, employing the Swedish method. Her classes were held on the wards for women and included some of the more demented patients. The interest aroused indicated the benefit conferred and led to her re-engagement for the coming year.

Stereopticon exhibitions, with lectures on the Grand Canon of the Colorado, on Mexico and the battles of the Civil War were given by Drs. Hurd and Andrews.

Concerts and musical entertainments were provided by the following-named persons, to many of whom we have had occasion to express our thanks in previous years, and now gladly renew them :

A concert by Messrs. Bickford and Fitch, Mesdames, Main, Gardner and Wilson, Misses Parker and Boies; a concert and an operetta by the orchestra of the Guard of Honor, under direction of Miss Mulligan; a musical and literary entertainment by Misses Hawley and Perry, and Messrs. Howard and Ryder; a concert by the Æolian Quartette, Messrs. Griswold, Slocum, Kerr and Pitcher; an instrumental concert by the orchestra under lead of Dr. Theodore Lewis; recitations by Miss Winter and Mrs. Stacey, and a concert by Kuhn's orchestra.

The following plays and farces were presented by the different clubs and individuals as specified. They furnished entertainment, amusement and pleasure to our inmates:

"My Dad's Farm," by Miss McTighe, Miss Toomey and Mr. Collins.

"The Waif," by the Proscenium Club.

A farce, by the Unity Club; "Better than Gold," by the Buffalo Dramatic Club; a farce "To Oblige Benson," by the Garrick Club, and a farce by the Misses Graves, Dorr, Sartin and Glenny.

Dr. Andrews read a lecture upon Madame Roland, which was written by an accomplished lady teacher who had been for some years an inmate of the hospital. She had intended delivering it to her fellow patients, but was prevented by an illness which proved fatal. The lecture, accompanied by appropriate remarks, was read as a fitting memorial of the writer.

Mr. F. O. Lamy delivered several lectures in costume, describing his visits to Palestine.

A minstrel show given by home talent was admirably presented. A masked ball, in which attendants and patients participated, furnished unequaled enjoyment. The season closed with the annual attendants' ball.

This condensed recital of the various assemblages of the winter conveys but an indistinct idea of what was done in the hospital for the amusement and mental recreation of our household.

The chapel services on Sunday were continued during the year, under the charge of our former chaplain, Rev. Dr. A. T. Chester, until his fatal illness in April last. His fellow clergymen kindly took upon themselves his duties till the time of his resignation in July.

We desire to tender our thanks to the following-named gentlemen who officiated during the year: Rev. Messrs. Allen, Chester, Mason, Slicer, Egbert, Ward, Samson, Shinn, Seaman, Wilson, Lord and Pickard, of Buffalo; Matzinger, of Chicago; and Dr. F. W. Abbot, of the Laymen's League.

To the editors of the following-named papers we tender our thanks for their kind remembrance in placing the hospital on their free list:

Buffalo Freie Presse, Buffalo Christian Advocate, Buffalo Morning Express, Buffalo Democrat, Rochester Herald, Rochester Post-Express, Rochester Union and Advertiser, Binghamton Daily Leader, Ontario County Journal, Cortland Democrat, Oswego Palladium, Orleans Democrat, Genesee Courier, Niagara Democrat, Spirit of Times, Batavia; Seneca Courier, Steuben Courier, Genesee Valley Post, Addison Advertiser, Ithaca Democrat, Rochester Abend Post Beobachter, American Rural Home, Elnira Gazette, Dunkirk Advertiser and Union, Mount Morris Union, Progressive Batavian, Baldwinsville Gazette and Farmer's Journal, Cooperstown Freeman's Journal, Niagara Falls Gazette, Leroy Times, Olean Times, Ontario County Times, Allegany County Democrat, Rochester Volksblatt, Niagara Journal, Chautauqua Democrat, Chautauqua Era, Buffalo Catholic

Union and Times, Daily News, Tonawanda ; Cattaraugus Republican, Advocate and Union, Westfield Republican, Rochester Evening Times.

The graduating exercises of the training school were held on the twenty-seventh of May. The following attendants received diplomas, showing that they had completed the full course of study and had fitted themselves for caring for the insane: Anna A. Jones, Margaret McDonough, John J. Clifford, Andrew Edstrom, Murray E. Johnson, Norman W. Stuart, George J. Wheeler, Fred H. White.

The former graduates of the school who have gone out to private nursing have been successful in gaining employment at remunerative prices and have reflected credit upon their instruction. The result has been such as to encourage all who are interested in the hospital to renewed labor in this field. The benefits are apparent in the improvement of service in the institution, in the personal advancement of the attendants, and in the good accomplished in the community in which they labor.

On the eleventh of June the hospital had the honor of a visit from Governor Flower, Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, Senator Endres and others. They inspected the buildings and obtained an ocular demonstration of the needs of the hospital. We trust this visit will result in such appropriations from the next Legislature and subsequent ones as will enable the managers to complete the buildings as originally contemplated.

The State Commissioners in Lunacy have made the visits required by law and inspected the conduct of the hospital in all of its departments. They also gave a hearing to all of the patients who desired it and made suggestions looking to the improvement of the service.

We are again called upon to record the losses the institution has suffered during the year by the death of some of its officers and trusted employes.

In February last Dr. John D. Hill, who held the position of president of the board for five years, died after an illness of about two months. His faithfulness to the trust reposed in him, his sterling honesty, carefulness and integrity furnish an

example rarely excelled in a public officer. The interests of the institution and of the State were as conscientiously served as if they were his own. To them he gave his time and energy even when enfeebled by disease. To be associated with him in the conduct of affairs was an education in the strictest business methods, controlled by unswerving principles of right and justice.

On the twenty-ninth of July Dr. Francis B. Brewer, another of the oldest members of the board, answered the summons which called him hence. Although from his remote residence and from continued ill-health he did not assume the more active duties in the management of the hospital, he always manifested a lively interest in its success and was present at the meetings whenever it was possible. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of all for his business ability, his good judgment and his lovable character.

Rev. Albert T. Chester, who was for ten years our chaplain under appointment of the board, died August last, at the advanced age of 80 years. His services were faithfully rendered and his interest in the hospital and in its patients was a part of his life. Beside the preaching on Sunday he gave up a portion of a day each week to personal visitation on the wards, to console the sick and comfort by cheerful words and kind deeds the suffering and afflicted. Patient, tender and sympathizing, he cheered the despondent, encouraged the hopeless, gave good advice to the discontented and always assisted the officers in their efforts to benefit the patients.

His good judgment enabled him to avoid the difficulties which attend ministrations to this irresponsible and irrational class of patients. His visits were always welcome and his death was to many an unfortunate one a personal loss. In his profession, in the community, in the hospital, Dr. Chester had no enemies. All mankind were neighbors, as his love was broad and deep enough to embrace humanity.

Although the managers have borne testimony in the resolutions passed upon the death of their fellow member and of Dr. Chester, to their worth and to the loss sustained by the board and the State, I can not refrain from this brief statement of my

own appreciation of them with whom I had been so long and so pleasantly associated.

The institution lost its engineer, Mr. Joseph Griffiths, in April last. He died from blood-poisoning contracted from a slight abrasion received while engaged in his duties. He was employed during the building of the hospital fifteen years ago as a blacksmith. By strict attention to his duties and by study he fitted himself for advancement to the position he held with so much credit to himself and with satisfaction to all whom he served. He was peculiarly adapted to institutional life, from his versatility, his quiet self-possession, his readiness to do anything in his power to advance the interests of the hospital, and his kindness of heart. These gained for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. The superintendent, officers, employes and patients all felt his loss as that of a faithful officer and friend.

The position made vacant by his death was filled in accordance with civil service rules by the promotion of his assistant, Mr. Thomas Sutcliff, who had been employed in the hospital for the six years last past.

The resident officers of the hospital remain the same as last year. They are competent and faithful, interested in their work and harmonious in their association with each other. To their devotion to their duties and to the institution is due much of the success which has been attained. I can but commend them to the full confidence of the board.

During the past year there have been a number of changes among the attendants. Some of the graduates of the training school have gone into private nursing; some have left on account of ill health, one of whom, a charge attendant and a faithful man, died soon after reaching his home, and a small number have been discharged for cause.

The attendants generally have been industrious, faithful to duty and have labored for the interests of the institution and of the patients committed to their care. They deserve our thanks.

The other employes in each of the various departments, many of whom have been long in service, have assisted faithfully in their different positions, and merit praise for their work and con-

duct. The institution is well served and every effort is made that it shall be honestly and economically conducted, and in this we receive cordial support.

In closing I can not refrain from expressing my sincere thanks for the confidence which has always been given me, both by expression and action, by the board which I have the pleasure to serve. We enter upon another year with the honest determination, with your assistance, to elevate the standard of care and, if possible, advance the hospital to a higher position than it has already attained.

J. B. ANDREWS.

December 2, 1892.

MATRON'S REPORT.

Articles made in the sewing-room from October 1, 1891, to October 1, 1892.

Aprons, women's	260
Aprons, men's.....	168
Bandages, yards material.....	733
Bureau covers.....	83
Burial robes	17
Bibs	31
Caps, nurses'.....	452
Caps, kitchen use.....	22
Curtains	44
Curtains, transom	43
Combination suits	41
Cupboard cloths.....	55
Carpeting, yards woven	310
Camisoles	6
Chemises	64
Dresses	212
Dresses, strong.....	10
Drawers, pairs	33
Drawers, men's under.....	151
Furniture pads.....	102
Iron-holders	42
Jackets, kitchen use.....	30
Laundry bags.....	48
Mattress covers	83
Pillow ticks.....	58
Rugs hemmed	59
Rugs woven.....	59
Rugs knitted	3
Socks	58
Sheets	376
Shirts.	559

Shades, window	110
Skirts.	75
Stockings, Canton flannel, pairs	12
Table cloths	39
Table spreads.....	24
Table napkins.....	156
Wrappers, women's domet	18
Wrappers, men's domet	114
Overalls, men's, pairs.....	10
Jumpers, men's	10
Miscellaneous articles	57

 4,864

Articles mended in sewing-room.....	16,608
Articles mended on wards	12,200
Articles mended by tailoress.....	2,253

STEWARD'S REPORT.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

145 tons hay at \$15	\$2,175 00
1,644 bushels oats at 40 cents	657 60
20 tons oat straw at \$10	200 00
400 tons maize, for feed, at \$5.....	2,000 00
6,000 heads cabbage at 3 cents	180 00
100 bushels carrots at 25 cents.....	25 00
60 dozen cucumbers at 20 cents	12 00
790 dozen corn at 12 cents	94 80
150 heads cauliflower at 5 cents.. ..	7 50
50 bushels beets at 30 cents	15 00
15 bushels beans at 40 cents	6 00
180 bushels lettuce at 40 cents.....	72 00
50 bushels parsnips at 25 cents.....	12 50
150 heads red cabbage at 5 cents.....	7 50
150 quarts strawberries at 10 cents	15 00
100 pounds squash at 1½ cents	1 50
50 bushels radishes at 40 cents.....	20 00
175 bushels turnips at 25 cents	43 75
20 bushels peas at 20 cents.....	4 00
20 bushels spinach at 33 cents	6 60
1,500 bunches celery at 3 cents.....	45 00
90 bushels tomatoes at 50 cents	45 00
80 bushels tomatoes (green) at 15 cents.....	12 00
20 bushels green onions at 50 cents.....	10 00
25 bushels ripe onions at 50 cents	12 50
<hr/>	
<i>Milk, etc., produced from Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892.</i>	\$5,680 25
27,933 gallons milk at 16 cents.....	4,469 28
302 dozen eggs at 20 cents	60 40
20,737 pounds pork at 6½ cents.....	1,347 90
15,160 pounds beef at 55 cents	833 80
2,195 pounds tallow at 4½ cents.....	98 77
<hr/>	
	\$12,490 40
<hr/>	
<i>Value of stock on hand.</i>	
10 horses, valued at	\$1,000 00
31 cows, valued at.....	1,400 00
108 swine, valued at.....	970 00
110 fowls, valued at.....	55 00
<hr/>	
	\$3,425 00
<hr/>	

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1892.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1891.....	298	287	585
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1892	196	154	350
Total number under treatment during year	494	441	935
Average daily population.....	316 $\frac{68}{366}$	298 $\frac{84}{366}$	614 $\frac{152}{366}$
Capacity of institution	275	250	525
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	52	56	108
As not recovered	99	40	139
As not insane	2	4	6
Died.....	29	28	57
Whole number discharged during the year	182	128	310
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	312	313	625
Not insane	1	1	2
Inebriate	1	3	4
	2	4	6

TABLE No. 2.

General statement October 1, 1892.

Date of opening, November, 1880.

Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	203
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$1,548,362 90
Value of personal property.....	57,242 90
Acres of farm land under cultivation.....	150
Capacity of institution.....	525
Daily average number under treatment.....	614 $\frac{152}{366}$
Cash on hand October 1, 1891.....	\$4,587 78

Receipts during year:

From State treasury (for officers' salaries, extraordinary improvements, etc.).....	\$13,650 17
From counties for patients' board.....	111,263 93
From private patients.....	12,899 84
From all other sources.....	1,504 66

Total receipts during year..... \$139,318 60

Disbursements during year:

For officers' salaries, extraordinary improvements, etc. (paid direct from State treasury).....	\$12,688 88
For wages.....	39,411 96
For provisions and stores.....	35,123 68
For ordinary repairs.....	7,813 15
For farm and grounds	5,559 48
For clothing.....	4,925 07
For furniture and bedding.....	6,218 84
For books and stationery.....	889 17
For fuel and light.....	8,864 30
For medical supplies.....	1,277 91
For miscellaneous expenses.....	2,288 08

Total disbursements during year..... \$125,160 52

Balance remaining on hand October 1, 1892..... \$18,525 68

Weekly per capita cost on current expenditure, inclusive of clothing and officers' salaries.....	\$3 92 $\frac{6}{10}$
Weekly per capita charge to counties, inclusive of all items:	
New class	4 25
Third year class.....	2 50
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	30 00
Women	20 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	22 00
Women	13 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population*	1 to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 68 $\frac{1}{4}$
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	66 $\frac{6}{10}$
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	\$12,490 40
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during the year†	3,610 12

* Including dining-room maids, 1 to 9 1-6.

† Including cost of supervision, \$5,422.12.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the year ending September 30, 1892, and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bulbar paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Burns.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bright's disease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bodily injury.....	2	3	5	14	6	20
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Congenital defect.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	7
Carcinoma uteri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	.....	1	1	5	5	10
Cerebral embolism.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Climacteric.....	.....	3	3	.....	23	23
Confinement in prison.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18	63
Epilepsy with injury to head.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Excessive cigarette smoking.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Excessive smoking.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Exophthalmic goitre.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
General ill health.....	27	19	46	115	128	243
Ill health following grief, anxiety, overwork, etc.....	30	42	72	110	194	304
Ill health following fright.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ill health following fever.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	6

Ill health following surgical operations .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Ill health from prolonged lactation .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4
Ill health from domestic trouble .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ill health from abortion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ill health from menstrual irregularities .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5
Influenza, epidemic	5	5	.....	10	6	15
Insolation	6	.....	.....	6	19	21
Imbecility .....	.....	2	.....	2	2	4
Intemperance, liquor	40	10	.....	50	184	201
Masturbation	5	.....	.....	5	11	11
Measles .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
Morphia habit	1	1	.....	2	4	7
Meningitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Locomotor ataxia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ovarian tumor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pregnancy .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Pubescence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Puerperal state .....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	28
Rheumatism .....	.....	1	.....	1	4	9
Senility	5	5	.....	10	18	32
Syphilis	4	3	.....	7	19	24
Scarlet fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Typhoid fever .....	.....	6	.....	6	1	8
Uterine disease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	60	40	.....	100	194	316
Vicious habits and indulgences	6	1	.....	7	25	30
Totals	196	154	350	800	628	1,428

TABLE No. 4.

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died, during the year ending September 30, 1892, and since October 1, 1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute.....	55	39	6	266	164	16
Mania, subacute	28	9	.....	84	44	1
Mania, recurrent.....	6	1	1	26	14	2
Mania, chronic	17	.....	1	91	7	4
Melancholia, acute.....	79	41	10	433	177	60
Melancholia, subacute.....	10	7	.....		
Melancholia, chronic	8	2	3			
Alternating (circular) insanity .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
General paralysis	20	.....	16	51	.....	59
Dementia, terminal	102	8	17	352	38	59
Epilepsy.....	19	1	3	78	3	5
Imbecility .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Idiocy.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Not insane *	6	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Total	350	108	57	1,428	447	207

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5.
*Showing the number and percentage of recoveries and deaths, based upon the average daily population, since
October 1, 1888.*

YEARS.	Average daily population.	Recoveries.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Ending September 30, 1889	383 $\frac{252}{366}$	90	23.498	38	9.909
Ending September 30, 1890	411 $\frac{249}{366}$	120	29.197	42	10.218
Ending September 30, 1891	509 $\frac{132}{366}$	129	25.343	70	13.752
Ending September 30, 1892	614 $\frac{152}{366}$	108	17.618	57	9.298

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the causes of death of those who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess, sacro-iliac.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Anæmia, pernicious.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Aneurism, aortic.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Asthenia.....	3	2	5	5	5	10
Asthma, chronic.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Burns.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bright's disease.....	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Carcinoma.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Carcinoma uteri.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Cerebral softening.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Cerebral embolism.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Cerebral effusion.....	1	3	4	1	3	4
Cirrhosis of liver.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Diarrhoea, acute.....	.....	2	2	1	2	3
Diarrhoea, chronic.....	2	.....	2	3	1	4
Dysentery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Erysipelas.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Exhaustion from mental disease.....	6	8	14	22	19	41
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Gastro-enteritis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Heart disease, valvular.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3

Heart disease, fatty degeneration . . . . .	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Locomotor ataxia . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Meningitis, acute . . . . .	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis, chronic	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	14
Nephritis, acute . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pleurisy with effusion . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia, lobar	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia, catarrhal . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Paresis	10	4	.....	.....	.....	14	48	9	.....	57
Suicide . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	7
Septicæmia	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3
Shock . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Senility with exhaustion . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
Tuberculosis, general . . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary . . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	8
Total	29	28	57	129	78	207				

TABLE No. 8.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in cases admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch	8	5	13	38	37	75
Maternal branch.....	6	6	12	32	29	61
Paternal and maternal branches.....	2	.....	2	8	2	10
Collateral branches	18	14	32	75	85	160
No hereditary tendency	136	115	251	251	188	439
Unascertained.....	26	14	40	396	287	683
Total	196	154	350	800	628	1,428

TABLE No. 9.
Showing civil condition of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	89	57	146	360	207	567
Married	93	79	172	379	320	699
Widowed.....	14	18	32	58	101	159
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total	196	154	350	800	628	1,428

TABLE No. 10.

Showing degree of education of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	1	1	2	9	4	13
Academic.....	8	11	19	57	48	105
Common school.....	124	99	223	464	411	875
Read and write.....	31	12	43	126	53	179
Read only	20	17	37	58	44	102
No education.....	12	14	26	61	60	121
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	25	8	33
Total.....	196	154	350	800	628	1,428

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	26	21	47
One to three months.....	10	11	21
Three to six months.....	5	10	15
Six to nine months.....	1	4	5
Nine months to one year.....	2	....	2
One year to eighteen months.....	1	2	3
Eighteen months to two years.....	....	2	2
Two to three years.....	1	1	2
Three to four years.....	....	1	1
Four to five years.....	1	....	1
Five to ten years.....	1	....	1
Ten to twenty years.....	....	2	2
Unascertained.....	4	2	6
Total.....	52	56	108
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	3	1	4
One to three months.....	20	11	31
Three to six months.....	13	10	23
Six to nine months.....	7	14	21
Nine months to one year.....	1	6	7
One year to eighteen months.....	8	8	16
Eighteen months to two years.....	....	2	2
Two to three years.....	....	1	1
Three to four years.....	....	2	2
Four to five years.....	....	1	1
Total.....	52	56	108

TABLE No. 11— (*Concluded*).

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total
Under one month	80	78	158
One to three months.....	48	51	99
Three to six months	29	31	60
Six to nine months.....	12	17	29
Nine months to one year	9	1	10
One year to eighteen months	8	9	17
Eighteen months to two years.....	....	5	5
Two to three years	10	7	17
Three to four years.....	3	4	7
Four to five years	3	1	4
Five to ten years.....	2	2	4
Ten to twenty years	7	5	12
Unascertained	21	4	25
Total	232	215	447

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	9	3	12
One to three months.....	61	30	91
Three to six months	58	68	126
Six to nine months	41	44	85
Nine months to one year	22	21	43
One year to eighteen months	26	27	53
Eighteen months to two years.....	9	8	17
Two to three years	3	7	10
Three to four years.....	1	5	6
Four to five years	1	1	2
Five to ten years.....	1	1	2
Total	232	215	447

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	7	3	10
One to three months	11	4	15
Three to six months	9	10	19
Six to nine months	8	4	12
Nine months to one year	1	1	2
One year to eighteen months	6	2	8
Eighteen months to two years	2	3	5
Two to three years	3	3	6
Three to four years	4	1	5
Four to five years	3	1	4
Five to ten years	10	1	11
Ten to twenty years	7	2	9
Twenty to thirty years	2	2	4
Not insane*	2	4	6
Unascertained	26	3	29
Total	101	44	145
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	3	1	4
One to three months	6	5	11
Three to six months	7	7	14
Six to nine months	6	3	9
Nine months to one year	1	4	5
One year to eighteen months	23	3	26
Eighteen months to two years	7	5	12
Two to three years	21	7	28
Three to four years	14	1	15
Four to five years	6	1	7
Five to ten years	5	3	8
Not insane*	2	4	6
Total	101	44	145

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

TABLE NO. 12 — (*Concluded*).

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	29	23	52
One to three months.....	36	27	63
Three to six months	20	27	47
Six to nine months	24	18	42
Nine months to one year	16	9	25
One year to eighteen months.....	21	15	36
Eighteen months to two years.....	9	11	20
Two to three years.....	6	19	25
Three to four years.....	5	3	8
Four to five years	7	8	15
Five to ten years.....	15	11	26
Ten to twenty years.....	15	13	28
Twenty to thirty years.....	10	10	20
Not insane*	33	10	43
Unascertained	48	10	58
Total	294	214	508

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	14	15	29
One to three months.....	24	17	41
Three to six months	28	22	50
Six to nine months.....	23	12	35
Nine months to one year	16	16	32
One year to eighteen months.....	53	20	73
Eighteen months to two years.....	21	19	40
Two to three years	48	44	92
Three to four years.....	18	14	32
Four to five years	9	16	25
Five to ten years.....	7	8	15
Ten to twenty years .....	.....	1	1
Not insane*	33	10	43
Total	294	214	508

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	6	5	11
One to three months.....	4	4	8
Three to six months.....	3	3	6
Six to nine months.....	2	1	3
Nine months to one year	1	1	3
One year to eighteen months.....	5	3	8
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	....	2
Three to four years.....	1	....	1
Four to six years	2	2	4
Six to ten years	2	....	2
Ten to twenty years.....	....	3	3
Unascertained.....	1	6	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	29	28	57
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	4	5	9
One to three months.....	4	2	6
Three to six months	4	7	11
Six to nine months.....	....	8	8
Nine months to one year	5	1	6
One year to eighteen months.....	6	1	7
Eighteen months to two years.....	....	1	1
Two to three years	5	1	6
Four to six years.....	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	29	28	57
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE NO. 13 — (*Concluded*).

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	14	13	27
One to three months.....	23	10	33
Three to six months	12	8	20
Six to nine months.....	15	4	19
Nine months to one year	4	2	6
One year to eighteen months	15	6	21
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	3	9
Two to three years	8	5	13
Three to four years.....	4	1	5
Four to six years.....	4	10	14
Six to ten years	3	2	5
Ten to twenty years.....	6	3	9
Twenty years and over.....	1	2	3
Not insane*.....	....	1	1
Unascertained.....	14	8	22
Total.....	129	78	207
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	28	17	45
One to three months.....	14	13	27
Three to six months	16	14	30
Six to nine months	7	13	20
Nine months to one year	15	6	21
One year to eighteen months.....	20	4	24
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	2	4
Two to three years.....	17	3	20
Three to four years.....	3	2	5
Four to six years.....	6	4	10
Six to ten years	1	....	1
Total	129	78	207

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

TABLE No. 14.

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to fifteen years	1	2	3	3	4	7
From fifteen to twenty years	10	10	20	48	29	77
From twenty to twenty-five years	19	20	39	63	64	127
From twenty-five to thirty years	16	21	37	93	77	170
From thirty to thirty-five years	33	23	56	120	99	219
From thirty-five to forty years	21	20	41	105	73	178
From forty to fifty years	37	16	53	172	116	288
From fifty to sixty years	34	22	56	111	93	204
From sixty to seventy years	18	13	31	54	45	99
From seventy to eighty years	7	6	13	26	25	51
From eighty to ninety years .....	.....	1	1	5	3	8
Total	196	154	350	800	628	1,428

TABLE No. 15.

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to twenty years.....	6	9	15	23	22	45
From twenty to thirty years	15	17	32	71	53	124
From thirty to forty years.....	17	15	32	59	76	135
From forty to fifty years	6	7	13	31	42	73
From fifty to sixty years	8	4	12	22	27	49
From sixty to seventy years.....	.....	4	4	5	10	15
From seventy to eighty years .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Total	52	56	108	214	233	447

TABLE No. 16.

Showing ages of those who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From fifteen to twenty years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	1	1	2	9	3	12
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	2	2	4	4	6	10
From thirty-five to forty years.....	5	4	9	23	12	35
From forty to fifty years.....	9	6	15	35	16	51
From fifty to sixty years.....	5	3	8	26	12	38
From sixty to seventy years.....	4	5	9	15	16	31
From seventy to eighty years.....	1	4	5	9	9	18
From eighty to ninety years.....	.....	2	2	5	2	7
Total	29	28	57	129	78	207

TABLE No. 17.

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission in those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1892.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	48	35	83
One to three months.....	27	30	57
Three to six months	15	10	25
Six to nine months.....	6	5	11
Nine months to one year	12	14	26
One year to eighteen months.....	2	6	8
Eighteen months to two years	14	4	18
Two to three years .	6	7	13
Three to four years.....	3	4	7
Four to five years	7	5	12
Five to ten years.....	15	11	26
Ten to fifteen years.....	9	7	16
Fifteen to twenty years	6	7	13
Twenty to thirty years.....	3	2	5
Thirty years and upwards	4	1	5
Not insane*	1	1	2
Unascertained	18	5	23
Total	196	154	350

TABLE No. 18.

Showing period of residence in hospital of those remaining under treatment September 30, 1892.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	19	7	26
One to three months.....	53	10	63
Three to six months	16	45	61
Six to nine months	6	15	21
Nine months to one year	43	23	66

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
One year to eighteen months.....	80	54	134
Eighteen months to two years.....	17	50	67
Two to three years	31	34	65
Three to four years.....	18	22	40
Four to five years	11	26	37
Five to ten years.....	16	26	42
Ten to fifteen years.....	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	312	313	625
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agents	5	.....	5	15	.....	15
Artists .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Barbers .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Bakers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bankers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Blacksmiths	1	.....	1	8	.....	8
Boiler maker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Broom and brushmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bookkeepers	1	.....	1	7	1	8
Brewers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Butchers	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Clerks	7	3	10	33	5	38
Cash boys	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Carpenters	6	.....	6	25	.....	25
Clergymen .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Cigar makers	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Civil engineers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Commercial travelers	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Coachmen	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
Contractors and builders	3	.....	3	7	.....	7
Coal dealers	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Cooks .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3

TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Druggists	2	.....	2	7	.....	7
Dentists	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Dressmakers .....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Editor	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Express man .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Factory operatives	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Farmers and farm laborers	39	.....	39	173	.....	173
Finisher	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Firemen and engineers	3	.....	3	23	.....	23
Gardeners	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Glassblowers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Gasfitter .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hatter .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hotel proprietors .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Housekeepers .....	.....	89	89	.....	372	372
Houseworkers .....	.....	26	26	.....	129	129
Jeweler .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Journalists .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Junk dealer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Laborers	44	.....	44	168	.....	168
Laundresses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Lawyers	4	.....	4	11	.....	11
Lithographer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

TABLE No. 19—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Students.....	2	3	5	12	7	19
Street car driver.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Tailors.....	2	.....	2	8	.....	8
Teachers.....	.....	4	4	4	10	14
Telegraph lineman.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Telegraph operators.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Watchmen.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Workers in metal.....	4	.....	4	12	.....	12
Workers in stone.....	5	1	6	17	1	18
Workers in wood.....	4	.....	4	18	.....	18
No occupation.....	7	20	27	27	59	86
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Totals.....	196	154	350	800	628	1,428

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Armenia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bavaria .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	2	4	6	21	24	45
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
England	11	6	17	28	24	52
Finland	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
France .....	.....	1	1	1	3	4
Germany	32	26	58	98	89	187
Holland	1	1	2	2	2	4
Hungary .....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
India	2	.....	2	2	2	4
Ireland	15	23	38	71	69	140
Italy	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Jamaica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Poland	5	6	11	8	10	18
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Scotland	2	2	4	5	6	11

TABLE No. 20 — (*Concluded*).

NATIVITY.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sweden.....	3	1	4	14	11	25
Switzerland.....	1	.....	1	5	1	6
Wales.....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
United States.....	119	80	199	499	375	874
Unascertained.....	.....	2	2	29	4	33
Total.....	196	154	350	800	628	1,428

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 59.3 + per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 3.15 + per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.7 + per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

TABLE No. 21.

Showing the residence by counties and classification of those admitted during the year.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Cattaraugus	49	1	50
Chautauqua.....	24	2	26
Erie	186	8	194
Genesee	13	2	15
Livingston.....	1	2	3
Monroe	3	3	6
New York.....	1	....	1
Niagara	26	2	28
Orleans	18	....	18
Steuben .....	....	1	1
Wyoming	5	1	6
State patients.....	2	....	2
Total	328	22	350

TABLE No. 22.

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Allegany	2	2	4	.....	1	1
Cattaraugus	32	25	57	1	1	2
Chautauqua	46	51	97	2	2	4
Chemung .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Erie	155	128	283	7	8	15
Genesee	8	11	19	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Monroe	1	13	14	3	4	7
New York	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	33	23	56	.....	2	2
Ontario .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Orleans	9	15	24	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	2	7	9	.....	1	1
Wyoming	4	13	17	.....	1	1
State patients	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	296	290	586	16	23	39

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX

LAW AND FORMS RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.

LEGAL PROVISIONS.

The law relating to the commitment of the insane is chapter 446, Laws of 1874, from which we make the following extract :

SECTION 1. No person shall be committed to or confined as a patient in any asylum, public or private, or in any institution, home or retreat for the care and treatment of the insane, except upon the certificate of two physicians, under oath, setting forth the insanity of such person. But no person shall be held in confinement in any such asylum for more than five days, unless, within that time, such certificate be approved by a judge or justice of a court of record of the county or district in which the alleged lunatic resides ; and said judge or justice may institute inquiry and take proofs as to any alleged lunacy before approving or disapproving of such certificate ; and said judge or justice may, in his discretion call a jury in each case to determine the question of lunacy.

§ 2. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of securing his commitment to an asylum, unless said physician be of reputable character, a graduate of some incorporated medical college, a permanent resident of the State, and shall have been in the actual practice of his profession for at least three years, and such qualifications shall be certified to by a judge of any court of record. No certificate of insanity shall be made except after a personal examination of the party alleged to be insane and according to forms prescribed by the State Commissioners in Lunacy, and every such certificate shall bear date of not more than ten days prior to such commitment.

§ 3. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of committing him to an asylum of which the said physician is either the superintendent, proprietor, an officer or a regular professional attendant therein.

TITLE 3, § 37. The terms “lunacy,” “lunatic” and “insane” as used in this act, shall include every species of insanity, and extend to every deranged person and to all of unsound mind, other than idiots.

It will be seen, from the above sections, that the requirements of the law for the commitment of an insane patient to the hospital are:

1. The certificate of two physicians, under oath, setting forth the insanity of such person, as defined in the section cited.

2. The physicians signing the certificate must possess the qualifications specified in the first paragraph of the second section of the law, and this fact must be certified by a judge of a court of record, and his certificate placed on file in the office of the Commissioners in Lunacy in Albany.

3. The certificate of lunacy must be made after a personal examination by each physician on a form prescribed by the Commissioners in Lunacy and bear date not more than ten days prior to the commitment.

4. The certificate must be approved by a judge of a court of record of the county in which the patient resides, or by a justice of the Supreme Court of the district, before, or within five days after the patient is committed to the hospital.

The following is the form of the joint medical certificate prescribed by the Commissioners in Lunacy :

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

This blank is furnished by the State of New York, and others in necessary quantities for originals and copies may be obtained free upon application to the State Commission in Lunacy, county clerks, superintendents of the poor and the superintendents of asylums or hospitals for the insane.

Each page of this certificate should be carefully read, and the blanks accurately filled to insure the commitment of the patient.

If absolutely necessary, extra sheets may be added not to exceed the size of this blank, and reference must be made in the added matter to the number of page and line.

Medical certificate of lunacy according to the form prescribed by the State Commission in Lunacy, May 6, 1890, and by resolution of said commission of that date ordered to go into effect July 1, 1890, under the authority of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874, and chapter 273 of the Laws of 1890.

STATEMENT.

Statement of facts to be made upon knowledge, information and belief by the examiners in lunacy. If any of the particulars in this statement be not known, the facts to be so stated.

1. Sex ; age years ; nativity [*if foreign, how long in U. S.*] ; color ; occupation ; single, married, widowed ?*

2. Number of previous attacks ; present attack began 18.. ; [*If the patient has ever been an inmate of an insttution for the insane, state when and where, and whether discharged recovered or otherwise.*]
.....
.....

3. Was the present attack gradual or sudden in its onset?

4. What is the bodily condition of the patient ?.....

5. Is the patient subject to epilepsy ?.....

6. Is the patient filthy or cleanly in dress and personal habits?

7. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, excited or depressed, homicidal or suicidal? [*If homicide or suicide has been attempted or threatened it should be so stated.*].....
.....
.....

8. What is the supposed cause? [*State both the predisposing and exciting cause.*].....
.....
.....

9. Has the patient insane relatives, and, if so, state the degree of consanguinity, and whether paternal or maternal?.....

10. What are the patient's habits as to the use of liquor, tobacco, opium, etc.?
.....
.....

*Strike out words not required.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF } ss.:
City, town or village of..... }

We,, a permanent resident of
....., county of....., State of New York, and.....,
a permanent resident of, county of....., and State
aforesaid, being severally and duly sworn, do severally certify
and each for himself certifies, with the exceptions which are here-
inafter noted, as follows :

1. I am a graduate of an incorporated medical college, and a
legally qualified examiner in lunacy; a certificate of my qualifica-
tions as such examiner, or a certified copy thereof, is on file in the
office of the State Commission in Lunacy.

2. I have with care and diligence personally observed and
examined, within five days prior to the date of this certificate, and
more particularly did so on that date, namely, on the.....day
of....., 189.,,
a resident of....., of the State of....., and as a result
of such examination find, and hereby certify to the fact that said
.....is insane and a proper person for care
and treatment in some institution for the insane, as an insane
person under the provisions of the statute.

3. I have formed the above opinion upon the subjoined
facts, viz. :

a. Facts indicating insanity personally observed by me, as
follows :

The patient said [*here state what was said to each examiner
separately unless it was said in presence of both*] :.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

The patient did [*here state what the patient did in presence of each examiner separately, unless it was done in presence of both*]:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

The patient's appearance and manner was:.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

b. Other facts indicating insanity, including those communicated to me by others, as follows [*state if there has been any change in the patient's mental condition and bodily health, and if so, what*]:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. That the answers to the questions contained in the statement are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

....., M. D.
....., M. D.

Severally sworn and subscribed before }
me, this....day of....., 189 . }

.....,
.....

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 COUNTY OF..... } ss. :
City, town or village of..... }

I, a judge of....., which is a court of record, do, on this.....day of....., 189 , hereby approve of the foregoing medical certificate of lunacy, the contents of the same having been certified to me under oath; and it being represented to me that it is intended to commit the said..... to*.....for care and treatment.

.....

The above steps are required as proof of the existence of insanity and the propriety of care and treatment in an institution.

As to the question of maintenance, patients are of two classes, *public* and *private*. *Public patients* are divided into *pauper* and *indigent*. The former are sent upon an order of commitment signed by a majority of the superintendents of the poor of the county in which they reside. Indigent patients are sent upon a certificate of indigence, made by the county or special county judge, judge of a Supreme Court, or Common Pleas of the county where they reside. The statute limiting a certificate of indigence to cases of insanity of only one year's duration has been revoked by chapter 164, Laws of 1880.

Public patients can be received only from the counties within the Buffalo Hospital district; these are the following: Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara.

Private patients may be admitted from any county of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the following order of the State Commission in Lunacy:

“Ordered:

“1. That on and after October 1, 1891, no private or pay patient at any State hospital be permitted to occupy more than one room for his or her personal use or behoof, or to command the exclusive services of an attendant; and thereafter, there shall be no distinction permitted between public and private or pay patients as to the care and accommodation furnished them.

“2. That whenever the managers or trustees shall determine that vacancies exist, private or pay patients may be admitted by

* Name of hospital.

them without further restriction, at a rate of compensation not to exceed ten dollars per week, preference to be given in all cases to patients of small or moderate means.

“3. That this order, unless specially so directed, shall not be held to require the removal of the private or pay patients in custody October 1, 1891.

“4. That this order shall take effect October 1, 1891, and on said date the order relating to private or pay patients entered September 2, 1890, shall cease and be of no effect.

“By the Commission:

[L. S.]

“T. E. McGARR,

“*Secretary.*”

To provide for their support an agreement is to be made, signed by two sureties, whose financial responsibility is certified by affidavit and by a third responsible person.

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS, of, in the county of, an insane person has been admitted as a patient into the Buffalo State Hospital, in consideration of the following agreement:

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, jointly and severally bind ourselves to Elias S. Hawley, treasurer of said hospital, to pay to him and his successors in office the sum of dollars cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person, so long as he shall continue in said hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the officers of the hospital, and to remove him from the hospital whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or whenever he shall be required to be removed by the managers or superintendent; and also to pay all expenses incurred by the managers or superintendent in sending such patient to his friends in case one or either of us shall fail to remove such patient when required to do so, as aforesaid; and if he shall be removed at the request of his friends before the expiration of six calendar months after the reception, then to pay

board for twenty-six weeks, unless he shall be sooner cured, and also to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death ; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly and ratable on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names
this day of, in the year 18 ..

(Name.)

(P. O. address.)

(Name.)

(P. O. address.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
..... COUNTY. }

....., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth the sum of one thousand dollars over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

.....

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this day of, 18 .. }

.....

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
..... COUNTY. }

....., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth the sum of one thousand dollars over and above all debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

.....

Subscribed and sworn this }
day of, 18.., before me. }

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with and, the signers of the above bond, and consider each of them fully responsible for the prompt discharge of its obligation.

(Name.)

(P. O. address.)

“This agreement or understanding is generally signed by near relatives or other friends of the patient, or legal guardians, if any such there be, at or prior to the time of admission, or subsequently, upon the deposit of a sum of money sufficient to secure its execution.”

CLOTHING REQUIRED BY PATIENTS.

“All persons require at least two suits of clothing and several changes of undergarments. Most of the patients go out regularly, and consequently require clothing suited to the season. For males, overcoats and boots are required in winter; shoes answer in summer; slippers are worn in the house. Females also need ample clothing for walking and riding in the winter.

“The supply should be liberal when it can be afforded. All clothing is marked with the name of the patient to whom it belongs, and much pains are taken to have it kept in good order and repair.”

A recent order of the Commissioners in Lunacy requires that all patients shall be provided with a complete outfit, including head and foot wear, by the officers of the county committing them. The clothing is to be new, and to include between the months of November and April, both inclusive, overcoats, shawls and mittens, and it is made the duty of the superintendent of the hospital to report to the commissioners any case of neglect to carry out the order.

REMOVAL OF PATIENTS TO THE HOSPITAL.

“In conveying a patient to the hospital, let it be done, if necessary, by force rather than by deception. Truth should not be compromised by planning a journey or a visit to the hospital, and when there suggesting the idea to the patient of staying, while his admission was already decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and stay a few days, to see how they like it, under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also too often in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement.

HISTORY OF THE CASE TO BE FURNISHED.

“The patient should be brought by an intelligent and intimate acquaintance, who will be able to give a minute history of the case, or a written account should be transmitted. In the latter should be stated the name, age, married or single, number of children, occupation, degree of education, profession of religion, habits, nativity, residence, predisposing and exciting causes. Give a minute history of the patient from youth up, temperament, peculiarities, disposition, etc.; also, the cause supposed to have affected the patient immediately preceding the attack; state what relatives, near or remote, are or have been insane or peculiar; also, what disease the patient has suffered from; fits, skin diseases, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, ulcers, etc. Give the date of the attack, going back to the first noticeable disturbance, no matter how slight; also, the duration of the more marked and decided symptoms, the number of attacks (if this be not the first), and if ever before admitted, the number of admissions to this hospital, and how complete was the recovery in the interval of the attacks; state fully the condition of the patient at the time of admission, whether suicidal or homicidal; whether he eats, sleeps, strikes, breaks, destroys or is noisy or inattentive to personal cleanliness, and whatever else may occur to the friends likely to be useful to us.” (Appendix Utica Hospital report.)

Any of the above named forms, viz., *medical certificates, orders of superintendent of poor, certificates of indigence*, in blank, will be furnished upon application to the *superintendent of the Hospital*, Dr. J. B. Andrews, *Buffalo State Hospital, Black Rock Station, Buffalo, N. Y.*, to whom all correspondence, with or about patients, is to be directed.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,

BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1892.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY, 1893.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,

BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE GOVERNOR.	<i>Ex officio.</i>
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL	<i>Ex officio.</i>
HENRY W. SLOCUM, <i>President</i>	BROOKLYN, N. Y.
HOSEA H. ROCKWELL, <i>Vice-President</i>	ELMIRA, N. Y.
JOHN F. LITTLE, <i>Secretary</i>	BATH, N. Y.
FRANK CAMPBELL, <i>Treasurer</i>	BATH, N. Y.
JOHN PALMER	ALBANY, N. Y.
O. B. CADWELL	WATERTOWN, N. Y.
HALBERT S. GREENLEAF	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
GEORGE H. BLACKMAN	WELLSVILLE, N. Y.
EDWIN S. JENNEY	SYRACUSE, N. Y.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM F. ROGERS.....	<i>Superintendent.</i>
T. O. BURLESON.....	<i>Surgeon.</i>
SAMUEL L. LEAVITT	<i>Adjutant.</i>
FRANK P. FROST.....	<i>Quartermaster.</i>
EMERY C. PIXLEY	<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>
WHEELOCK RIDER	<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon.</i>

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee

JOHN PALMER, <i>Chairman.</i>	GEORGE H. BLACKMAN.
O. B. CADWELL.	FRANK CAMPBELL.
EDWIN S. JENNEY.	JOHN F. LITTLE.

Buildings and Grounds.

H. H. ROCKWELL, <i>Chairman.</i>	FRANK CAMPBELL.
J. F. LITTLE.	GEORGE H. BLACKMAN.
EDWIN S. JENNEY.	

Finance Committee.

H. S. GREENLEAF, <i>Chairman</i>	GEORGE H. BLACKMAN.
EDWIN S. JENNEY.	

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 19.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 1893.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,
Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, }
BATH, N. Y., *November 17, 1892.* }

To the Legislature :

The following annual report of the operations, receipts and expenditures of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, for the year ending September 30, 1892, is respectfully submitted:

The total number of members at the close of the year was 1,147, of whom 809 were present. The average present during the year was 864. Eighteen members are in the State hospitals, supported from appropriations made to the Home at an expense during the past year of \$3,053.09.

The amount expended for maintenance during the past year was \$145,545.22, which expenditure is shared by the general government to the extent of \$100 per member.

The cost of the purchased ration was thirteen and seven-tenths cents per day; the cost of clothing was \$14.83 per year for each member.

The total cost per man, including members in State hospitals, for food, clothing, medical attendance and superintendence was \$168.45 for the year.

We respectfully recommend an appropriation of \$140,000 for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1893, and \$25,000 for repairs and improvement of grounds.

This amount for repairs is required to improve the sanitary condition of the hospital and barracks, for repairs and increase of the steam plant, and for an increase of the water supply.

We append hereto, as part of our report, the reports of the superintendent, surgeon and quartermaster.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. SLOCUM.

JNO. PALMER.

H. H. ROCKWELL.

JNO. F. LITTLE.

O. B. CADWELL.

GEO. H. BLACKMAN.

H. S. GREENLEAF.

EDWIN S. JENNEY.

FRANK CAMPBELL.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF STEUBEN. } ss.:

H. W. Slocum, president, and Frank Campbell, treasurer, of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, being severally duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statements are true.

H. W. SLOCUM.

FRANK CAMPBELL.

Subscribed to and sworn before me this }
17th day of November, 1892. }

JOHN F. LITTLE,

Notary Public.

REPORT.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, }
BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY, *November 1, 1892.* }

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the New York State
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home:*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1891, and ending September 30, 1892:

On the first day of October, 1891, the number of members present at the Home was.....	842
Admitted during the year.....	372
Readmitted during the year.....	206
Absent October 1, 1891.....	277
	<hr/>
	1,697

During the year we have lost:

By discharge on own request.....	167
Summarily discharged.....	33
Dropped from rolls.....	250
Died.....	100
Absent September 30, 1892.....	338
	<hr/>
	888

Total number present September 30, 1892.....	<hr/> <hr/> 809
--	-----------------

The average number present daily was 864, which is 139 less than during the previous year.

The greatest number present at any one time, viz., January 22, 1892, was 1,012. Least number present, July 7, 1892, 723.

There are now eighteen members of the Home cared for at State hospitals as provided by law.

On the 30th of September, 1892, there were absent with leave, 301; without leave, nineteen; in State hospitals, eighteen; total, 1,147; a gain in the aggregate over last year of twenty-eight.

This Home for veteran disabled soldiers of the late war was opened for their reception at the close of the year 1878. It was publicly dedicated as a soldiers' and sailors' home, with appropriate ceremonies, on the twenty-third day of January, 1879. The board of trustees then comprised Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, James McQuade, of New York city, Isaac F. Quinby, of Rochester, Wm. F. Rogers, of Buffalo, Nirom N. Crane, of Hornellsville, Byron B. Taggart, of Watertown, John F. Little, Ansel J. McCall and Jonathan Robie, of Bath.

The officers were Gen. H. W. Slocum, president; Gen. N. M. Crane, treasurer, and Capt. J. F. Little, secretary.

On the 1st of January, 1879, the total number of members present was forty-four. On the 1st of January, 1880, the number reported was 489. The number increased with each year until 1890, when the average number present during that year was 1,044. The number present at any one time during all these years did not exceed 1,204, which is all that the Home can accommodate.

Since 1890, the membership has been gradually diminishing. The average number present during 1891 was 1,003, and during 1892 it was 864.

As a class, these old soldiers, with comparatively few exceptions, seem indifferent as to their present and future well-being. With all their necessary wants supplied, life at the Home becomes monotonous. During the summer months, those who are at all able seek a change by taking furloughs for a stipulated time for the purpose of seeking employment.

Many, through negligence or carelessness, fail to apply for an extension when their furloughs expire, and are consequently "dropped from the rolls," but they do not fail to return when inclement weather forces them to again seek the shelter and support which the Home affords.

The pensioner who takes a furlough for ninety days or over, as well as those who claim their discharge, carry their pension papers with them, and at the proper time execute them and receive their checks at the place where they may happen to be located for the time being. The unusually large loss of membership from this cause, exclusive of those who have died, will account for the low average present during the past year.

The membership during the winter months for the last two years has been as follows: From September 30, 1890, to April 1, 1891, average number present 1,130; from September 30, 1891, to April 1, 1892, average number present, 956. During the fiscal year of 1890-91 it was 1,003, and for the same period of 1891-92 it was 864.

I furnish these details for the purpose of showing how the tide of the population ebbs and flows during the seasons of the year from September to April and from March to October. At the date of this report this movement seems to indicate a larger membership during the coming winter. Original applications have been more numerous and the large number on furlough are returning. In addition to these causes many New York veterans, members of the National Home, have taken their discharges "at their own request" and apply for admission here. This home was established for the purpose of relieving the National Home of New York veterans and has in a large measure accomplished this result. No exception can therefore be taken to their admission, coupled with the fact that the general government shares with the State the cost of maintenance.

The new applications for membership are generally from those who are pensioners within the prescribed limit—persons who have not sought admission until they became pensioners. They have probably fought the battle of life, earning a meager subsistence until advancing age has unfitted them for labor, and a desire to aid their families may have much to do in breaking family ties.

Hence it is, perhaps, that the membership may not be diminished but rather increased during the next year. It may never again reach the maximum, but it would not be safe to fix the average at even the figures of last year.

These reflections should give rise to careful consideration as to the status of the great body of men who yet survive the perils of war. Nearly three decades have elapsed since the close of the contest and the percentage now supported by the bounty of the State and seek shelter in the soldiers' homes will be found small indeed. The general impression that the number will decrease from this time forward can hardly be realized. Decrepitude

and poverty will oblige many who now scorn to take advantage of the relief which the Home affords, to come to us for that care and support which is justly their due.

The number of pensioners present at the home on the thirty-first day of October instant, was 625 ; absent, 204, making a total of 829.

To prepare and execute the vouchers, keep the accounts, and disburse the money has added materially to the duties of the officers. Under the rules adopted by the board, the aggregate amount received up to the first of November instant, was \$76,974.00, and the amount paid to pensioners and their dependents was \$61,631.67, leaving a balance on hand at that date of \$15,342.33. This does not include pensioners who receive less than six dollars per month.

While the cost of subsistence and clothing during the past year has not been above the average of former years, the cost of the ordinary repairs in all other departments has been larger. The per capita expense for general maintenance during the year just closed is consequently larger than the previous year.

The condition of the buildings and grounds would have warranted a much larger expenditure. As it was necessary to keep within the appropriation, the repairs were limited to what was actually required to protect the wear and tear of structures, and keep them in comparatively good condition.

I respectfully recommend that the Legislature be requested to grant a liberal special appropriation for the current fiscal year. It is actually needed to promote the health and comfort of our population, and for the proper care and preservation of the property committed to our charge. It is needed to improve the sanitary condition of the hospital and barracks, by isolating the lavatories and water-closets from the wards and dormitories, with which they are now directly connected — a matter of grave importance, and to which attention has been previously invited.

Two steam boilers, part of the original plant, which have been in use over ten years should at once be replaced by new ones. They have been condemned by the inspectors, and required extensive repairs to meet the demands upon them. The position of all the boilers in the boiler house should be changed as suggested in my last report. The enlargement of the ice house and cold storage

room is an improvement much needed. Means for securing a more abundant supply of water, and which can be easily accomplished, cannot longer be delayed, as the consumption has largely increased within the last two years, incident to improvements requiring a larger supply. The repairs and betterments of buildings and improvement of grounds will require increased expenditures, all of which will necessitate an appropriation of not less than \$25,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER
30, 1892.

Balance unexpended October 1, 1891.....	\$1,027 82
Appropriation by Legislature	140,000 00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	4,671 69
	<hr/>
	\$145,699 51
Expenditures as per vouchers on file with State Comptroller ..	145,545 22
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended	<u>\$154 29</u>

PENSIONERS' FUND.

Total receipts to October 1, 1892	\$64,936 09
Disbursements to October 1, 1892	53,798 69
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1892	<u>\$11,137 40</u>

POSTHUMOUS FUND.

Amount on hand October 1, 1892.....	<u>\$1,400 72</u>
-------------------------------------	-------------------

For reasons herein stated, that there may be a possible increase in members, I respectfully recommend that you ask for an appropriation of \$145,000 for maintenance, transportation of applicants and ordinary repairs, for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1893.

With the exception of hay we have had exceptionally good crops from the farm and garden, the latter especially affording an adequate supply of fresh vegetables of the season.

The report of the surgeon and quartermaster accompanies this report.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. F. ROGERS,

Superintendent.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, }
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *October 1, 1892.* }

General WM. F. ROGERS, *Superintendent:*

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the medical department of the Home for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892:

Number of patients in hospital October 1, 1891...	123	
Number admitted during the year	287	
		410
Dismissed, convalescent or cured	213	
Sent to State hospital for insane	4	
Died in hospital.....	87	
Killed by railroad accident	1	
		305
Number of patients in hospital October 1, 1892		105
Total attendance at sick call		18,933
Number of calls at barracks		382
Number of prescriptions		95,193
<hr/>		
Average cost of prescriptions compounded, five and one-eighth cents.		
Cost of hospital supplies on hand October 1, 1891	\$1,910	12
Cost of hospital supplies purchased during the year	4,583	54
Total	\$6,493	66
<hr/>		
Expended during the year.....	\$4,880	98
Amount on hand September 30, 1892	1,612	68

The slight increase in the percentage of deaths to population at the Home is explained and accounted for by the fact that added years bring with them the infirmities of age. Those now

entering the hospital are, as a rule, far advanced in years, the ailments induced by army service having increased with age, and in many instances have been aggravated by lack of care and want of proper medical treatment, before becoming members of the Home or patients at the hospital. Their independence and pride prevented them seeking the benefit of the Home and the treatment of its medical department, until nature had become exhausted, and death in many cases had marked them for its victims before entering the hospital. This condition must continue or increase as years roll by and distance in time from the date of discharge must always be considered as a factor in computing the rate of mortality to membership at the Home.

The disease commonly known as *la grippe* made its third appearance at the Home December 20, 1891. About thirty cases occurred, and were treated between that time and March 1, 1892.

The symptoms generally were similar to those found in previous years, varying only in the fact that more pneumonic conditions were developed.

The number attacked was less than in previous years, and the malady when uncomplicated, yielded more readily to treatment; and out of all those suffering therefrom, only four cases resulted fatally; and in each of those, death was due to a complication and secondary cause, perhaps due to and induced by the original disease. The symptoms in general most prominently developed in its earlier stages were chills, prostration of the nervous system, great mental depression, remittent fever, and accelerated pulse, the patient in nearly every instance suffering from severe headache.

The disease, as a rule, attained its height on the third day, and then declined unless complications ensued. Those most common and difficult to guard against were pulmonary, renal and heart diseases, and as a rule, had existed mildly before the attack of *la grippe*, and appeared to be excited and aroused by its action on the patient.

The treatment in most cases was quietude, mild laxation, with occasional Dover's powder to restrain coughing. All depressing remedies and medicines were avoided. The class treated were

men advanced in years, and I found by experience that stimulants and tonics could be used with beneficial results.

Quinine and opiates were given in liberal doses at the outset, and in many instances aborted attacks. In addition to the remedies above specified I used with marked success, anti-kamnia, for its anti-neuralgic effect, in cases where neuralgia was in any manner involved; salol and quinine for their germ destroying influence. With warm and settled weather in the spring the disease disappeared so far that new cases did not occur, and those who had suffered its attack in the early winter, improved in strength and vital force; unless so far debilitated by its ravages, aided by previously enfeebled conditions prevented convalescence. These conditions resulted fatally in a few instances months after the apparent subsidence of the principal disease. The patient failing to recuperate, yielded to a disease apparently quite distinct from the principal malady.

The repairs to the hospital and barracks suggested in my last two annual reports I again recommend for your consideration.

All buildings connected with the home are clean, and the sanitary condition is good as can be accomplished without the improvements suggested in my last report.

During the year seven members died in State hospitals for insane, and six while absent from the Home on furlough.

Annexed hereto is a schedule showing names of those who died in hospital with age and cause of death; also those who died at State hospitals for insane and while absent on furlough.

Respectfully submitted.

TEN EYCK O. BURLESON,

Surgeon.

WEEKLY BILL OF FARE.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast — Beef stew, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner — Roast beef or mutton, potatoes, gravy, bread, butter, pudding, coffee, fruit in season.

Supper — Stewed fruit, cheese, bread, butter, tea.

MONDAY.

Breakfast — Mutton stew, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner — Boiled beef, soup, vegetables, cold slaw, bread, coffee.

Supper — Hominy, bread, butter, syrup, tea.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast — Bread, butter, toast, coffee, hash.

Dinner — Boiled beef, potatoes, chow chow, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper — Oat meal, syrup, cold corned beef, butter, tea.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast — Ham or shoulder, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner — Pork and beans, bread, coffee.

Supper — Milk toast, corn meal mush, syrup, bread, butter, tea.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast — Hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner — Roast beef, mashed potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee.

Supper — Prune pudding, bread, butter, tea.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast — Boiled mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner — Fresh fish, gravy, potatoes, cold slaw, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper — Ginger cakes, rice, cheese, bread, tea.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast — Beef stew or hash, toast, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner — Corned beef, cabbage, bean soup, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Supper — Rice pudding, cold corned beef, bread, butter, tea.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING OCTOBER
1, 1891, AND ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Date.	Cause of death.
1	Anthony Hogan.....	75	October 7, 1891	Senility.
2	John Garrity.....	71	October 9, 1891	Senility and softening of the brain.
3	Daniel Sheehan.....	50	October 14, 1891	Cancer of the jaw.
4	Edward Singleton.....	54	October 23, 1891	Phthisis.
5	John Quigley.....	64	November 4, 1891	Pneumonia.
6	John E. Van Hoesen.....	64	November 19, 1891	Mitral lesion of heart and uræmia.
7	Lewis S. Nichols.....	50	November 28, 1891	Paralysis and mitral lesion of heart.
8	John J. Wooden.....	50	November 28, 1891	Cancer of rectum.
9	James Thompson.....	78	December 1, 1891	Fatty degeneration of heart and pneumonia.
10	Patrick Cocrane.....	68	December 6, 1891	Apoplexy.
11	James Walsh.....	69	December 9, 1891	Tuberculosis.
12	Hugh Crosson.....	70	December 12, 1891	Gangrene of foot.
13	Thomas Flood.....	65	December 20, 1891	Pneumonia.
14	George McCarty.....	53	December 22, 1891	Concussion of brain.
15	John Pepper.....	72	December 26, 1891	Concussion of brain, caused by falling through a D. & L. culvert; coroner's case.
16	Alfred Le Page.....	60	December 29, 1891	Phthisis.
17	Daniel Toole.....	49	December 29, 1891	Diabetes.
18	Alexander McNally.....	53	December 30, 1891	Pernicious anæmia.
19	John Cook.....	74	January 5, 1892	La grippe, resulting in pneumonia.
20	John Holohan.....	53	January 9, 1892	Suicide by hanging.
21	James Hennessy.....	76	January 10, 1892	La grippe and senility.
22	Edmond Brown.....	78	January 15, 1892	Gastritis and pneumonia.
23	Henry Maik.....	67	January 16, 1892	Pneumonia and la grippe.

24	Anton Lenz	60	January	23, 1892	Uraemic coma.
25	Charles Martin	49	January	28, 1892	Paralysis.
26	John F. H. Krauss	51	February	2, 1892	Hæmoptysis.
27	Thomas Powers	69	February	6, 1892	Senility and general debility.
28	Arnold Goodwin	68	February	7, 1892	Dysentery and mitral lesion of heart
29	Luke Hickey	68	February	11, 1892	Tuberculosis.
30	Charles A. Nash	49	February	13, 1892	Apoplexy.
31	Peter McGourty	63	February	15, 1892	Myelitis.
32	Jacob Holenbeck	76	February	18, 1892	Senility.
33	James Mahoney	63	February	21, 1892	La grippe and pneumonia.
34	James McKinna	60	February	24, 1892	Paralysis.
35	Anton Leppert	68	February	27, 1892	Fatty degeneration of heart and rheumatism.
36	Timothy Quill	52	February	29, 1892	False passage made into bladder by himself.
37	Albert Odell	56	March	10, 1892	Empyema.
38	George W. Calhoun	58	March	15, 1892	Mitral stenosis of heart.
39	Dennis McCarthy	72	March	17, 1892	Alcoholism.
40	John Smith	75	March	18, 1892	Concussion of brain.
41	William H. Chase	44	March	19, 1892	Alcoholism.
42	Michael McGrane	63	March	30, 1892	Cancer of pylorus.
43	James W. Templer	50	March	30, 1892	Phthisis.
44	Francis Snyder	81	March	31, 1892	Senility.
45	Thomas Noonan	61	March	31, 1892	Paralysis.
46	Burges Guiles	70	April	12, 1892	Mitral lesion of heart.
47	John L. Fyfe	60	April	17, 1892	Mitral lesion of heart and paralysis.
48	James McMillan	56	April	20, 1892	Suicide by morphine.
49	Joseph Blowers	71	May	4, 1892	Concussion of brain.
50	Samuel Sutter	81	May	7, 1892	Mitral stenosis of heart.
51	William Gascoyne	79	May	14, 1892	Alcoholism and fractured ribs.
52	Dexter Trask	53	May	16, 1892	Mitral lesion of heart.
53	John Gardner	77	May	17, 1892	Mitral stenosis of heart.
54	James Caffrey	50	May	24, 1892	Anasarca and mitral stenosis of heart.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS, ETC.—(Concluded).

No.	NAME.	Age.	Date.	Cause of death.
55	Stephen C. Green	52	May 24, 1892	Mitral stenosis of heart.
56	George W. Bemis	78	May 26, 1892	Mitral stenosis of heart.
57	William Toole	80	May 27, 1892	Senility.
58	William H. Brown	73	May 31, 1892	Pneumonia.
59	John O'Rork	66	June 3, 1892	Paralysis.
60	Edward Quinlan	55	June 4, 1892	Mitral stenosis of heart.
61	Christopher Laubmire	64	June 5, 1892	Mitral lesion of heart.
62	John V. Peterson	63	June 22, 1892	Phthisis pulmonalis.
63	Mulford Weeks	62	June 22, 1892	Phthisis pulmonalis.
64	Herman Stockter	57	July 9, 1892	Cancer of stomach.
65	Lawrence Malloy	62	July 12, 1892	Mitral lesion of heart and ascites.
66	John Owens	63	July 14, 1892	Mitral lesion of heart.
67	Charles Phillips	59	July 15, 1892	Mitral stenosis of heart.
68	Patrick Fanning	66	July 23, 1892	General debility.
69	Charles Colwell	48	July 29, 1892	Alcoholism and mitral lesion of heart.
70	Joseph Johnson	92	August 4, 1892	Senility.
71	William Delaney	72	August 4, 1892	Senility and cancer of stomach.
72	Ferdinand Hoenig	67	August 20, 1892	Mitral lesion of heart and bronchitis.
73	Matthew Shaver	60	August 21, 1892	Ascites.
74	William Gascoyne	79	August 23, 1892	Senility.
75	Richard Buck	49	August 28, 1892	Phthisis.
76	George Mansfield	66	August 29, 1892	Phthisis.
77	Fred T. Vance	57	August 29, 1892	Paralysis of heart.
78	Hamilton D. Spoor	65	August 29, 1892	Interstitial hepatitis.
79	Alexander Shaff	46	August 30, 1892	Carcinoma.

80	Thomas Cleveland	59	September	4, 1892	Mitral stenosis of heart.
81	Cicero D. Davis	53	September	6, 1892	Phthisis and pericarditis.
82	John Hennessy	92	September	7, 1892	Dementia and senility.
83	William Raycroft	45	September	13, 1892	Phthisis.
84	Thomas Stenson	51	September	16, 1892	Pleurisy and pericarditis.
85	John G. Seller	72	September	16, 1892	Dysentery.
86	Edward Simmons	54	September	23, 1892	Mitral insufficiency and anasarca.
87	William Sheldon	62	September	27, 1892	Hypertrophy and fatty degeneration of heart.

STATEMENT OF DEATHS WHILE ABSENT FROM THE HOME.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Date.	Place of death.	Cause of death.
1	Martin Connor.....	64	October 5, 1891	Binghamton State Hospital.	Dementia.
2	Charles W. Rose..	65	October 12, 1891	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Cerebral hemorrhage.
3	Jacob Boice	74	Nov. 11, 1891	Binghamton State Hospital.	Unknown.
4	John McFarlin.	66	Nov. 16, 1891	Bath, N. Y.....	Cancer of stomach.
5	Adrian Hardy	56	Nov. 28, 1891	Binghamton State Hospital.	Unknown.
6	James Finnegan ..	49	January 23, 1892	Willard State Hospital.....	Unknown.
7	William Watts ...	57	March 5, 1892	Corning, N. Y.....	Valvular disease of heart.
8	John Murphy.....	59	March 5, 1892	Willard State Hospital.....	Unknown.
9	Joseph Dover.....	61	May 22, 1892	Sand Beach, Mich.....	Valvular heart disease and chronic meningitis.
10	John Allen.....	69	June 4, 1892	Glendora, Mich.....	Unknown.
11	John McCarthy....	65	June 16, 1892	Willard State Hospital.....	Unknown.
12	John Murphy.....	60	August 17, 1892	Willard State Hospital.....	Phthisis pulmonalis.
13	Alfred G. Powell..	53	August 18, 1892	Kings County Hospital	Unknown.

QUARTERMASTER'S REPORT.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, }
 QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, }
 October 1, 1892.

General WILLIAM F. ROGERS, *Superintendent* :

GENERAL.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the quartermaster and subsistence departments for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Also report of commissary stores received, issued and remaining on hand for same period, showing cost per capita.

FRANK P. FROST,
Quartermaster.

SUBSISTENCE.

Statement of commissary stores on hand, purchased and issued during the year ending September 30, 1892 :

Value of stores on hand October 1, 1891.....	\$3,261 63
Value purchased during year.....	43,651 72
Value taken up as per inventory.....	592 71

Value on hand and purchased.....	\$47,506 06
Value issued to barracks and hospital during year.....	\$44,819 51
Value of sales to officers and citizens.....	2,366 45
	<hr/> 47,185 96

Value on hand October 1, 1892.....	\$320 10
------------------------------------	----------

Average number present for rations, 890.

Average cost of purchased rations per capita, $13\frac{7}{10}$ cents.

This includes eighteen citizen employes and temporary at Post.

CLOTHING.

Value of clothing on hand October 1, 1891.....	\$6,057 74
Value of clothing purchased during year.....	12,289 90
	<hr/>
	\$18,347 64
Total issued during year.....	12,936 88
	<hr/>
Value on hand October 1, 1892.....	\$5,410 76
Average cost per capita.....	14 83
	<hr/> <hr/>

Average number of members, 872.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Value products of the farm and garden used by members at market prices.....	\$6,079 29
Value of hay, grain, etc., in store.....	6,186 88
	<hr/>
	\$12,266 17
Cost of labor and teams.....	\$5,724 86
Cost of fertilizers.....	465 36
Cost of seeds.....	334 82
Cost of implements, etc.....	521 48
Cost of hay and feed.....	2,469 65
	<hr/>
	9,516 17
	<hr/>
Net profit.....	\$2,750 00
Value of live stock.....	3,144 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,
FOR THE YEAR 1892.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 18, 1893.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 20.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 18, 1893.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, *January* 18, 1893. }

To the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Adjutant-General of the State for 1892, with accompanying exhibits.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

REPORT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *December 31, 1892.*

Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR.—I have the honor to submit, as required by law, my report for the year 1892.

The report for the year 1891, which was duly presented to you, by you transmitted to the Legislature, and by that body ordered printed, in January last, has not yet been published, the printed matter having been destroyed in the fire that consumed the offices of the Public Printer. As it is not known whether the Legislature will again order it to be printed, many things in that report have been repeated in this in order that the information furnished may be substantially complete as to the two years in question.

MILITIA.

In the report made by the Adjutant-General this year to the War Department, as required by the laws of the United States, it is estimated that there are at least 650,000 men subject to military duty.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard comprises thirteen regiments, one battalion and forty-six separate companies of infantry, five batteries of artillery, one troop of cavalry and three signal corps.

The following changes were made in 1891:

A company of infantry was mustered-in at Tonawanda, May twenty-fifth, designated the Twenty-fifth Separate Company, and attached to the Fourth Brigade.

A company of infantry was mustered-in at Buffalo, May twenty-seventh, attached to the Seventy-fourth Regiment, and designated Company "K," of that regiment.

A company of infantry was mustered-in at Medina, December twenty-eighth. This company has recently received the designation of the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, and is attached to the Fourth Brigade.

Changes in organizations have been made this year as follows :

The Twenty-ninth and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies were consolidated May thirteenth, and formed the Forty-eighth Separate Company, which is attached to the Fourth Brigade.

In the Thirteenth Regiment, Companies "D" and "E" were consolidated as Company "D," and Companies "I" and "H" were consolidated as Company "I," May seventeenth.

Companies "F" and "K," Thirty-second Regiment, were transferred to the Thirteenth Regiment, forming Companies "E" and "H" of the latter regiment, and the Thirty-second Regiment was disbanded, May seventeenth.

A company of infantry was mustered-in at the city of New York, attached to the Twenty-second Regiment, and designated Company "I" of that regiment, October sixth.

The quarterly returns of thirtieth September *ultimo*, show that there were in service on that date :

First Brigade.....	5,062 officers and men.
Second Brigade.....	3,004 officers and men.
Third Brigade.....	2,690 officers and men.
Fourth Brigade.....	2,119 officers and men.
General Headquarters.....	31 officers and men.
<hr/>	
Aggregate strength.....	12,906 officers and men.
<hr/>	

This force is divided into four brigades, as follows :

First Brigade.

Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, Headquarters, 6 Pine street, New York city.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, Infantry; Colonel James Cavanaugh; Station, Armory, 7th street and Third avenue, New York city.

Eighth Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel George D. Scott ; Station Armory, Park avenue, 94th and 95th streets, New York city.

Ninth Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel William Seward, Jr. ; Station, Armory, 221 West 26th street, New York city.

Twenty-second Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel John T. Camp ; Station, Armory, West Boulevard, 67th and 68th streets, New York city.

Seventh Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel Daniel Appleton ; Station, Armory, Park avenue and 67th streets, New York city.

Twelfth Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel Heman Dowd ; Station, Armory, Columbus avenue and 62d street, New York city.

Seventy-first Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel Francis Vinton Greene ; Station, Armory, Lexington avenue and 107th street, New York city.

First Battery, Light Artillery, four three-inch rifled guns ; Captain Louis Wendel ; Station, Armory, 334-340 West 44th street, New York city.

Second Battery, four 3.2-inch rifled steel guns and two light twelve-pounder guns ; Captain David Wilson ; Station, Armory, 810 Seventh avenue, New York city.

Troop "A", Cavalry ; Captain Charles F. Roe ; Station, 136 West 56th street, New York city.

Signal Corps attached to Brigade Headquarters.

Present at annual Inspection in this Brigade (not including general and staff officers not mustered) 4,401 officers and men ; absent 625 officers and men.

Second Brigade.

Brigadier General James McLeer ; Headquarters, Hall of Records, Brooklyn.

Thirteenth Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel David E. Austen ; Station, Armory, Flatbush avenue and Hanson place, Brooklyn.

Fourteenth Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel Harry W. Michell ; Station, Armory, North Portland avenue and Auburn place, Brooklyn.

Twenty-third Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel John N. Partridge ; Station, Armory, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

Forty-seventh Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel John G. Eddy ; Station, Armory, 4th and North 2d streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

Third Battery, four Gatling guns, cal. 50, and four twelve-

pounder mountain howitzers ; Captain Henry Sebastian Rasquin ; Station, Armory, 759-765 Dean street, Brooklyn.

Signal Corps attached to Brigade Headquarters.

Present at annual inspections (not including general and staff officers not mustered) 2,806 officers and men ; absent 265 officers and men.

Third Brigade.

Brigadier-General Robert Shaw Oliver, Headquarters, Albany.

Tenth Battallion, Infantry ; Lieutenant Colonel William E. Fitch ; Station, Albany.

Nineteenth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain William Haubennestel ; Station, Poughkeepsie.

Twenty-eighth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Joseph H. Remmèr ; Station, Utica.

Sixth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain James W. Cusack ; Station, Troy.

Thirty-sixth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Austin A. Yates ; Station, Schenectady.

Fifth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain James T. Chase ; Station, Newburgh.

Sixteenth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Arthur M. Murphy ; Station, Catskill.

Thirty-first Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Andrew J. Budlong ; Station, Mohawk.

Twentieth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Hiram C. Rogers ; Station, Binghamton.

Thirty-second Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Charles W. Eddy ; Station, Hoosick Falls.

Third Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Walter Scott ; Station, Oneonta.

Thirty-fifth Separate Company, Infantry : Captain Henry Holland ; Station, Ogdensburg.

Fourth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain John I. Pruyn ; Station, Yonkers.

Ninth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Thomas A. Patterson ; Station, Whitehall.

Twenty-first Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain James H. Lloyd ; Station, Troy.

Forty-fourth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Lewis E. Goodier ; Station, Utica.

Twenty-seventh Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain George W. Crooks ; Station, Malone.

Thirty-ninth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain William R. Zimmerman ; Station, Watertown.

Forty-sixth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Darwin E. Vunk ; Station, Amsterdam.

Eleventh Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Edwin J. Kindler ; Station, Mount Vernon.

Seventh Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain T. Campbell Collin ; Station, Cohoes.

Twenty-fourth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Ames E. McIntyre ; Station, Middletown.

Twenty-second Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain James Westcott Lester ; Station, Saratoga Springs.

Twenty-third Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Henry Waterman ; Station, Hudson.

Eighteenth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Loyal L. Davis ; Station, Glens Falls.

Thirty-third Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Julius William St. John ; Station, Walton.

Fourteenth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Aaron Wesley Thompson ; Station, Kingston.

Thirty-seventh Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Frank Bauder ; Station, Schenectady.

Fifteenth Separate Company, Infantry ; First Lieutenant Francis B. Warring commanding ; Station, Poughkeepsie.

Tenth Separate Company, Infantry ; First Lieutenant Lewis W. Y. McCroskery commanding ; Station, Newburgh.

Twelfth Separate Company, Infantry ; Second Lieutenant John Patrick Treanor commanding ; Station, Troy.

Sixth Battery, Light Artillery ; four three-inch rifled guns and one Gatling gun ; Captain Laurel L. Olmstead ; Station, Binghamton.

Signal Corps attached to Brigade Headquarters.

Present at annual inspections (not including general and general staff officers not mustered) 2,486 officers and men ; absent 163 officers and men.

Fourth Brigade.

Brigadier-General Peter C. Doyle, Headquarters, 474 Main street, Buffalo.

Sixty-fifth Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel Samuel M. Welch, Jr. ; Station, Buffalo.

Seventy-fourth Regiment, Infantry ; Colonel George C. Fox ; Station, Buffalo.

Eighth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Henry B. Henderson ; Station, Rochester.

Second Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain W. Maurice Kirby ; Station, Auburn.

Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain William Wilson ; Station, Geneva.

Forty-third Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Culver Gilman Thyng ; Station, Olean.

Twenty-sixth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Robert P. Bush ; Station, Elmira.

Forty-first Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain John G. Butler ; Station, Syracuse.

First Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Frank J. Hess ; Station, Rochester.

Thirtieth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Edward M. Hoffman ; Station, Elmira.

Forty-eighth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Albert Mortimer Hall ; Station, Oswego.

Thirteenth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Frederick W. Hyde ; Station, Jamestown.

Forty-second Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Mighells Buchanan Butler ; Station, Niagara Falls.

Forty-seventh Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Avery McDougall ; Station, Hornellsville.

Twenty-ninth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Sanderson Alexander Ross ; Medina.

Forty-fifth Separate Company, Infantry ; Captain Henry Albert Dickenson ; Station, Cortland.

Twenty-fifth Separate Company, Infantry ; First Lieutenant Henry Marshall Fales commanding ; Station, Tonawanda.

Fifth Battery, Light Artillery, two light twelve-pounder guns and two three-inch rifles ; Captain Michael Auer ; Station, Syracuse.

Present at annual inspections (not including general and general staff officers not mustered) 1,965 officers and men ; absent 177 officers and men.

ARMS, UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The Second Battery is now fully equipped with the new 3-2 inch steel B. L. guns, caissons and harness of the latest regulation pattern, and a combination battery-wagon and forge. As stated in previous annual reports, requisition has been made on the War Department for additional batteries, and the allotments due the State, under U. S. Laws, have been allowed to accumulate to cover the cost, but it has not been possible up to the present time to obtain them. Our batteries are in good condition, so far as the *personnel* is concerned, and should all be supplied with modern equipment. But the required guns and carriages can only be obtained from the General Government, and the only resource is to wait until the War Department is prepared to issue them.

So much has been said in former annual reports as to the importance of arming the State troops with the same small arms prescribed for the army that nothing need be added here. At the present time it seems to be assured that the General Government will soon begin to manufacture magazine guns of a pattern already substantially adopted. As soon as these are issued, every effort should be made to secure a full supply for the troops of this State.

In my last report I said :

“Equipments issued to the infantry sufficiently serve the purpose of drill and parade, but for actual service in the field, belts and boxes of a different pattern, the latter of larger capacity, or preferably cartridge belts would become necessary. It would not be a wise expenditure, however, for obvious reasons, to purchase these in advance of the adoption of the small arms with which they will be used.”

* * * * *

“The knapsacks in use are not satisfactory, but it will be time enough to discard them when an acceptable substitute is found. I append an extract from the report of the U. S. Chief of

“ Ordnance : ‘ The reports on the Merriam Pack are inconclusive. “ ‘ Up to this time fifty-two reports have been received, of which “ ‘ twenty-three are favorable and twenty-nine unfavorable. Eight “ ‘ companies are still to be heard from. A number of officers “ ‘ adhere to the opinion that a blanket roll is the most suitable “ ‘ device for active service, but on the other hand a board called “ ‘ to consider this special subject objects to the use of the roll.’ ”

It is not believed that the blanket roll, although frequently having decided advantages in the field, would answer all the purposes of the State service. Of all the knapsacks offered at the present time the “ Merriam Pack ” has received more favorable consideration than any other, and it is suggested that a company or a regiment be furnished with these packs as a practical experiment to ascertain its adaptability to our service.

It is again urged that a full and complete supply of blankets, rubber blankets, camp and cooking utensils, tents and all necessary field equipments, be issued to the troops or kept in stock. The experience at Buffalo this summer emphasizes this recommendation. The location was such that on this occasion the supply of tents more than equalled the demand. Blankets were purchased in New York and issued as rapidly as the troops could assemble. Cooking utensils and provisions were easily procured in Buffalo. But it may not happen when the troops are next called for, that it will be at a large city, and in any event they should at all times be fully prepared in every particular for any duty and for any emergency.

The uniforms of the troops on duty at Buffalo, and at Babylon and Fire Island, this summer were subjected to rough service, their blouses, trousers and caps are practically unserviceable, and should be replaced by new issues. “ Campaign hats ” should be issued or held in stock to be used only when on active or field duty. It is hoped that the military appropriations will be sufficient to completely equip and furnish the National Guard in every respect, and to

insure a regular and prompt response to requisitions for overcoats and blouses, as well as for the dress uniform sometimes known as the "State service uniform."

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

The following table shows the armories and arsenals owned by the State, and how they are occupied :

New York.—Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue ; office of the Chief of Ordnance and military store-house.

Albany.—Tenth Battalion.

Rochester.—First and Eighth Separate Companies.

Utica.—Twenty-eighth and Forty-fourth Separate Companies.

Buffalo.—Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Syracuse.—Fifth Battery and Forty-first Separate Company.

Auburn.—Second Separate Company.

Schenectady.—Thirty-sixth and Thrity-seventh Separate Companies.

Oswego.—Forty-eighth Separate Company.

Newburgh.—Fifth and Tenth Separate Companies.

Kingston.—Fourteenth Separate Company.

Watertown.—Thirty-ninth Separate Company.

Brooklyn.—Forty-seventh Regiment.

Troy.—Sixth, Twelfth and Twenty-first Separate Companies.

Flushing.—Seventeenth Separate Company.

Binghamton.—Sixth Battery and Twentieth Separate Company.

Oneonta.—Third Separate Company.

Walton.—Thirty-third Separate Company.

Elmira.—Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Separate Companies.

Hoosick Falls.—Thirty-second Separate Company.

Mount Vernon.—Eleventh Separate Company.

Catskill.—Sixteenth Separate Company.

Olean.—Forty-third Separate Company.

Saratoga Springs.—Twenty-second Separate Company

Middletown.—Twenty-fourth Separate Company.

Mohawk.—Thirty-first Separate Company.

The following State armories are in process of erection, as to the main building or additions thereto :

Albany.—For Tenth Battalion, appropriation, \$50,000, chapter 296, Laws of 1892, to extend the drill-shed.

Geneva.—For Thirty-fourth Separate Company, appropriation, \$25,000, chapter 83, Laws of 1890 ; reappropriated by chapter 260, Laws of 1892 ; appropriation, \$7,500, chapter 388 Laws of 1892, to provide for the completion of said armory.

Jamestown.—For Thirteenth Separate Company, appropriation, \$25,000, chapter 463, Laws of 1888 ; reappropriated by chapter 89, Laws of 1890 ; appropriation, \$7,000, chapter 138, Laws of 1892, for the purpose of making and paying for certain changes in, and additions to said armory ; appropriation of \$8,206.82, being the amount equal to the unexpended balance of an appropriation of \$25,000, appropriated by chapter 463 of the Laws of 1888, for the erection of a State armory in the city of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, reappropriated by chapter 89 of the Laws of 1890, and covered into the general fund by reason of the lapse of the appropriation.

Malone.—For Twenty-seventh Separate Company, appropriation, \$25,000, chapter 135, Laws of 1890 ; reappropriated by chapter 248, Laws of 1892.

Poughkeepsie.—For Fifteenth and Nineteenth Separate Companies, appropriation, \$35,000, chapter 143, Laws of 1888 ; reappropriated by chapter 123, Laws of 1890 ; reappropriated by chapter 297, Laws of 1892, with additional appropriation of \$15,000 for the completion of said armory and the construction of the extension of the drill-shed of said building.

Brooklyn.—For Twenty-third Regiment, appropriation, \$300,000, chapter 253, Laws of 1889 ; reappropriated by chapter 81, Laws of 1891 ; commissioners authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of said armory at an expense not to exceed \$100,000, in addition to the sum of \$300,000, said contracts to provide that only \$50,000 thereof shall be paid within one year, which sum of \$50,000 is appropriated for that purpose by chapter 385, Laws of 1892.

The following appropriations for armories have been made :

Catskill.—For Sixteenth Separate Company, appropriation, \$800, chapter 160, Laws of 1892, for additional expense incurred in building armory.

Cohoes.—For Seventh Separate Company, appropriation, \$25,000, chapter 377, Laws of 1888 ; reappropriated by chapter 75, Laws of 1890 ; reappropriated by chapter 464, Laws of 1892, with additional sum of \$7,000 ; total \$32,000.

Elmira.—For Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Separate Companies, appropriation, \$800, chapter 356, Laws of 1892, for repairs and betterments.

Hoosick Falls.—For Thirty-second Separate Company, appropriation, \$1,500; chapter 652, Laws of 1892; for completing and bettering said armory.

Oneonta.—For Third Separate Company, appropriation, \$7,450; chapter 356, Laws of 1892; for repairs and betterments.

Saratoga Springs.—For Twenty-second Separate Company, appropriation, \$4,395.63; chapter 233, Laws of 1892; for erection of gallery, completing interior work, and for additional masonry and other work made necessary on account of the nature of the soil under the walls of the drill-hall.

Syracuse Armory.—For Fifth Battery and Forty-first Separate Company, appropriation, \$1,000; chapter 356, Laws of 1892; for replacing and resetting steam coils.

Utica.—For Twenty-eighth and Forty-fourth Separate Companies, appropriation, \$25,000; chapter 477, Laws of 1890; reappropriated by chapter 345, Laws of 1891, with \$10,000 additional; reappropriated by chapter 387, Laws of 1892, with further sum of \$15,000; total, \$50,000.

THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Last season (1891) the Camp of Instruction was occupied by the Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Thirty-second, Forty-seventh, Seventy-first, Seventy-fourth Regiments, Tenth Battalion, First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies; this season there were ordered there for duty and instruction:

From June eighteenth to twenty-fifth, the Sixty-ninth Regiment and Troop "A."

From June twenty-fifth to July second, the Ninth Regiment and a Provisional Battalion, the First, composed of the Seventh, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Thirty-sixth and Forty-second Separate Companies.

From July second to July ninth, the Fourteenth Regiment and a Provisional Battalion, the Second, consisting of the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-seventh Separate Companies.

From July ninth to July sixteenth, the Thirteenth Regiment and a Provisional Battalion, the Third, consisting of the Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Separate Companies.

From July sixteenth to July twenty-third, the Sixty-fifth Regiment, the Signal Corps, First Brigade, and a Provisional Battalion, the Fourth, consisting of the Eighth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Forty-third Separate Companies.

From July twenty-third to July thirtieth, three Provisional Battalions, the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, composed of the Third, Thirtieth, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Separate Companies; the Second, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first and Forty-Eighth Separate Companies; and the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Separate Companies, respectively.

This being the first season in which instruction in the new Drill Regulations was imparted, it was thought that if a sufficient number of men from regiments not ordered to the camp this year, could be obtained and properly instructed, it would be of great service to those regiments during the coming drill season; accordingly orders were issued to the commanding officers of the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Regiments, each to select from his regiment men to form a company not exceeding 115 in number and to report for duty at the camp from July 30, to August 5, 1892.

These four companies were formed into a battalion, and, as such, drilled and instructed by Colonel John C. Bates, Second U. S. Infantry.

Notice was also sent to officers of organizations, which had not been in camp, inviting them to be present during the tour of service of this battalion, and to take advantage of its theoretical and practical school of instruction. Nearly eighty officers availed themselves of the privilege extended to them.

The officers detailed for special duty at the camp this season, and the orders issued for the guidance of the camp will be found in General Orders Nos. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 24, series 1892, from these headquarters, reprinted with this report.

The War Department was represented by Colonel John C. Bates, Second U. S. Infantry, First Lieutenant E. E. Hardin, Seventh U. S. Infantry and First Lieutenant John T. French, Jr., Fourth U. S. Artillery, who, upon invitation, acted as instructors and rendered valuable service.

The U. S. Squadron, on which the State Naval Militia was undergoing instruction, consisting of the U. S. S. Chicago, Atlantic and New Hampshire commanded by Rear-Admiral Walker, U. S. Navy, arrived and came to anchor opposite the camp in the Hudson river at 11 A. M. July 21, 1892. The next day, at 5 P. M., the naval forces having landed, united with the land forces in a review before the Commander-in-Chief and Admiral Walker. The following morning early the squadron left for New York.

The camp this season has been of material benefit to the Guard and satisfactory to the officers in command and on duty there.

The highest attendance at the camp this season was 5,350 officers and men; the lowest figures of attendance were 5,212 officers and men; showing that the attendance was more permanent or better, that more men served the whole tour than heretofore.

Making allowance for the bands, the detachment of artillery, orderlies, clerks and officers on duty, but not included in company and regimental returns, there were attending the camp this season 5,779 officers and enlisted men. The average percentage of attendance this year was 84.16 per cent, a larger percentage than at any season before, and one organization, a full company of 104 officers and enlisted men, the Twenty-first Separate Company, scored 100 per cent.

The following tables will show the attendance by organizations this year and in seasons preceding this :

ATTENDANCE AT THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, SEASON 1892.

ORGANIZATION.	HIGHEST NUMBER PRESENT.		LOWEST NUMBER PRESENT.		AVERAGE PRESENT.		AVERAGE ABSENT.		Average percentage of present.	Number of officers and enlisted men paid.	Band present.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	32	565	31	560	32	562	7	214	72.89	594	28
Troop "A".....	4	81	3	72	4	76	.....	22	78.43	86	.....
Ninth Regiment.....	31	419	30	410	31	414	5	122	77.80	450	28
Seventh Separate Company.....	3	57	2	55	3	56	1	13	80.82	59	.....
Twenty-second Separate Company.....	2	56	2	52	2	54	.....	17	76.71	58	.....
Twenty-third Separate Company.....	4	69	4	69	4	69	1	10	83.82	58	.....
Thirty-sixth Separate Company.....	3	59	3	54	3	56	.....	11	86.90	72	.....
Forty-second Separate Company.....	29	498	27	495	28	497	4	112	78.67	62	.....
Fourteenth Regiment.....	2	43	2	40	2	42	2	14	81.90	530	28
Sixteenth Separate Company.....	2	50	2	48	2	49	.....	18	73.33	46	.....
Eighteenth Separate Company.....	4	81	4	79	4	80	.....	8	91.30	52	.....
Twentieth Separate Company.....	4	100	4	100	4	100	.....	.....	100.00	104	.....
Twenty-first Separate Company.....	3	49	3	47	3	48	1	5	89.47	52	.....
Twenty-seventh Separate Company.....	32	547	29	533	30	537	4	186	74.90	578	28
Thirteenth Regiment.....	3	59	3	56	3	58	.....	9	87.14	62	.....
Tenth Separate Company.....	3	47	3	42	3	45	.....	18	71.64	49	.....
Eleventh Separate Company.....	2	77	2	76	2	77	1	23	76.70	79	.....
Nineteenth Separate Company.....	4	77	4	72	4	75	1	4	95.18	81	.....
Twenty-fourth Separate Company.....	30	385	29	383	29	384	3	46	89.39	414	28
Sixty-fifth Regiment.....	4	74	4	72	4	74	.....	7	91.76	78	.....
Eighth Separate Company.....	3	62	2	62	3	62	1	14	81.25	65	.....
Twenty-sixth Separate Company.....	3	63	2	62	3	63	1	15	80.49	66	.....
Twenty-eighth Separate Company.....	3	72	3	71	3	72	.....	6	92.59	75	.....
Thirty-second Separate Company.....	4	68	4	67	4	67	.....	9	88.75	72	.....
Forty-third Separate Company.....	1	20	1	19	1	20	.....	3	87.50	21	.....
First Brigade Signal Corps.....	1	3	1	1	1	2	.....	21	.....	3	.....
First Brigade Signal Corps.....	4	80	3	80	4	80	.....	4	95.45	84	.....
Third Separate Company.....	3	63	3	62	3	62	.....	19	77.38	66	.....
Thirtieth Separate Company.....	2	71	2	69	2	70	1	4	93.51	75	.....
Thirty-third Separate Company.....	4	76	4	75	4	76	.....	6	93.02	80	.....
Thirty-fourth Separate Company.....	4	78	4	76	4	77	.....	20	80.20	82	28
Second Separate Company.....	4	78	4	76	4	77	.....	20	80.20	82	28

ATTENDANCE AT THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, SEASON 1892 — (Continued).

ORGANIZATION.	HIGHEST NUMBER PRESENT.		LOWEST NUMBER PRESENT.		AVERAGE PRESENT.		AVERAGE ABSENT.		Average percentage of present.	Number of officers and enlisted men paid.	Band present.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Thirty-first Separate Company.....	3	50	3	49	3	50	1	11	81.54	53	.....
Thirty-ninth Separate Company.....	4	65	3	65	4	65	.....	8	89.61	69	.....
Forty-first Separate Company.....	4	68	4	66	4	67	.....	14	83.53	72	.....
Forty-eighth Separate Company.....	2	88	2	85	2	87	2	13	85.58	90	.....
Twenty-fifth Separate Company.....	4	68	4	68	4	68	.....	16	81.82	72	.....
Thirty-seventh Separate Company.....	2	83	2	82	2	82	2	11	86.60	85	.....
Forty-fourth Separate Company.....	3	67	3	63	3	64	.....	12	84.81	70	.....
Forty-sixth Separate Company.....	2	87	2	85	2	85	1	13	86.14	87	.....
Seventh Regiment Company.....	4	84	3	73	4	78	.....	.....	.....	92	27
Twelfth Regiment Company.....	4	112	4	111	4	112	.....	.....	.....	116	.....
Twenty-second Regiment Company.....	4	113	4	111	4	112	.....	.....	.....	117	.....
Twenty-third Regiment Company.....	4	85	4	84	4	85	.....	.....	.....	89	.....
Total.....	275	5,075	257	4,955	271	5,014	40	1,094	84.16	5,350	195
	5,350		5,212		5,285		1,134				

ATTENDANCE AT CAMP OF INSTRUCTION IN

	1882.				1883.				1884.				1885.				1886.			
	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.
7th Regiment	333	343	364	78.28	783	625	708	78.4					758	674	712	72.30	365	363	364	78.80
8th Regiment					503	470	474	74.3					464	441	449	71.80				
9th Regiment	335	314	323	63.80																
11th Regiment	360	338	344	72.9													388	381	383	79.53
12th Regiment					464	375	409	70.8												
13th Regiment									447	414	427	75.94	520	479	500	72.78				
14th Regiment																	468	462	466	77.71
22d Regiment	488	445	460	80.1									557	522	540	87.69				
23d Regiment	666	495	623	85.8									524	458	483	78.92				
32d Regiment									361	343	351	84.18	363	354	359	79.27	365	360	362	79.92
47th Regiment	367	312	335	70.2	419	417	419	90.0									462	440	453	85.16
65th Regiment									535	512	522	73.02					634	624	629	73.29
69th Regiment					354	330	338	65.6					410	391	399	74.83				
71st Regiment					314	310	313	87.7									303	293	299	74.49
74th Regiment																				
10th Battalion																				
Company A																				
Company B					46	44	45	79.0					50	44	47	64.88				
Company C									54	52	53	52.45	56	54	55	70.88				
Company D									40	40	40	88.83								
Signal Corps, 1st Brigade																				
Signal Corps, 2d Brigade																				
Troop A																				
1st Battery																				
2d Battery									64	58	62	67.39								
3d Battery									58	47	52	71.80								
4th Battery									53	46	50	75.31								
5th Battery									47	46	47	80.53								
6th Battery									77	77	77	92.77								
7th Battery									67	67	67	98.52								
1st Separate Company									65	62	63	67.46								
2d Separate Company	68	63	65	79.30					49	49	49	94.23					53	53	53	96.36
3d Separate Company									68	67	67	72.34					78	75	77	74.33
4th Separate Company									60	60	60	93.75					51	51	51	97.80
									41	39	40	74.85					56	50	53	83.21

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

[illegible]

ATTENDANCE AT CAMP OF INSTRUCTION IN

	1887.				1888.				1889.				1890.				1891.				1892.			
	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.	Highest No.	Lowest No.	Average No.	Average p. c.
7th Regiment.....	770	688	720	71.42	402	379	400	81.63	748	671	703	68.5	...	...	...	...	768	672	719	69.87	...	...	...	...
8th Regiment.....	395	384	388	66.42	...	...	...	...	544	533	539	70.8	...	...	...	...	430	415	421	82.55	...	...	...	...
9th Regiment.....	...	...	...	...	507	500	504	82.73	Disbanded.	...	...	...	462	458	460	69.00	...	...	...	...	450	440	445	77.80
11th Regiment.....	557	551	554	80.40	...	...	...	...	576	569	572	85.5	...	...	...	...	602	589	593	85.94	...	...	...	...
12th Regiment.....	...	...	...	...	530	502	515	72.71	...	...	...	...	484	470	475	71.57	...	...	...	...	579	562	567	74.90
13th Regiment.....	...	...	...	...	412	405	409	69.60	...	...	...	...	488	481	484	75.86	...	...	...	...	527	522	525	81.90
14th Regiment.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	530	546	79.7	...	...	...	...	561	520	536	85.21	...	...	...	...
22d Regiment.....	505	474	487	83.10	...	...	...	...	618	569	591	68.8	...	...	...	...	591	549	568	70.38	...	...	...	...
23d Regiment.....	411	375	394	56.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	348	351	84.78	...	...	...	...
32d Regiment.....	335	329	332	73.45	323	318	321	73.54	397	386	392	69.5	...	...	...	...	400	390	396	68.39	Disbanded.	...	...	...
47th Regiment.....	...	...	...	...	409	406	408	86.44	...	...	...	...	421	417	421	86.10	...	...	...	...	415	412	413	89.39
65th Regiment.....	...	...	...	...	725	709	720	74.39	423	412	416	70.0	704	693	701	75.92	...	...	...	...	597	581	594	72.89
69th Regiment.....	409	403	406	69.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	442	457	75.04	...	...	...	...
71st Regiment.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	280	283	63.5	...	...	...	...	331	327	330	73.17	...	...	...	...
74th Regiment.....	196	189	192	73.28	...	...	...	...	218	209	214	67.7	...	...	...	...	193	182	188	75.50	...	...	...	...
10th Battalion.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company A.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company B.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company C.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company D.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Signal Corps, 1st Brigade.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Signal Corps, 2d Brigade.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troop A.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Battery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2d Battery.....	80	77	79	74.96	62	60	61	83.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3d Battery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th Battery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th Battery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th Battery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7th Battery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Separate Company.....	57	56	57	84.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2d Separate Company.....	...	...	...	...	61	61	61	95.31	Disbanded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	52	75.36	...	...	...	...
3d Separate Company.....	...	...	...	...	77	76	77	74.34	56	54	55	64.0	72	69	71	76.49	...	...	...	...	82	80	81	80.20
4th Separate Company.....	...	...	...	...	89	85	86	91.48	96	95	95	95.0	84	82	84	90.36	...	...	...	...	84	83	84	95.45
4th Separate Company.....	...	...	...	...	63	62	63	79.57	...	...	...	...	75	73	74	90.44	69	69	69	82.14	...	...	...	...

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

xxiii

[illegible]

Average attendance in 1882, 76 per cent ; in 1883, 79.53 per cent ; in 1884, 80.01 per cent ; in 1885, 79.05 per cent ; in 1886, 81.45 per cent ; in 1887, 74.27 per cent ; in 1888, 82.70 per cent ; in 1889, 75.06 per cent ; in 1890, 83.12 per cent ; in 1891, 76.22 per cent, and in 1892, 84.16 per cent.

In this connection, and having in mind the duty called for at Buffalo, Babylon and Fire Island, after the completion of the camp season, and almost without any warning whatever, I desire to submit, for further consideration, an extract from my report for 1889, and again earnestly renew the recommendations therein made :

“The recommendations made in previous reports, looking to
“the proper maintenance of the camp as a permanent institution
“for military instruction, are renewed. Placed on an established
“foundation, systematized as a school, with a staff of competent
“instructors, it will accomplish much more for the military forces
“of the State than has been or can be done in any other manner,
“or under any other system. But to attain the full measure of
“success, it is, in the first place, necessary that there should be an
“officer permanently in charge of it as a camp of instruction, or
“rather that there should not be frequent changes in such a posi-
“tion, together with several carefully chosen assistants who should
“receive such pay as would enable them to give all their time to
“the service. As suggested in a previous report, there would be
“plenty of work to be done by such officers during the season
“when the camp is closed, of a kind which is now of necessity too
“much neglected.

“It is urged, in various quarters entitled to consideration, that
“camps should be held for not less than ten days, preferably two
“weeks. From a strictly military point of view, this is undoubtedly
“true. It is also true that four weeks would be better than two.
“Those who have had experience with State troops, however, have

“learned to make haste slowly, and understand that it is a fatal
“mistake to undertake plans which involve more time than men
“can afford to give. Our troops are sent to camp for a week’s
“tour of duty, once in two years. While it must be admitted that
“greater progress could be made if they were sent every year, or
“for longer tours, it is well understood that there are not a few
“instances where it becomes a hardship to render even the simple
“duty required. Before there can be any material change accom-
“plished in this respect, popular opinion must recognize, and
“especially must employers be taught to understand, the necessity,
“as well as the obligations, of military service by citizens to the
“State.

“An error, which involves a similar lack of consideration, is
“made by those military authorities who favor encampments by
“brigade, rather than what they style the ‘New York method.’ A
“careful observer of the experiments that have been made with
“State troops cannot fail to have noticed, that at brigade encamp-
“ments the time of a large number of men is taken up, and a
“large expenditure of money and property incurred, with little
“profit or advantage for anybody, except, perhaps the benefit
“derived from actual practice by a few ranking officers. By this
“it must not be understood that it is believed that there should be
“no further instruction, theoretical or practical, than that which is
“pursued at the State camp. On the contrary, the New York
“method contemplates practical field exercises or manœuvres, by
“bodies of troops, selected from those that have sufficiently
“profited by the opportunities afforded them in their armories and
“at the camp.

“A large part of the National Guard is already qualified for
“this kind of service, and expeditions might well be undertaken,
“from time to time, in various parts of the State, having a definite
“military object in view, which, if carried out in accordance with

“military principles, and under the strictest military rule, would
“be of great advantage to the troops engaged.

“The New York method embraces the armory, the camp and
“the field. In the armory men are set up, taught the manual of
“arms and the principles of firing, and practiced in squad, com-
“pany, and so far as the space allows, battalion movements. They
“are also instructed theoretically and to a limited extent practi-
“cally, in skirmishing and guard duties. In many armories there
“are also facilities for gallery target practice.

“At camp, the troops are practiced chiefly in exercises that
“cannot well be executed in a drill-room. They are also thor-
“oughly instructed and practiced in guard duties, and should be
“made to understand theoretically and practically the principles of
“grand guards. They are also made familiar with military cus-
“toms, which it is essential that every soldier should understand
“as well as with the workings of the machinery of military govern-
“ment. In this second stage of instruction, is included the rifle
“range. Practice at the range is required every year of every
“infantry soldier, and men of the other arms are also permitted to
“take part in practice.

“With field exercises, comprising instruction and practice of
“brigades or larger bodies in the duties of grand guards, advanc-
“guards and rear guards, marches by rail and otherwise, attack
“and defense of positions, matters of minor tactics, and whatever
“pertains to the conduct of troops in a campaign, the New York
“method is complete, so far as contemplated at the present time.”

TONAWANDA.

June 11, 1892, the Commanding Officer of the Twenty-fifth Separate Company, located at Tonawanda, was called upon by the sheriff of Niagara county, to be in readiness to suppress a riot, which was feared to take place at Tonawanda on

the thirteenth ; at the latter date the Forty-second Separate Company, located at Niagara Falls, was ordered to Tonawanda, and the Commanding Officer of the Fourth Brigade placed Colonel Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Sixty-fifth Regiment, in command of the battalion thus formed. The companies remained on duty until three P. M. of the fifteenth, when the sheriff dismissed them. Further particulars will be found in the report of Brigadier-General Doyle, Fourth Brigade, attached, who speaks favorably of the conduct and service of the troops on duty.

THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE AT BUFFALO.

At the time of the switchmen's strike at Buffalo, in August last, on the demand of the sheriff of Erie county, upon the requisition also of a judge of the Supreme Court, for a military force to aid in the protection of property and the preservation of the peace, the Fourth Brigade was called out by its commanding officer. The Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments assembled the evening of the fifteenth of August, and marched about midnight. The morning of the seventeenth the remainder of the Brigade, the Forty-seventh Separate Company excepted, arrived in Buffalo ; the Forty-seventh Separate Company of Hornellsville was left at that important railroad center until the twenty-first, when it was ordered to Buffalo.

The afternoon on the seventeenth of August, on information received from several sources that the sheriff had called on the Governor for more troops, the Twelfth and Twenty-second regiments were ordered to prepare for active service. Later these orders were countermanded, the sheriff having telegraphed that he had made no application for more troops. The following morning, however, about two o'clock,

a telegraphic message, signed by the sheriff of Erie county and the Mayor of Buffalo, calling for the whole National Guard to reinforce General Doyle's command, was received by the Commander-in-Chief, and, in accordance with his instructions, telegraphic orders were immediately sent to the Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments, and later, the same day, to other commands to assemble and march for Buffalo, there to report to the Commanding Officer of the Fourth Brigade.

The troops called out under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief were directed to move with one day's rations and sixty rounds of ammunition ; the necessary blankets were sent to the organizations ordered to march ; adequate tentage was sent to the Commanding Officer of the Fourth Brigade at Buffalo ; provision was made for refreshments at Syracuse *en route* and for quartermaster and commissary stores on arrival at Buffalo.

By the evening of the nineteenth the troops ordered had all arrived, and were in position ; the annexed table shows when they received their orders ; the time they left their armories, embarked and disembarked ; routes taken ; when they left Buffalo ; the time of arrival at their respective home stations ; also the number of officers and enlisted men who obeyed the call, and the percentage of such attendance. It is proper to say that the troops moved as fast as the railroad companies provided transportation.

Brigadier-General Thomas H. McGrath, Inspector-General, and Major Elwood O. Roessle, Commissary of Subsistence of the Third Brigade, were ordered, early on the morning of the eighteenth of August, to proceed to Syracuse and Buffalo, to report to the commanding officer of the Fourth Brigade, and to provide for the feeding and comfort

of the troops of the First, Second and Third Brigades, and while, for a time after the arrival of the troops at Buffalo, there was a brief, and owing to the situation, unavoidable delay in the receipt of provisions by them, this regulated itself quickly, especially in organizations which had prompt and efficient commissaries of subsistence. Great credit is due to General McGrath and Major Roessle for their services in this line.

Later, on the eighteenth, Brigadier-General Oliver, and members of his staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Harry C. Cushman, Majors Horace Greeley Young, Charles H. Gaus and Robert Lenox Banks, Jr., all of the Third Brigade; also Major W. H. A. Cochran, of the Second Brigade Staff, were ordered to Buffalo to report to the commanding officer of the Fourth Brigade for duty.

On the nineteenth Colonel Fred. Phisterer, A. A. A. General, was ordered to Buffalo on special service, and, on the twentieth, the Adjutant-General and the Surgeon-General also proceeded to that point.

The dispositions made by Brigadier-General Doyle, commanding Fourth Brigade, for the protection of property and the preservation of the peace, were found to be satisfactory and displayed good judgment.

The health of the command was satisfactory, and the conduct of the officers and men creditable.

On the evening of the twenty-fifth the return of the troops to their home stations commenced.

The commanding officers of the First, Second and Third Brigades deserve commendation for the most prompt attention to the directions of the Commander-in-Chief, received through the Adjutant-General.

It did not require the experience at Buffalo to demonstrate what supplies were needed for the National Guard. That tents, blankets and cooking utensils were an absolute necessity is a matter that has always been understood, and that the State possessed only a limited supply was well known. Frequent efforts to induce the Legislature to remedy this state of things have been made, but without success. It is now believed that the absolute necessity of measures to secure a thorough equipment of the military forces of the State will not fail to be appreciated, and when this result is secured the State will have a force, not only qualified as soldiers, but prepared to move at short notice, for any service and in any emergency. It should be remembered, to the credit of the troops, that they responded promptly and with full ranks on the recent occasions when they were called on, although they were not properly supplied.

The one thing demonstrated at Buffalo, next to the patriotic spirit and soldierly qualities of the officers and men, was the great value of the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill and the system of instruction pursued there since 1886; so far from this experience in the field suggesting that any radical changes might well be made in this system, it was, on the contrary, clearly shown by the intelligent and soldierly manner in which the troops entered upon the duties assigned them, that the Peekskill methods are superior to any that have been proposed elsewhere.

For further information, as to the service at Buffalo, see reports of commanding officers attached.

The expense incurred, paid by the State up to December thirty-first, in this movement of the troops of the First, Second and Third Brigades, including also the pay, and pay only, of the Separate Companies and Fifth Battery

of the Fourth Brigade, amounts to \$193,162.08, divided as follows :

Subsistence	\$51,586 76
Transportation of troops and material.....	48,129 86
Pay	84,290 05
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	6,711 11
Quartermaster's stores	2,444 30
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$193,162 08
	<hr/> <hr/>

TROOPS ON DUTY AT BUFFALO DURING THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE IN AUGUST, 1892.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Received Marching Orders.	Left Armory.	Embarked and Route.	Arrived at Buffalo.	Left Buffalo and Route.	Arrived at Home Station.	Present.	Aggregate Strength.	Percentage of Attendance.
FIRST BRIGADE.									
Signal Corps	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	12 00 mid- night.	Aug. 19; 3.00 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.00 P. M.	25; 3.30 P. M., N. Y. C. H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 11.00 A. M.	22	24	91.66
Troop "A"	Aug. 18; 7.00 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.40 A. M.	Aug. 19; 3.00 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.00 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 10.30 A. M.	97	104	93.27
9th Regiment	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	509	591	86.13
Field and Staff	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	19	21	90.48
Company A	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	55	59	93.22
" B	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	44	55	80.00
" C	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	44	58	75.86
" D	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	54	58	93.10
" E	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	46	53	86.79
" F	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	56	56	100.00
" G	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	45	62	71.43
" H	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	47	57	82.46
" I	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	52	60	86.66
" K	Aug. 18; 5.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P. M.	47	51	92.16
12th Regiment	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.20 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	538	603	87.56
Field and Staff	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.20 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; 4.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	18	20	90.00
Company A	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.20 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; 4.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	52	59	88.14
" B	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.20 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; 4.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	47	57	82.46
" C	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.20 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; 4.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	52	65	80.00

Company D.....	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	4.00 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	63	92.65
" E.....	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	4.00 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	53	83.02
" F.....	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	4.00 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	51	85.19
" G.....	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	4.00 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	47	89.36
" H.....	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	4.00 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	85	96.47
" I.....	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	4.00 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	49	85.71
" K.....	Aug. 18; 5.10 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.05 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	4.00 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	46	86.96
22d Regiment.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	585	92.42
Field and Staff	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	18	85.71
Company A.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	51	90.20
" B.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	58	93.10
" C.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	79	98.73
" D.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	66	95.45
" E.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	100	93.00
" F.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	82	89.02
" G.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	50	90.00
" H.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	69	91.30
" K.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	57	91.23
71st Regiment.....	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 noon, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M.	Aug. 26; & H. R. R.	12.40 P. M., N. Y. C.	Aug. 27; 10.15 A. M.	554	89.53
Field and Staff	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.45 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; Noon.	Aug. 26; E. & W. R. R.	2.00 P. M., N. Y., L.	Aug. 27; 9.00 A. M.	19	84.21
Company A.....	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.45 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; Noon.	Aug. 26; E. & W. R. R.	2.00 P. M., N. Y., L.	Aug. 27; 9.00 A. M.	67	91.04
" B.....	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.45 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; Noon.	Aug. 26; E. & W. R. R.	2.00 P. M., N. Y., L.	Aug. 27; 9.00 A. M.	103	94.17
" C.....	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.45 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; Noon.	Aug. 26; E. & W. R. R.	2.00 P. M., N. Y., L.	Aug. 27; 9.00 A. M.	54	87.04
" D.....	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.45 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; Noon.	Aug. 26; E. & W. R. R.	2.00 P. M., N. Y., L.	Aug. 27; 9.00 A. M.	58	96.55
" F.....	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.45 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; Noon.	Aug. 26; E. & W. R. R.	2.00 P. M., N. Y., L.	Aug. 27; 9.00 A. M.	49	81.62

TROOPS ON DUTY AT BUFFALO DURING THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE IN AUGUST, 1892—(Continued).

ORGANIZATIONS.	Received Marching Orders.	Left Armory.	Embarked and Route.	Arrived at Buffalo.	Left Buffalo and Route.	Arrived at Home Station.	Present.	Aggregate Strength.	Percentage of Attendance.
71st Regiment:									
Company G.....	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.45 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; Noon.	Aug. 26; 2.00 P. M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.	Aug. 27; 9.00 A. M.	41	46	89.13
" H	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.45 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; Noon.	Aug. 26; 2.00 P. M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.	Aug. 27; 9.00 A. M.	44	52	84.62
" I	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.45 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; Noon.	Aug. 26; 2.00 P. M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.	Aug. 27; 9.00 A. M.	47	50	94.00
" K	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 P. M.	Aug. 18; 9.45 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; Noon.	Aug. 26; 2.00 P. M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.	Aug. 27; 9.00 A. M.	47	56	83.93
Total, 1st Brigade							2,237	2,509	89.16
SECOND BRIGADE.									
13th Regiment.....	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	695	758	91.69
Field and Staff	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	18	20	90.00
Company A.....	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	60	68	88.25
" B	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	60	63	95.24
" C	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	60	64	93.75
" D	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	88	100	88.00
" E	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	44	51	86.27
" F	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	59	59	100.00
" G	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	78	86	90.70
" H	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	50	53	94.34
" I	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	96	103	93.20
" K	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 3.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 10.00 A. M.	Aug. 25; 11.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.30 P. M.	82	91	90.11

23d Regiment.....	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	715	783	91.32
Field and Staff.....	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	17	18	94.44
Company A	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 A. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	86	101	85.35
" B	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	58	66	87.88
" C	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	75	80	93.75
" D	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	69	69	100.00
" E	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	64	68	94.12
" F	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	64	69	92.75
" G	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	62	68	91.18
" H	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	66	71	92.96
" I	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	77	87	88.51
" K	Aug. 18; 4.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 25; 10.00 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	77	86	89.53
Total, 2d Brigade.....							1,410	1,541	91.50
THIRD BRIGADE.									
4th Separate Company ...	Aug. 18; 5.20 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12.25 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.35 A. M.	Aug. 26; 10.35 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 1.45 A. M.	90	96	93.75
5th	Aug. 18; 4.45 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.40 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.01 A. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 2.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 27; 2.30 P. M.	73	87	83.91
6th	Aug. 18; 4.45 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 18; 7.40 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 2.00 A. M.	100	104	96.15
7th	Aug. 18; 2.35 P. M.	Aug. 18; 6.00 P. M.	Aug. 18; 6.30 P. M., D. & H. C. Co., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.00 P. M.	Aug. 26; 11.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and D. & H. C. Co.	Aug. 27; 2.00 A. M.	76	80	95.00
10th	Aug. 18; 5.10 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.40 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.01 A. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 2.00 P. M.	Aug. 26; 4.30 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 27; 2.30 P. M.	65	69	94.20
15th	Aug. 18; 6.45 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 1.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; 10.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 11.30 P. M.	52	56	92.86
16th	Aug. 18; 7.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 10.45 P. M.	Aug. 19; 1.20 A. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.15 P. M.	Aug. 25; 9.40 P. M., West Shore R. R.	Aug. 26; 7.45 A. M.	53	59	89.83
19th	Aug. 18; 4.40 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12 Noon.	Aug. 18; 1.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 6.00 A. M.	Aug. 26; 10.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; Midnight.	90	103	87.38
21st	Aug. 18; 7.45 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.15 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 18; 7.40 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 2.00 A. M.	104	104	100.00

TROOPS ON DUTY AT BUFFALO DURING THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE IN AUGUST, 1892 — (Continued).

ORGANIZATIONS.	Received Marching Orders.	Left Armory.	Embarked and Route.	Arrived at Buffalo.	Left Buffalo and Route.	Arrived at Home Station.	Present.	Aggregate Strength.	Percentage of Attendance.
THIRD BRIGADE — (Contin'd).									
23d Separate Company	Aug. 18; 7.00 A. M.	Aug. 18; 1.45 P. M.	Aug. 18; 3.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 5.30 A. M.	Aug. 26; 9.00 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 10.15 P. M.	67	69	97.10
28th "	Aug. 18; 4.45 P. M.	Aug. 19; 1.30 A. M.	Aug. 19; 5.40 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 12.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 11.00 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 6.00 P. M.	75	81	92.59
32d "	Aug. 18; 2.30 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.15 P. M.	Aug. 18; 8.41 P. M., Fitch. & N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.00 P. M.	Aug. 26; 11.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. and Fitch. R. R.	Aug. 27; 3.00 A. M.	73	81	90.12
36th "	Aug. 18; 6.07 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.15 A. M.	Aug. 19; 6.45 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 11.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 1.00 A. M.	82	84	97.62
37th "	Aug. 18; 4.45 P. M.	Aug. 19; 12.15 A. M.	Aug. 19; 6.45 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 4.30 P. M.	Aug. 26; 11.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 1.00 A. M.	93	95	97.90
39th "	Aug. 18; 5.00 P. M.	Aug. 18; 11.30 P. M.	Aug. 19; 2.35 A. M., R. W. & O., & N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 19; 1.00 P. M.	Aug. 26; 11.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. and R. W. & O. R. R.	Aug. 26; 11.00 P. M.	77	80	96.25
44th "	Aug. 18; 4.50 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 1.30 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 18; 7.40 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 25; 9.35 P. M.	74	79	93.67
46th "	Aug. 18; 4.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 12.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 11.30 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 18; 7.40 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 25; 11.30 P. M.	98	101	97.03
10th Battalion	Aug. 18; 6.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.55 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.10 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 18; 7.40 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 1.10 A. M.	244	263	92.78
Field and Staff	Aug. 18; 6.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.55 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.10 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 18; 7.40 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 1.10 A. M.	13	14	92.86
Company A	Aug. 18; 6.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.55 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.10 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 18; 7.40 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 1.10 A. M.	67	71	94.37
" B ..	Aug. 18; 6.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.55 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.10 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 18; 7.40 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 1.10 A. M.	61	64	95.31
" C ..	Aug. 18; 6.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.55 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.10 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 18; 7.40 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 1.10 A. M.	57	63	90.48
" D ..	Aug. 18; 6.30 A. M.	Aug. 18; 9.55 A. M.	Aug. 18; 10.10 A. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 18; 7.40 P. M.	Aug. 25; 3.00 P. M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 26; 1.10 A. M.	46	51	90.20
Total, 3d Brigade							1,586	1,691	93.20

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

xxxvii

FOURTH BRIGADE.					
65th Regiment.....	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			418
Field and Staff...	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			20
Company A.....	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			59
" B.....	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			71
" C.....	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			53
" D.....	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			50
" E.....	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			55
" F.....	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			41
" G.....	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			56
" H.....	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			50
" I.....	Aug. 15; 6 10 P.M.	Aug. 15; 11 30 P.M.			49
74th Regiment.....	Aug. 15; 6 15 P.M.	Aug. 16; 1 30 A.M.			365
Field and Staff....	Aug. 15; 6 15 P.M.	Aug. 16; 1 30 A.M.			18
Company A.....	Aug. 15; 6 15 P.M.	Aug. 16; 1 30 A.M.			46
" B.....	Aug. 15; 6 15 P.M.	Aug. 16; 1 30 A.M.			50
" C.....	Aug. 15; 6 15 P.M.	Aug. 16; 1 30 A.M.			46
" D.....	Aug. 15; 6 15 P.M.	Aug. 16; 1 30 A.M.			38
" E.....	Aug. 15; 6 15 P.M.	Aug. 16; 1 30 A.M.			37
" F.....	Aug. 15; 6 15 P.M.	Aug. 16; 1 30 A.M.			44
" G.....	Aug. 15; 6 15 P.M.	Aug. 16; 1 30 A.M.			39
" H.....	Aug. 15; 6 15 P.M.	Aug. 16; 1 30 A.M.			47
5th Battery	Aug. 17; 12 40 A.M.	Aug. 17; 4 00 A.M.	Aug. 17; 5 30 A.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 17; 9 00 A.M.	58
1st Separate Company	Aug. 16; 10 30 P.M.	Aug. 17; 12 30 A.M.	Aug. 17; 1 00 A.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 17; 2 40 A.M.	66
2d "	Aug. 16; 11 45 P.M.	Aug. 17; 4 30 A.M.	Aug. 17; 4 45 A.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 17; 8 45 A.M.	95

TROOPS ON DUTY AT BUFFALO DURING THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE IN AUGUST, 1892 — (Concluded).

ORGANIZATIONS.		Received Marching Orders.	Left Armory.	Embarked and Route.	Arrived at Buffalo.	Left Buffalo and Route.	Arrived at Home Station.	Present.	Aggregate Strength.	Percentage of Attend- ance.
FOURTH BRIGADE (Concluded)										
8th Separate Company		Aug. 16; 10.30 P.M.	Aug. 17; 12.30 A.M.	Aug. 17; 1.00 A.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 17; 2.40 A.M.	Aug. 27; 5.00 P.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 7.20 P.M.	75	82	91.46
13th	"	Aug. 16; 11.30 P.M.	Aug. 17; 2.00 A.M.	Aug. 17; 2.15 A.M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R.	Aug. 17; 5.20 A.M.	Aug. 27; 3.30 P.M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R.	Aug. 27; 6.30 P.M.	90	104	86.54
25th	"	Aug. 17; 12.30 A.M.	Aug. 17; 3.30 A.M.	Aug. 17; 4.30 A.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 17; 5.00 A.M.	Aug. 27; 2.30 P.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and D. L. & W. R.	Aug. 27; 4.30 P.M.	85	88	96.59
26th	"	Aug. 17; 1.00 A.M.	Aug. 17; 4.15 A.M.	Aug. 17; 4.35 A.M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R.	Aug. 17; 11.00 A.M.	Aug. 27; 3.55 P.M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R.	Aug. 27; 8.55 P.M.	69	79	87.34
30th	"	Aug. 17; 12.15 A.M.	Aug. 17; 3.30 A.M.	Aug. 17; 4.30 A.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 17; 10.30 A.M.	Aug. 27; 3.00 P.M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R.	Aug. 27; 8.30 P.M.	79	84	94.04
34th	"	Aug. 16; 11.00 P.M.	Aug. 17; 3.30 A.M.	Aug. 17; 4.00 A.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 17; 8.30 A.M.	Aug. 27; 3.00 P.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 8.00 P.M.	79	86	91.86
41st	"	Aug. 16; Midnight.	Aug. 17; 2.45 A.M.	Aug. 17; 3.00 A.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 17; 8.30 A.M.	Aug. 27; 3.30 P.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 3.30 P.M.	76	88	86.36
42d	"	Aug. 16; Midnight.	Aug. 17; 2.50 A.M.	Aug. 17; 3.15 A.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 17; 4.20 A.M.	Aug. 27; 4.15 P.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 27; 5.05 P.M.	74	76	97.37
43d	"	Aug. 17; 12.30 A.M.	Aug. 17; 2.30 A.M.	Aug. 17; 3.10 A.M., W. N. Y. & P. R.	Aug. 17; 5.45 A.M.	Aug. 27; 4.00 P.M., W. N. Y. & P. R.	Aug. 27; 7.15 P.M.	80	81	98.77
45th	"	Aug. 17; 8.45 A.M.	Aug. 17; 10.55 A.M.	Aug. 17; 11.20 A.M., D., L. & W. R.	Aug. 17; 8.25 P.M.	Aug. 27; 2.45 P.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and D. L. & W. R.	Aug. 27; 10.15 P.M.	65	68	95.59
47th	"	Aug. 21; 6.30 P.M.	Aug. 21; 9.10 P.M.	Aug. 21; 9.30 P.M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R.	Aug. 22; 1.30 A.M.	Aug. 27; 3.30 P.M., N. Y., L. E. & W. R.	Aug. 27; 6.30 P.M.	58	65	89.23
48th	"	Aug. 17; 12.30 P.M.	Aug. 17; 3.50 A.M.	Aug. 17; 4.00 A.M., R. W. & O. & N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Aug. 17; 8.00 A.M.	Aug. 27; 3.00 P.M., N. Y. C. & H. R. R. & R., W. & O. R.	Aug. 27; 9.45 P.M.	102	104	98.08
Total, 4th Brigade.								1,963	2,118	92.68
Total, 3d Brigade.								1,586	1,691	93.20
Total, 2d Brigade.								1,410	1,541	91.50
Total, 1st Brigade.								2,237	2,509	89.16
Grand Total.								7,196	7,859	91.56

WAVERLY.

While troops were held in readiness and were being forwarded to Buffalo to preserve the peace during the switchmen's strike there, a strike of switchmen occurred at Waverly, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the sheriff of Tioga county called, on the nineteenth of August, about 5 P. M., on the Commanding Officers of the Twentieth Separate Company and Sixth Battery to report to him at once, armed and equipped, at Waverly. These Commanding Officers obeyed the orders received, the Twentieth Separate Company left Binghamton, its station, as soon as the railroad company could furnish transportation, at 9.55 P. M.; the Sixth Battery, properly armed, at 11.30 P. M., of that day.

The troops, under orders of the sheriff, remained on duty until August 26, 1892, when the latter ordered them to return to their home stations.

The reports of the Commanding Officers show that there is no doubt that their presence preserved order and prevented riots and destruction of property, and that their conduct was creditable to themselves and the State.

FIRE ISLAND.

About 11 o'clock, on the night of September twelfth, I received your instructions to send the Naval Battalion and about two hundred and fifty soldiers by steamer to Fire Island, to repress disturbances threatened on account of the purpose of the Quarantine Commissioners to land there the passengers of the infected ship "Normannia."

Commander J. W. Miller, First Naval Battalion, received his orders a little after 11 o'clock.

It was decided to take the detail of 250 men from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Infantry, and about two o'clock of the morning of the thirteenth, the necessary orders were commu-

nicated to Major Edward Duffy of that regiment, who immediately notified his commanding officer.

The force embarked, as ordered, on the steamer Pegasus, which had been furnished with necessary supplies for the land troops by the Chief of Ordnance, and with guns, ammunition, boats, etc., from the Navy Yard, through the efforts of Commander Miller, and sailed about one o'clock the following afternoon.

The expedition encountered rough weather before it got outside Sandy Hook, and, although it was off Fire Island inlet late that night, the gale and seas were such as to render it impossible to enter the bay, and it returned in the morning of the fourteenth to New York, where the troops were dismissed.

While on the pier, witnessing the departure of the steamer, about 1.30 P. M., September thirteenth, I received your directions by telephone, from the Windsor Hotel, to send an additional force by rail. I immediately communicated by telephone with Colonel Austen, Thirteenth Regiment, Infantry, and ordered him to proceed with 200 or 250 men to Babylon, by the Long Island Railroad, and thence by boat to Fire Island. Transportation was secured, and tents were loaded on the train that carried the troops. The Thirteenth having been at Buffalo, was fully equipped and prepared for field duty, and was selected for that reason.

At 6.30 P. M. the Thirteenth Regiment left for Babylon with about 434 officers and enlisted men; it arrived there at about 8.15 P. M.

On the afternoon of the fourteenth, Colonel Austen was directed to place about 125 men on Fire Island, and return to his home station with the remainder of his force.

The force stationed on Fire Island was placed under the command of Captain, now Major, George C. Cochran, Thir-

teenth Regiment, Infantry, and remained on duty there until September twenty-third, when it was relieved by a detachment of men from the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments, Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Clobridge, Fourteenth Regiment.

October fourth I received your instructions to withdraw the troops, and orders were accordingly issued and the troops returned to their regular stations.

The duty performed during all this time was of an arduous and for a time of a serious nature, and the manner in which it was performed reflects credit on all the officers and men engaged in it.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The Naval Militia force, now organized, consists of:

The First Naval Battalion, Commander J. W. Miller, stationed at New York city, and numbering 297 officers and seamen.

The First Separate Naval Division, Lieutenant James M. Angle, stationed at Rochester, numbering fifty-seven officers and seamen.

The Second Separate Naval Division, Lieutenant Edward Newton, Walbridge, stationed at Rochester, numbering forty-seven officers and seamen.

Requisition has been made on the Navy Department, under the Naval Appropriation Act of 1891, for arms and equipment.

The act does not authorize the State to draw on the Department for uniforms. The appropriation made by the Legislature is sufficient for this purpose, and uniforms will be issued as soon as the pattern and material is prescribed.

The battalion has never been provided with quarters of any nature, and has had no place for drill and instruction, and no place of deposit for arms and military property. The Secretary of the Navy has recently turned over the U. S. S., "New Hampshire," to the State for the use of this battalion for one year. When suitably fitted up and furnished this

ship will afford the battalion all the accommodations and facilities for drill and practice, and as a place of deposit, that could be desired.

The First Separate Division has, at its own expense, secured a drill-room.

The Second Separate Division is quartered in the State Armory at Rochester.

Reference is made to the report of Commander J. W. Miller as to the duty performed by the Naval forces this summer.

BUREAU OF RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

In the year 1891 there were sent out from this division of the Adjutant-General's office 15,363 replies to letters of inquiries for the service of soldiers of this State in the wars of the United States.

This work could not have been accomplished without extra help, but for the systematic work done in this Bureau.

This present year, 1892, the work seems to have diminished to some extent, pension applications being largely less in numbers ; about 11,000 inquiries, by mail and in person, were answered by the Bureau.

While it is designated a Bureau of Records of the War of the Rebellion, it has also charge of such records as are on file at these headquarters of the wars of the country prior to 1861.

With the bureau there is also connected what used to be known as the Bureau of Military Statistics, now consisting principally of a military museum or collection of flags and relics. The rooms and means allotted for this collection are inadequate, in fact, unfitted for its proper display and safe preservation. Yet it is a place inquired for and examined by every visitor to the capitol, and certainly deserves room and means for the proper preservation and creditable display of its contents.

PENSIONS.

Under chapter 611, Laws of 1887, amended by chapter 329, Laws of 1888, and further amended by chapter 396, Laws of 1889, and chapter 468 of the Laws of 1892, pensions have been allowed as follows :

NAME.	To date from—	Amount per month.	Injury.
George H. Biener, Battery A, Eighth Division.	June 18, 1887,	\$24 00	Right arm broken; loss of four fingers and hearing impaired. Artillery camp, Fort Hamilton, 1880.
Chas. M. Snyder, Twenty-second Separate Company.	June 18, 1887,	10 00	Injury to right leg from gunshot while marking at target on rifle practice.
Abram S. Alarich, Company E, One Hundred and Third Regiment.	June 18, 1887,	72 00	Loss of both arms by premature discharge of cannon; also loss of left eye. Muster and inspection in camp at Norwich.
Carl Meisner, Battery A, Twentieth Brig	June 18, 1887,	24 00	Loss of use of right arm by premature discharge of cannon.
Chas. W. Earl, Section of Artillery, Twenty-eighth Brigade.	June 18, 1887,	4 00	Loss of left thumb by premature discharge of cannon in camp at Sheldrake, N. Y., inspection, etc.
Thomas J. Lawrence, Twenty-second Regiment.	June 18, 1887,	24 00	Loss of use of left hand and arm by accidental discharge of rifle of another soldier while at rifle practice at Creedmoor.
Daniel B. Norton, Section of Artillery, Twenty-eighth Brig.	June 18, 1887,	30 00	Loss of right arm by premature discharge of cannon at camp, Sheldrake, N. Y., inspection, etc.
Jos. J. Pickard, Eighth Regiment.	June 18, 1887,	8 00	Loss of left eye at armory while on duty during riots.
John Spillane, Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Battalion.	June 18, 1887,	17 00	Physical disability arising from rheumatism.
Samuel Curtiss, Nat'l Greys Flank Company, Tenth Regiment.	June 18, 1887,	36 00	Loss of left arm below elbow; fracture of left forearm, loss of nearly the use of right hand by premature discharge of cannon, New York city.
John H. Taylor, Company F, Seventh Regiment.	May 30, 1890,	8 00	Loss of left eye in sham battle at Van Cortland park, New York city.
Robert Reid, Second Battery.	July 20, 1891,	18 00	Loss of use of right hand, left eye useless, right eye injured, scars from burns by premature discharge of cannon at Camp of Instruction.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made at the last session of the Legislature for military and naval purposes :

For expenses of the National Guard.....	\$400,000 00
For expenses of the Naval Militia.....	25,000 00
For services and expenses in prosecuting war claims of the State against the United States.....	6,500 00
For pensions.....	5,500 00
For repairs and betterments of State armory at Elmira.....	800 00
For repairs and betterments of State armory at Oneonta.....	7,450 00
For repairs and betterments of State armory at Hoosick Falls.....	1,500 00
For replacing and resetting steam coils in the State armory at Syracuse.....	1,000 00
For the erection of an armory at Brooklyn for the use of the 23d Regiment (additional).....	100,000 00
For the erection of an armory at Cohoes (additional).	7,000 00
For the erection of an armory at Jamestown (additional).....	7,000 00
For the erection of an armory at Geneva (additional),	7,500 00
For the erection of an armory at Poughkeepsie (additional).....	15,000 00
For the erection of an armory at Utica (additional)..	15,000 00
For the completion of an armory at Saratoga (additional).....	8,395 63
For an addition to the drill-shed of the armory at Albany.....	50,000 00
For the completion of an armory at Catskill (additional).....	300 00

The balance in the hands of the Comptroller amounting to \$27,054.63, expenses of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of the first President of the United States, was reappropriated for the purpose of supplying the National Guard with overcoats, blouses, uniforms and equipments.

Reappropriations of amounts heretofore appropriated, or balances thereof, were made for armories at Cohoes, Jamestown, Malone, Saratoga Springs, Poughkeepsie, Utica and the Rensselaerwyck rifle range.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The Surgeon-General, in his report, recommends the organization of the Medical Department in a more permanent manner, modeled after the organization of the same in the army of the United States. I concur in his statement, and recommend this change not only in his, but in the other Staff Departments of the National Guard, for every argument in favor of this change applies as well to the officers of other Staff Departments.

I quote here from the Surgeon-General's report and ask your favorable consideration of this subject :

“PERMANENT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.”

“I am constrained to believe that the best interests of the
“medical department of the National Guard require that it be
“be placed upon a still more permanent basis, so far as the *personnel*
“of the medical department is concerned, than heretofore. I am
“thoroughly convinced of the fact that the wishes and urgent
“demands of medical officers, medical officers of a high degree of
“intelligence, and of fullest appreciation of the importance
“of their suggestions, fail to exercise that degree of respect and
“authority on the part of the commandants of company organiza-
“tions which they are entitled to receive. I am furthermore
“convinced of the fact that a conscientious discharge of one's
“complete duty as a medical officer of many of the organizations,
“entails upon him animadversions, and arouses opposition to him
“personally, to his methods generally, that are illy calculated to
“add anything to the usefulness of the Medical Department, and are
“well calculated to rob the rank and file of efficient and prompt
“medical service. For these reasons, I am frank to confess that
“the only remedy seems to be the placing of the medical officers

“on such a plane as to render them largely independent of
 “the commandants of organizations. All such medical officers
 “as may be called upon by reason of circumstances
 “to maintain their recommendations and support their own
 “judgment, for good and substantial reasons, as against the
 “wishes of commanding officers, should be entitled to the pro-
 “tection which a professional life and an honest use of its principles
 “entitle them to receive. Not only this, but I should advise that
 “men be enlisted for the purpose alone of company bearers, and
 “for instruction in ‘Prompt Aid to the Injured,’ so that the
 “numerical strength of a company will in no way be impaired by
 “the withdrawal for service or instruction of any of its members.
 “In my judgment, the entire membership of this plan should be
 “under the direct command of the medical officer himself, subject,
 “in other respects, of course, to the judgment of the commanding
 “officer of the regiment, brigade, or what not, with which it is
 “associated. I am aware of the fact that a proposition of this
 “kind may not meet with that warm approval on the part of the
 “National Guardsmen that its merits demand, since it may be
 “regarded as approaching too nearly the blending of the National
 “Guard and the regular army methods. However this may be,
 “my judgment is nevertheless firmly fixed as to the merits of the
 “proposition, as by this method only can complete, thorough and
 “efficient medical service of the National Guard be established
 “and maintained.”

CODE AND REGULATIONS.

The Commissioners of Statutory Revision have not yet reported a revised Military Code.

Revised regulations are as necessary as a revision of the law, but must wait until the latter is accomplished.

The following reports and appendices accompany and are made a part of this report:

- A. Official register of the organized land and naval forces.
- B. Reports of Colonel John C. Bates, Second U. S. Infantry, Lieutenant E. E. Hardin, Seventh U. S. Infantry, and Lieutenant John T. French, Jr., Fourth U. S. Artillery, on the Camp of Instruction.

- C. General Orders, 1892.
- D. Annual Report of the Inspector-General.
- E. Annual Report of the Chief of Ordnance.
- F. Annual Report of the Surgeon-General.
- G. Annual Report of the Paymaster-General.
- H. Annual Report of the General-Inspector of Rifle Practice.
- I. Reports relating to Switchmen's Strike at Buffalo.
- J. Reports relating to Switchmen's Strike at Waverly.
- K. Reports relating to Quarantine disturbances.
- L. Annual reports of Commanding Officers, First, Third and Fourth Brigades.
- M. Report of First Naval Battalion.
- N. Report of General J. G. Farnsworth on war claims.
- O. Statement of disbursements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL REGISTER

OF THE

ORGANIZED LAND AND NAVAL FORCES

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

DECEMBER 31, 1892.

Errors and omissions should immediately be reported to the Adjutant-General.

Only the highest brevet rank is given, and that only when the officer has not attained the full rank.

The numbers placed after the names of general and departmental staff officers on pages 6 to 21 indicate the number of the brigade with which they are on duty.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, OF WATERTOWN.

Governor of the State.

Headquarters in Albany.

Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon-General.

Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance.

Brigadier-General Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery.

Brigadier-General Almet F. Jenks, Judge-Advocate General.

Brigadier-General Thomas H. McGrath, Inspector-General.

Brigadier-General George D. Sanford, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Brigadier-General Benjamin M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Brigadier-General Frederick R. Halsey, Paymaster-General.

Brigadier-General William M. West, Quartermaster-General.

Brigadier-General Palmer C. Ricketts, Chief of Engineers.

Colonel Edmund L. Judson, Military Secretary.

Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Albert B. Hilton, Aide-de-Camp (assigned).

Colonel Thomas E. Sloan, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel William Leonard Davis, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Charles S. Rogers, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Jonn Magee, Aide-de-Camp.

The National Guard consisting of one troop of cavalry, five batteries of artillery; thirteen regiments, one battalion, and forty-six separate companies of infantry; organized in four brigades, three of which, the first, second and third, have also signal corps.

The Naval Militia consisting of the First Naval Battalion of four divisions and the First and Second Separate Naval Divisions.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

First Brigade.

Headquarters, No. 6 Pine street, New York city.

Brigadier-General LOUIS FITZGERALD, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen H. Olin, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major C. Lawrence Perkins, Commissary of Subsistence.

Major Robert V. McKim, Surgeon.

Major Paul Dana, Ordnance Officer.

Major Auguste P. Montant, Inspector.

Major Wendell Goodwin, Quartermaster.

Major David Crocker, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Major Henry Sayre Van Duzer, Judge-Advocate.

Captain W. Emlen Roosevelt, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Francis R. Appleton, Aide-de-Camp.

Signal Corps, Troop A, the First and Second Batteries; the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments, of Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Headquarters, Hall of Records, Brooklyn.

Brigadier-General JAMES McLEER, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Frothingham, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major Frank Lyman, Engineer.

Major George R. Fowler, Surgeon.

Major Francis D. Beard, Ordnance Officer.

Major Edward Annan, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence.

Major Peter Henry McNulty, Quartermaster.

Major William J. Gaynor, Judge-Advocate.

Major William Henry Albert Cochran, Inspector.

Captain Charles W. Tracey, Aide-de-Camp.

Signal Corps, the Third Battery; the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments, and Seventeenth Separate Company, of Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Headquarters, Albany.

Brigadier-General ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Curtis Cushman, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major Elwood O. Roessle, Commissary of Subsistence.

Major Herman Bendell, Surgeon.

Major Charles H. Gaus, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Major James Hilton Manning, Ordnance Officer.

Major Charles Jay Buchanan, Judge-Advocate.

Major Horace Greeley Young, Quartermaster.

Major Chauncey Pratt Williams, Jr., Inspector.

Major John Bogart, Engineer.

Captain Ithamar W. Copeland, Signal Officer.

Captain Charles G. Clemminshaw, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Guy E. Baker, Aide-de-Camp.

The Sixth Battery; the Tenth Battalion; the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Separate Companies, of Infantry.

Attached to the brigade staff, supernumerary officer:

Major Robert Lenox Banks, Jr.

Fourth Brigade.

Headquarters, 474 Main street, Buffalo.

Brigadier-General PETER C. DOYLE, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Clifton, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major Edward S. Warren, Quartermaster.

Major Edmund Hayes, Engineer.

Major Roswell Park, Surgeon.

Major Herbert P. Bissell, Judge-Advocate.

Major Nathaniel Rochester, Inspector.

Major Edson J. Weeks, Commissary of Subsistence.

Major Lauren Woodruff Pettibone, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Major John Hathaway Ball, Ordnance Officer.

Captain Charles R. Wilson, Aide-de-Camp.

The Fifth Battery; the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, and the First, Second, Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Separate Companies, of Infantry.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<p><i>Brigadier-Generals.</i></p> <p>Louis Fitzgerald (1), March 28, 1882.</p>	<p>Sergeant, Co. C, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, in U. S. service from April 19 to June 3, 1861; First Lieutenant, 11th N. Y. Vols., June 2, 1861; Captain, July 21, 1861; resigned September 1, 1861; Adjutant, 40th N. Y. Vols., Jan. 24, 1862; Captain, May 26, 1862; Provost Marshal and Aide-de-camp, Kearney's and Birney's 1st Division; Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Foster, 18th Army Corps; discharged July 6, 1864; Major and later Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Regt. Militia, district of Vicksburg, Miss., and discharged in February, 1865.</p>	<p>Private, Co. C, 7th Regt., Dec. 30, 1857; Corporal, Jan. 4, 1860; Sergeant, Feb. 4, 1860; vacated by entry in U. S. service, June 3, 1861; Second Lieutenant, 7th Regt., Sept. 23, 1861; First Lieutenant, Co. E, Dec. 6, 1861; vacated office by enlisting in N. Y. Vols., Jan. 1862; First Lieutenant, Co. E, 7th Regt., Oct. 14, 1865; Adjutant, 7th Regt., May 1, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 9, 1876; Brigadier-General, March 28, 1882; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Brigadier-General, 1st Brigade, Aug. 26, 1886, with original rank.</p>	N. Y.
<p>James McLeer (2), Oct. 13, 1885.....</p>	<p>Private, Co. C, 14th N. Y. S. Militia (84th Vols.), April 18, 1861; discharged as Sergeant (loss of left arm), July 27, 1863; Brevet Captain, N. Y. S. Vols.</p>	<p>Private, Co. C, 14th Regt., April 18, 1861; discharged as Sergeant, July 27, 1863; First Lieutenant, Co. C, 14th Regt., May 27, 1865; Quarter master, 14th Regt., Sept. 9, 1867; Major, Aug. 16, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 7, 1870; Colonel, June 6, 1873; Brigadier-General, 3d Brigade, Oct. 13, 1885; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Brigadier-General, 2d Brigade, Aug. 26, 1886, with original rank.</p>	N. Y.

Peter C. Doyle (4), Jan. 16, 1886	Quartermaster-Sergeant, 21st N. Y. Vols., May 20, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861; First Lieutenant, May 6, 1862; Captain, Sept. 9, 1862; honorably discharged May 18, 1863; Brevet Major N. Y. Vols.	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., Nov. 12, 1856; Aide-de-Camp, 31st Brigade, April 4, 1865; Assistant Adjutant-General, May 1, 1867; resigned Feb. 26, 1868; Engineer, 14th Brigade, June 11, 1878; resigned April 24, 1880; Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, July 21, 1883; Brigadier-General, 8th Brigade, Jan. 16, 1886; Supernumerary, August 5, 1886; Brigadier-General, 4th Brigade, August 30, 1886, with original rank.	N. Y.
Robert Shaw Oliver (3), Dec. 30, 1890.	Second Lieutenant, 5th Mass. Vol. Cavalry, Sept. 27, 1864; Aide-de-Camp, Cavalry Brigade, 3d Div., 25th A. C., Feb. 3, 1865; Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Div., 25th A. C., Sept. 3, 1865; Second Lieutenant, 17th U. S. Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866; First Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Cavalry, March 7, 1867; Captain, 8th U. S. Cavalry, October 31, 1869; resigned October 31, 1869.	Colonel, 10th Regt., Aug. 25, 1873; resigned July 6, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of 9th Brigade, July 11, 1878; Inspector-General, S. N. Y., Jan. 1, 1880; resigned Dec. 31, 1882; Brigadier-General, 5th Brigade, Jan. 10, 1883; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; resigned Jan. 5, 1888; Brigadier-General, 3d Brigade, Dec. 30, 1890.	Mass.
<i>Adjutant-General — Major-General.</i> Josiah Porter, Jan. 1, 1886	First Lieutenant, 1st Mass. Battery, April, 1861 (Battery A., Mass. vol; artillery); Captain, July, 1861, honorably discharged Sept. 27, 1862.	Private, Boston Cadets; First Lieutenant, Boston City Guard; Adjutant, Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Boston, Mass.; Captain 22d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., June 13, 1865; Major, May 10, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 30, 1869; Colonel, Oct. 11, 1869; Major-General and Adjutant-General, Jan. 1, 1886. Reappointed Jan. 1, 1889, Reappointed January 1, 1892.	Mass.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT — (Concluded).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<p><i>Assistant Adjutant-General — Colonel.</i></p> <p>Frederick Phisterer, Jan. 1, 1880</p>	<p>Private, Co. A, 3d U. S. artillery, December 6, 1855; Corporal, October 12, 1858; Sergeant, July 10, 1860; honorably discharged December 6, 1860; Sergeant-Major, 18th U. S. infantry, July 31, 1861; Second Lieutenant, October 30, 1861; First Lieutenant, February 27, 1862; Captain, February 15, 1866; transferred to 36th United States infantry, July 28, 1866; transferred to 7th U. S. infantry, March 3, 1869; honorably discharged August 4, 1870.</p>	<p>Captain, Governor's Guard, O. N. G., Aug. 27, 1877; resigned Jan. 27, 1879; Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Jan. 1, 1880; Assistant Adjutant-General, Nov. 22, 1892, with original rank.</p>	<p>Ger.</p>
<p><i>Assistant Adjutants-General of Brigades — Lieutenant-Colonels.</i></p> <p>John B. Frothingham (2), April 11, 1881; Brevet Colonel, June 22, 1883.</p>	<p>Private, 5th Mass. vol. militia, three months' service, May to July, 1861.</p>	<p>Private, 23d Regiment, December 3, 1869; Corporal, March 4, 1870; Sergeant, January 3, 1872; Adjutant, April 6, 1874; Major, January 10, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 11, 1881, and Assistant Adjutant-General 3d Brigade, March 31, 1886, with original rank; Supernumerary, August 5, 1886; Assistant Adjutant-General, 2d Brigade, with original rank, September 3, 1886.</p>	<p>Mass.</p>

Charles Clifton (4), April 22, 1884.....	First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 14th Brigade, N. Y. April 16, 1881; Captain and Quartermaster, July 19, 1881; Major and Quartermaster, 8th Brigade, April 23, 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, April 22, 1884; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Assistant Adjutant-General, 4th Brigade, with original rank, Sept. 7, 1886; Supernumerary, and assigned to duty with 4th Brigade, Nov. 8, 1886; Assistant Adjutant-General, 4th Brigade, Nov. 2, 1888, with original rank.
Stephen Henry Olin (1), Oct. 3, 1889.....	Major and Judge-Advocate, 2d Brigade, April 24, 1882; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Judge-Advocate, 1st Brigade, Oct. 3, 1886, with original rank; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Oct. 3, 1889.
Harry Curtis Cushman (3), Jan. 8, 1891.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Regt., Feb. 10, 1879; Corporal, Co. A, 10th Battalion, June 22, 1882; 1st Sergeant, Jan. 19, 1883; Captain and A. D. C., 5th Brigade, Jan. 31, 1883; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1884; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Brigade, Jan. 8, 1891.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

<i>Inspector-General — Brigadier-General.</i>	
Thomas H. McGrath, Jan. 1, 1892	Private, 13th Regt., Nov. 22, 1861; Corporal, May 28, 1862; Sergeant, June 20, 1863; First Sergeant, June 8, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1865; First Lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1868; Captain, Sept. 25, 1873; honorably discharged Feb. 19, 1874; Major and Assistant in Inspector-General's Department, June 24, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 9, 1879; resigned March 1, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant in Inspector-General's Department, Jan. 1, 1883; Assistant Inspector-General, Feb. 7, 1884; Brigadier-General and Inspector-General, Jan. 1, 1892.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT — (Concluded).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Bor
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Assistant Inspector-General — Colonel.</i> William James Harding, Jan. 25, 1892.	Gunner, 1st Gloucester (England) Artillery Vols., Battery D, July, 1860, to July, 1863; Private, Co. A, 7th N. H. Vols., Oct. 14, 1863; Corporal, May 30, 1864; Sergeant, Dec. 22, 1864; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 38th U. S. Colored Troops, March 7, 1865; Captain, April 9, 1866; honorably discharged March 18, 1867.	Private, Co. B, 22d Regt., July 14, 1867; Adjutant, 22d Regt., Oct. 7, 1869; Captain, Jan. 7, 1873; honorably discharged Jan. 20, 1876; Adjutant, Aug. 1, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 8, 1886; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Regt., July 5, 1888, with original rank; Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General, S. N. Y., Jan. 25, 1892.	Eng.
<i>Assistant in the Department — Major.</i> Anthine Watson La Rose, Sept. 20, 1892.	.....	Private, Co. D, 10th th Battalion, Oct. 16, 1883; First Sergeant, Oct. 20, 1883; Second Lieutenant, July 10, 1884; First Lieutenant, May 30, 1888; resigned Jan. 19, 1892; Major and Assistant in Inspector-General's Department, Sept. 20, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Inspectors of Brigades — Majors.</i> Auguste P. Montant (1), May 14, 1884.	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Sept. 5, 1879; Major and Quartermaster, 2d Brigade, May 14, 1884; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Inspector, 1st Brigade, Oct. 3, 1886, with original rank.	Fr.
Nathaniel Rochester (4), April 26, 1887.	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 8th Brigade, Sept. 4, 1877; First Lieutenant, Separate Troop L, Nov. 13, 1878; Captain, Co. E, 65th Regt., April 8, 1880; Major, 65th Regt., April 28, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 22, 1882; resigned Oct. 25, 1883; Major and Inspector, 4th Brigade, April 26, 1887.	N. Y.

Chauncey Pratt Williams, Jr. (3), Nov. 11, 1891.	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, Nov. 10, 1884; Sergeant, May 10, 1886; First Sergeant, June 23, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1889; Major and Inspector, 3d Brigade, Nov. 11, 1891.	N. Y.
William Henry Albert Cochran (2), March 28, 1892.	Private, Co. H, 13th Regt., April 21, 1883; Corporal, June 6, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, Nov. 11, 1885; First Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1886; Captain, Co. H, July 6, 1887; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Second Brigade, March 20, 1890, with original rank; Major and Inspector, 2d Brigade, March 28, 1892.	N. Y.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

<i>Judge-Advocate General —</i> <i>Brigadier-General.</i> Almet F. Jenks, Oct. 1, 1890	Major and Judge-Advocate, 2d Brigade, Oct. 4, 1886; Brigadier-General and Judge-Advocate General, Oct. 1, 1890. Reappointed Jan. 1, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Judge-Advocate General — Colonel.</i> William W. Ladd, Jr., Jan. 26, 1891.	Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Judge-Advocate General, Feb. 25, 1887; resigned May 29, 1888; Colonel and Assistant Judge-Advocate General, Jan. 26, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Judge-Advocates of Brigades — Majors.</i> Herbert P. Bissell (4), Aug. 25, 1885.	Major and Judge-Advocate, 8th Brigade, Aug. 25, 1885; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Judge-Advocate, 4th Brigade, Sept. 7, 1886, with original rank.	N. Y.
Henry Sayre Van Duzer (1), Oct. 4, 1889.	Major and Judge-Advocate, 1st Brigade, Oct. 4, 1889.	N. Y.
William J. Gaynor (2), Oct. 27, 1890	Major and Judge-Advocate, 2d Brigade, Oct. 27, 1890.	N. Y.
Charles Jay Buchanan (3), Jan. 22, 1891.	Major and Judge-Advocate, 3d Brigade, Jan. 22, 1891.	N. Y.
Private, Co. D, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Nov. 28, 1861; Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major; First Lieutenant, June 30, 1864, discharged Nov. 22, 1864; Cadet U. S. Military Academy, June 1868 to 1870.		

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
Quartermaster-General — <i>Brigadier-General.</i> William M. West, January 1, 1892.....	.....	Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General, S. N. Y., Jan. 1, 1892.	N. Y.
Assistant in Quartermaster's Department — <i>Colonel.</i> Frederick Kopper, July 19, 1887.....	Private, Co. D, 7th N. Y. S. Militia, from June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Co. D, 7th Regt., June 16, 1863; Corporal, Dec. 30, 1869; Sergeant, March 15, 1872; First Sergeant, Jan. 31, 1879; First Lieutenant, March 5, 1883; discharged Oct. 4, 1884; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 71st Regt., Oct. 4, 1884; Major, Dec. 17, 1884; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 26, 1887; Colonel, July 19, 1887; Assistant in Quartermaster's Department, Dec. 31, 1891, with original rank.	Scot.
Quartermasters of Brigades — <i>Majors.</i> Edward S. Warren (4), April 22, 1884. Wendel Goodwin (1), Feb. 28, 1885.....	..... .....	First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, Nov. 10, 1879; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 14th Brigade, Dec. 2, 1880; Major and Quartermaster, April 22, 1884; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Quartermaster, 4th Brigade, Sept. 7, 1886, with original rank. Private, Independent Corps Cadets, Boston, Mass., 1872; Provost-Sergeant, 2d Brigade, Mass. Vol. Militia, 1876; Provost-Marshal and Captain, April 16, 1881; resigned March 3, 1882; Major and Inspector, 2d Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., May 22, 1882; resigned Nov. 13, 1883; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, 2d Brigade, Feb. 28, 1885; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Quartermaster, 1st Brigade, Oct. 3, 1886, with original rank.	N. Y. N. H.

Peter Henry McNulty (2), Oct. 14, 1889.	Private, Battery N, now 3d Battery, Sept. 6, 1880; 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1881; resigned Oct. 10, 1883; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, 4th Brigade, May 17, 1886; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Major and Quartermaster, 2d Brigade, Oct. 14, 1889.	N. Y.
Horace Greeley Young (3), Jan. 22, 1891.	Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 13th Regt., N. G., Pa., for three years; Major and Quartermaster, 3d Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., Jan. 22, 1891.	Pa.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Commissary-General of Subsistence — Brigadier-General.</i> George D. Sanford, Jan. 1, 1892		In right flank company, 18th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., 1861-1862; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant in Quartermaster's Department, Feb. 28, 1890; Brigadier-General, and Commissary-General of Subsistence, Jan. 1, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Captain and Assistant in Subsistence Department.</i> Joseph P. Jardine, May 25, 1887	Private, 22d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., May 28 to Sept. 5, 1862, and June 18 to July 24, 1863.	Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., Sept. 17, 1861; Corporal, Dec. 28, 1866; Commissary of Subsistence, 22d Regt., April 10, 1877; Captain and Assistant in Subsistence Department, May 25, 1887.	Eng.
<i>Commissaries of Subsistence of Brigades — Majors.</i> C. Lawrence Perkins (1), May 22, 1882.		Major and Engineer, 2d Brigade, May 22, 1882; Eng. Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Commissary of Subsistence, 1st Brigade, Oct. 3, 1886, with original rank.	Eng.
Elwood O. Roessle (3), Sept. 8, 1886		Major and Commissary of Subsistence, 3d Brigade, Sept. 8, 1886.	N. Y.
Edson J. Weeks (4), Oct. 18, 1887		Major and Commissary of Subsistence, 4th Brigade, Oct. 18, 1887.	N. Y.
Edward Annan, Jr. (2), Oct. 7, 1889.		Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 2d Brigade, May 28, 1888; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, Oct. 7, 1889.	N. Y.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Surgeon-General — Brigadier-General.</i>			
Joseph D. Bryant, Jan. 1, 1883 . . . . .	.....	Major and Surgeon, 71st Regt., July 22, 1873; N. Y. Brigadier-General and Surgeon-General, Jan. 1, 1883. Reappointed Jan. 1, 1886, 1889 and 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeons of Brigades — Majors.</i>			
Robert V. McKim (1), March 5, 1883	Assistant Surgeon, 57th N. Y. Vols., Oct. 22, 1861; Surgeon, Feb. 20, 1862; honorably discharged, Dec. 3, 1862.	Major and Surgeon, 2d Brigade, March 5, 1883; N. Y. Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Surgeon, 1st Brigade, Oct. 3, 1886, with original rank.	N. Y.
Roswell Park (4), May 6, 1884 . . . . .	.....	Major and Surgeon, 8th Brigade, May 6, 1884; Conn. Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Surgeon, 4th Brigade, Sept. 7, 1886, with original rank.	Conn.
George R. Fowler (2), June 2, 1886 . . . . .	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 14th Regt., June 4, 1877; Major and Surgeon, 14th Regt., June 2, 1886; Surgeon, 2d Brigade, Oct. 5, 1886, with rank from June 2, 1886.	.....
Herman Bendell (3), Sept. 8, 1886	Assistant Surgeon, 6th N. Y. Vol. Artillery, Feb. 23, 1863; Surgeon, 86th N. Y. Vols., Dec. 26, 1864; resigned May 25, 1865; Brevet Colonel, N. Y. Vols.	Major and Surgeon, 3d Brigade, Sept. 8, 1886	N. Y.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

<i>Paymaster-General—Brigadier-General.</i>	
Frederick R. Halsey, Jan. 1, 1892.....	Brigadier-General and Paymaster-General, S. N. Y., N. Y. Jan. 1, 1892.
<i>Assistant Paymasters-General—Colonels.</i>	
Edward B. Ten Broeck, March 21, 1885.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Regt., May 9, 1870; Corporal, N. Y. Jan. 8, 1872; Sergeant, Dec. 2, 1872; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1874; First Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1875; discharged Feb. 26, 1879; Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General, March 21, 1885.
Francis Larkin, Jr., Nov. 17, 1892.....	Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General, Nov. 17, N. Y. 1892.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

<i>Engineer-in-Chief—Brigadier-General.</i>	
Palmer C. Ricketts, Jan. 1, 1892.....	Brigadier-General and Engineer-in-Chief, Jan. 1, N. Y. 1892.
<i>Engineers of Brigades—Majors.</i>	
Edmund Hayes (4), April 22, 1884.....	Major and Engineer, 8th Brigade, April 22, 1884; Me. Supernumerary, August 5, 1886; Engineer, 4th Brigade, Sept. 7, 1886, with original rank.
Frank Lyman (2), Jan. 4, 1886.....	Major and Engineer, 3d Brigade, Jan. 4, 1886; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Engineer, 2d Brigade, Oct. 5, 1886, with original rank.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT — (Concluded).

NAME. GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Engineers of Brigades — Majors — (Continued).</i> John Bogart (3), March 3, 1892	U. S. Assistant Engineer, U. S. A. Engineer Corps, 1861 to 1865.	Major and Engineer, 3d Brigade, March 3, 1892	N. Y.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Chief of Ordnance (Commissary-General) — Brigadier-General.</i> Joshua M. Varian, Jan. 1, 1886	Private, Co. C, 8th Regt., Dec. 15, 1861; Captain and Engineer, 8th Regt., Aug. 14, 1863; Captain and Paymaster, 3d Brigade, Dec. 22, 1866; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brigade, May 16, 1867; discharged Oct. 9, 1869; Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brigade, Feb. 7, 1870; Major and Inspector, May 16, 1877; discharged March 26, 1880; Colonel and Assistant Chief of Ordnance, March 8, 1882; Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance, Jan. 1, 1886. Reappointed Jan. 1, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Chief of Ordnance — Colonel.</i> Joseph G. Story, Jan. 20, 1880	First Sergeant, Co. A, 23d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., June 18, 1863, to July 22, 1863.	N. Y.

<i>Assistants in Ordnance Department--</i> <i>Colonel.</i> Philip H. Briggs, March 25, 1889 . . .	Sergeant, 13th Militia, three months' service, 1861; Captain, Co. E, 13th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., in three months' service in 1862, and thirty days' service in 1863.	Private, Engineer Corps, 13th Regt., July 16, 1858; Corporal, 1859; Sergeant, 1860; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, Dec. 17, 1861; Captain, May 26, 1862; honorably discharged April 17, 1866; Captain, Co. C, Feb. 3, 1868; Major, 13th Regt., June 18, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 8, 1869; Colonel, Dec. 1, 1875; Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General, S. N. Y., March 17, 1877; Inspector-General, Dec. 24, 1879; resigned Dec. 31, 1879; Brigadier-General and Inspector-General, S. N. Y., Jan. 1, 1883; Supernumerary, Dec. 31, 1885; honorably discharged March 8, 1889; Colonel and Assistant in Ordnance Department, March 25, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Major.</i> Alexander Barnie, Jr., June 17, 1892.	Corporal, Co. H, 14th Regt. (84th N. Y. Vols.), April 18, 1861; Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1861; honorably discharged June 6, 1864.	Private, Co. H, 14th Regt., Feb. 4, 1859; Corporal, April 18, 1861; Quartermaster-Sergeant, 14th Regt., Sept. 1, 1861; Quartermaster, 14th Regt., Feb. 11, 1876; retired Dec. 24, 1891; Assistant in Ordnance Department, rank of Major, June 17, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Ordnance Officers of Brigades --</i> <i>Majors.</i> Paul Dana (1), May 7, 1883		Major and Ordnance Officer, 2d Brigade, May 7, 1883; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Ordnance Officer, 1st Brigade, Oct. 3, 1886, with original rank.	N. Y.
Francis D. Beard (2), Oct. 7, 1889		Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 4th Brigade, May 24, 1886; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; appointed Aide-de-Camp, 2d Brigade, with original rank, Dec. 24, 1886; Major and Ordnance Officer, Oct. 7, 1889.	N. Y.
James Hilton Manning (3), Jan. 16, 1891.		Private, Co. A, 10th Regt., Nov. 8, 1875; Sergeant-Major, 10th Regt., Feb. 16, 1877; First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, March 15, 1878; Supernumerary, Feb. 17, 1881; assigned to duty as First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 10th Battalion, Sept. 28, 1881; rendered Supernumerary Oct. 13, 1883; assigned to duty on staff of 3d Brigade Jan. 31, 1890; Major and Ordnance Officer, 3d Brigade, Jan. 16, 1891.	N. Y.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT — (Concluded).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Ordnance officers of Brigades — Majors — (Continued).</i> John Hathaway Ball (4), Aug. 17, 1892.	Private, Signal Corps, 8th Brigade, Oct. 21, 1884; Sergeant, Oct. 6, 1885; discharged by disbandment Aug. 5, 1886; Major and Ordnance Officer, 4th Brigade, Aug. 17, 1892.	N. Y.

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

<i>Brigadier-General.</i> Ferdinand P. Earle, Jan. 1, 1892	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., Oct. 23, 1862; honorably discharged Oct. 29, 1869; Captain, 2d Battery, April 5, 1881; Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery, Jan. 1, 1889; reappointed Jan. 1, 1892.	Conn.
---	---	-------

DEPARTMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

<i>General Inspector of Rifle Practice — Brigadier-General.</i> Benjamin Morris Whitlock, Jan. 1, 1892	Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., Feb. 15, 1878; discharged June 6, 1883; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 13th Regt., Sept. 25, 1890; Brigadier-General and General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., Jan. 1, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant in Department — Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> George F. Hamlin, June 1, 1892	Private, Co. K, 23d Regt., Sept. 29, 1881; Corporal, Dec. 7, 1882; Private, Oct. 15, 1883; transferred to Co. I, March 12, 1884; First Sergeant, April 15, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1886; First Lieutenant, Jan. 17, 1889; Assistant in Department of Rifle Practice, rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1892.	N. Y.

<i>Inspectors of Rifle Practice of Brigades — Majors.</i> Charles H. Gaus (3), Sept. 10, 1886...	Private, 91st N. Y. Vols., Aug. 31, 1864; discharged May 10, 1865.	Private, Co. H, 10th Regt., Oct. 30, 1880; dis- charged by disbandment, March 7, 1881; Private, Co. D, 10th Battalion, May 29, 1882; discharged, March 1, 1883; Private, Co. D, 10th Battalion, June 1, 1883; First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Oct. 23, 1883; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 3d Brigade, Sept. 10, 1886. Served nine years in the 7th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., as Private; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 1st Brigade, April 18, 1888. First Lieutenant, 42d Sep. Co., Nov. 9, 1885; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 4th Brigade, Dec. 1, 1891.	Ohio.
David Crocker (1), April 18, 1888			Mass.
Lauren Woodruff Pettibone (4), Dec. 1, 1891.			N. Y.

SIGNAL AND TELEGRAPH CORPS.

<i>Signal Officers — Captains.</i> Frederick T. Leigh (2), May 8, 1886...		Captain and Assistant Signal Officer, 2d Division, May 8, 1886; Supernumerary, August 5, 1886; assigned to duty as Signal Officer, 2d Brigade, Oct. 5, 1887. Captain and Signal Officer, 3d Brigade, March 26, 1888.	N. Y.
Ithamar W. Copeland (3), March 26, 1888.	Private, 44th Mass. Vols., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged Jan. 14, 1863.		Mass.
<i>Assistant Signal Officers — First Lieutenants.</i> Edward Bernard Ives (1), Oct. 24, 1892.	Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1874; Second Lieutenant, 19th U. S. Infantry, July 14, 1878; First Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1886; resigned Dec. 3, 1889.	Private, Signal and Telegraph Corps, 1st Brigade, Dec. 3, 1890; Sergeant, Dec. 23, 1890; First Lieu- tenant, Oct. 24, 1892.	D. C.
Charles Woodward Blackburne (2), Dec. 19, 1892.		Private, Signal and Telegraph Corps, 2d Division, June 8, 1885; Corporal, Signal Corps, 2d Brigade, Nov. 26, 1888; Sergeant, May 11, 1891; First Lieu- tenant, Dec. 19, 1892.	N. Y.

MILITARY SECRETARY.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
Edmund L. Judson Jan. 1, 1886	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, May 18, 1885; Corporal, Oct. 5, 1885; Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, January 1, 1886; Colonel and Military Secretary, with original rank, Jan. 1, 1889; rendered Supernumary Jan. 1, 1892, and assigned to duty as Military Secretary same day; reappointed Dec. 1, 1892.	N. Y.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

<i>To the Commander-in-Chief —</i> <i>Colonels.</i> Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Sept. 12, 1889. . . . .	.....	Private, 7th Regt., June 16, 1887; Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Sept. 12, 1889; reappointed Jan. 1, 1892.	N. Y.
Albert B. Hilton, Jan. 1, 1892 . . . . .	.....	Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Jan. 1, 1886; reappointed Jan. 1, 1889; rendered Supernumary Jan. 1, 1892, and assigned to duty as Aide-de-Camp same day.	N. Y.
Thomas E. Sloan, Jan. 1, 1892, . . . . .	.....	Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Jan. 1, 1892.	N. Y.
William Leonard Davis, Jan. 1, 1892.	.....	Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Jan. 1, 1892.	N. Y.
Charles S. Rogers, Jan. 1, 1892 . . . . .	.....	Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Jan. 1, 1892.	N. Y.
Robert Grier Monroe, Jan. 1, 1892. . . . .	.....	Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Jan. 1, 1892.	N. Y.
John Magee, Jan. 1, 1892. . . . .	.....	Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Jan. 1, 1892.	N. Y.

<i>Aides-de-Camp to Brigade Commanders — Captains.</i> W. Emlen Roosevelt (1), April 23, 1883.	.....	Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, 2d Brigade, April 24, 1882; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, April 23, 1884; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brigade, Sept. 7, 1886, with original rank.	N. Y.
Francis R. Appleton (1), Aug. 30, 1886.	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 2d Brigade, May 26, 1882; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, April 23, 1883; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brigade, Aug. 30, 1886.	N. Y.
Charles R. Wilson (4), March 15, 1887.	.....	Private, Signal Corps, 8th Brigade, Feb. 4, 1886; disbanded Aug. 5, 1886; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 4th Brigade, March 15, 1887.	Mass.
Charles G. Clemminshaw (3), Dec. 21, 1888.	.....	Private, 6th Separate Company, five years and three months; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brigade, Dec. 21, 1888.	N. Y.
Charles W. Tracy (2), Oct. 7, 1889.	.....	Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., Nov. 17, 1879; Private, 23d Regt., March 8, 1881; honorably discharged Feb. 9, 1885; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 2d Brigade, Oct. 7, 1889.	N. Y.
Guy E. Baker (3), Jan. 2, 1891, date of assignment.	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, Nov. 10, 1884; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 5th Brigade, Sept. 1, 1885; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; assigned to 3d Brigade as Aide-de-Camp, Jan. 2, 1891.	W. I.

CAVALRY.

TROOP A.

Armory at 136 West Fifty-sixth street, New York city.
(First Brigade.)

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Charles F. Roe, April 3, 1889	Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, June 15, 1864; Second Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Cavalry, June 15, 1868; transferred to 2d Cavalry, Oct. 29, 1870; mustered out Dec. 28, 1870; Second Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, December 9, 1871; Adjutant from Nov. 2, 1876, to March 31, 1878; First Lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1880; Adjutant, Dec. 20, 1880, to May, 1886; resigned Jan. 31, 1888.....	Captain, Troop A, April 3, 1889	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Oliver B. Bridgman, June 21, 1889....	.....	Second Lieutenant, Troop A, April 3, 1889; First Lieutenant, June 21, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Henry Herbert Balch, Aug. 26, 1889.	.....	Private, Troop A, April 3, 1889; Sergeant, April 5, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 26, 1889.	Md.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Thomas H. Allen, April 2, 1889.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Troop A, Can. April 2, 1889.	Can.

ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY.

Armory at 334-340 West Forty-fourth street, New York city.
(First Brigade.)

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Louis Wendel, December 15, 1882.....	First Lieutenant, Battery K (now 1st Battery), Sept. 27, 1881; Captain, Dec. 15, 1882.	Ger.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles Felix Engelman, Jan. 30, 1891.....	First Lieutenant, 1st Battery, Jan. 30, 1891.....	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Adam Boecher, Dec. 30, 1887.....	Private, Battery B, 1st Division, March 12, 1878; Second Lieutenant, March 8, 1880; disbanded Dec. 17, 1881; Second Lieutenant, 1st Battery, Dec. 30, 1887.	Ger.
Theodore F. Schmidt, Feb. 8, 1889.....	Second Lieutenant, 11th Regt., April 19, 1883; Captain, May 21, 1885; Supernumerary, Jan. 14, 1889; Second Lieutenant, 1st Battery, Feb. 8, 1889.	Ger.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick Louis Fuchs, Nov. 5, 1891.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 1st Battery, Nov. 5, 1891.	Ger.

ARTILLERY — (Continued).

SECOND BATTERY.

(Reorganized as a Light Battery, April 17, 1890.)
Armory 810 Seventh avenue, New York city.
(First Brigade.)

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> David Wilson, Feb. 26, 1889.....	Served one year in the British Army, Lance Corporal, 5th Lancs.	Private, Washington Gray Battalion, now 2d Battery, Oct. 23, 1868; Corporal, Jan. 2, 1870; Sergeant, June 12, 1871; Quartermaster Sergeant, Nov. 9, 1874; First Sergeant, April 21, 1875; Second Lieutenant, May 17, 1883; First Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1884; Captain, Feb. 26, 1889.	Ire.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> George E. Pasco, March 26, 1889	Private, 2d Battery, Oct. 26, 1875; Quartermaster Sergeant, March 10, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1885; First Lieutenant, March 26, 1889.	N. Y.
Percival Farquhar, April 29, 1890.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Mar. 9, 1887; transferred to 2d Battery, Oct. 16, 1888; Second Lieutenant, April 16, 1889; First Lieutenant, April 29, 1890.	Pa.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> William Arthur Cable, July 29, 1890.	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., Oct. 30, 1885; transferred to Troop A, June 21, 1889; Second Lieutenant, 2d Battery, July 29, 1890.	N. Y.
William Livingston Flanagan, Dec. 20, 1890.	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., June 3, 1878; discharged March 7, 1887; Second Lieutenant, 2d Battery, Dec. 20, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Ramon Guiteras, May 9, 1890.....	In Boston Cadets from 1881-1883; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 2d Battery, May 9, 1890.	R. I.

THIRD BATTERY.
Armory, 759-765 Dean street, Brooklyn.
 (Second Brigade).

<i>Captain.</i> Henry S. Rasquin, May 22, 1882	.....	Private, Gatling Gun Battery, 11th Brigade, April 13, 1877; Sergeant, Sept. 29, 1879; First Lieutenant, June 20, 1881; Captain, May 22, 1882.	Ger.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry H. Royce, July 15, 1889	.....	Private, 3d Battery, April 17, 1883; Corporal, April 17, 1884; Sergeant, Dec. 7, 1885; First Sergeant, April 5, 1887; First Lieutenant, July 15, 1889.	N. S.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> George Edgar Laing, March 28, 1892.	.....	Private, 3d Battery, April 1, 1884; Corporal, June 18, 1888; Sergeant, Jan. 31, 1889; First Sergeant, Sept. 9, 1889; Second Lieutenant, March 28, 1892.	N. Y.
Emile D. Chemidlin, April 4, 1892	.....	Private, 3d Battery, March 7, 1887; Corporal, March 7, 1889; Sergeant, Sept. 24, 1889; Second Lieutenant, April 4, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant-Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i> Crawford D. Beasley, Jan. 3, 1887	.....	Private, Co. A, 23d Regt. June 2, 1886; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 3d Battery, Jan. 3, 1887.	N. Y.

FIFTH BATTERY.
Armory at Syracuse.
 (Fourth Brigade).

<i>Captain.</i> Michael Auer (Cavalry), April 6, 1870, with rank as Captain in Artillery, Sept. 2, 1881; Brevet-Major, Feb. 29, 1876.	Private, Co. B, 12th N. Y. Vols., May 13, 1861; First Sergeant, May 13, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1862; First Lieutenant, Oct. 27, 1862; honorably discharged May 17, 1863; Captain, 15th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, July 24, 1863; Major, Aug. 30, 1864; honorably dis- charged March 6, 1865.	Private, Co. H, 51st Regt., 1856; Private, Washing- ton Artillery; Private, Co. D, 51st Regt.; Private, Co. E, 51st Regt.; Captain, Troop C, 2d Battalion of Cavalry, April 6, 1870; transferred to Artillery, Sept. 2, 1881.	Swit.
---	--	---	-------

ARTILLERY — FIFTH BATTERY — (Concluded).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Almeron D. Hayes, May 29, 1883 . . .	Private, Co. H, 157th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 18, 1862; Corporal; honorably discharged Aug. 2, 1865.	First Lieutenant, 5th Battery, May 29, 1883	N. Y.
William H. Gadow, March 20, 1889 . .		Private, Dec. 4, 1877, Separate Troop C, 6th Division; Corporal, Feb. 9, 1881; Sergeant, 5th Battery, April 11, 1882; First Sergeant, Dec. 16, 1882; Second Lieutenant, June 20, 1883; First Lieutenant, March 20, 1889.	Kan.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
John N. Bates, March 25 1885		Private, 5th Battery, March 19, 1879; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Aug. 29, 1882; First Sergeant, July 24, 1883; Second Lieutenant, March 25, 1885.	N. Y.
William Sumner Teall, April 30, 1890.		Second Lieutenant, 5th Battery, April 30, 1890	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i>			
Franklin John Kaufman, Jan. 9, 1890.		First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 5th Battery, Jan. 9, 1890.	N. Y.

SIXTH BATTERY.

Armory on Dickinson street, Binghamton.

(Third Brigade.)

<i>Captain.</i>			
Laurel L. Olmsted, Nov. 13, 1874 . . .	Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, Nov. 24, 1860; discharged July, 1863.	Private, 6th Battery, March 20, 1870; First Lieutenant, March 30, 1870; Captain, Nov. 13, 1874.	N. Y.

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John N. Underwood, Aug. 22, 1881..	Private, Co. G, 2d N. Y. Vol. Art., Aug. 4, 1862; Sergeant; honorably discharged May, 1865.	Private, 6th Battery, Jan. 1, 1872; Sergeant, July 5, 1875; First Sergeant, Sept. 27, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1878; First Lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1881.	Conn.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John H. Gross, June 10, 1881.....	Private, 6th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, Nov. 5, 1861; Corporal; discharged Aug. 9, 1865.	Private, 6th Battery, March 19, 1880; Sergeant, June 7, 1881; Second Lieutenant, June 10, 1881.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i> Edward Allen Pierce, March 14, 1891.	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 6th Bat- tery, March 14, 1891.	N. Y.

INFANTRY.

SEVENTH REGIMENT — (Ten Companies).

(First Brigade.)

Armory, Park avenue and Sixty-seventh street, New York city.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
Colonel. Daniel Appleton, July 18, 1889	Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., Oct. 31, 1871. Corporal, April 8, 1873; Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1873; First Sergeant, March 9, 1875; Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1876; Captain, Jan. 13, 1879; Colonel, 7th Regt., July 18, 1889.	N. Y.
Lieutenant-Colonel. George Moore Smith, March 5, 1881.	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., N. Y. Militia, from May 2 to June 3, 1861; as First Sergeant and Second Lieutenant, from May 26 to Sept. 5, 1862; as Second Lieutenant, from June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., April 20, 1861; First Sergeant, Sept. 13, 1861; Second Lieutenant, June 5, 1862; First Lieutenant, June 30, 1864; Captain, Co. G, Dec. 31, 1864; Major, 7th Regt., April 8, 1870; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 5, 1881.	Me.
Major. William H. Kipp, May 10, 1886.	As Private, Co. D, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. Militia, April 19 to June 3, 1861; Corporal and Sergeant, from May 26 to Sept. 5, 1862; and Second Lieutenant, from June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Co. D, 7th Regt., Oct. 21, 1857; Corporal, May 29, 1862; Sergeant, July 4, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1862; First Lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1863; Adjutant, 7th Regt., June 30, 1866; Captain, Co. D, 7th Regt., Oct. 8, 1866; Major, May 10, 1886.	N. Y.
Adjutant—First Lieutenant. Francis Griswold Landon, Jan. 5, 1891.	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., Jan. 5, 1882; Corporal, June 3, 1884; Sergeant, Jan. 27, 1887; First Sergeant, Dec. 6, 1887; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 7th Regt., Jan. 5, 1891.	N. Y.

<i>Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Long, June 2, 1884 .....	.....	Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., Oct. 13, 1868; Left General Guide, Dec. 5, 1881; Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, Nov. 17, 1882; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, June 2, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence—First Lieutenant.</i> Walter G. Schuyler, July 31, 1885 .....	.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., Sept. 4, 1871; Corporal, April 3, 1876; Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Oct. 7, 1878; First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, July 31, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeon—Major.</i> Daniel M. Stimson, April 23, 1883.....	.....	Major and Surgeon, 10th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., Oct. 1, 1868; honorably discharged, July 26, 1871; Captain and Surgeon, 7th Regt., Nov. 15, 1878; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i> William A. Valentine, June 1, 1887.....	.....	Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., June 3, 1880; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 7th Regt., June 1, 1887.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i> John R. Paxton, Nov. 16, 1887 .....	.....	Chaplain, 7th Regt., Nov. 16, 1887	Pa.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</i> William H. Palmer, May 1, 1883 .....	.....	Private, Co. G, 140th Pa. Vols., Aug. 14, 1862; Sergeant, May 15, 1863; First Sergeant, July 4, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1864; First Lieutenant, April 20, 1865; Captain, May 16, 1865; mustered out May 31, 1865.	
<i>Captains.</i> Don Alonzo Pollard, April 5, 1866	C	Acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy, Oct. 15, 1864; honorably discharged Oct. 15, 1865. As Private, Co. C, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. Militia, from April 19 to June 3, 1861, First Sergeant, same company from May 26 to Sept. 5, 1862; and June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Mass.
		Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., Nov. 9, 1875; Quartermaster-Sergeant, 7th Regt., Jan. 5, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1879; First Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1882; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 1, 1883.	
		Private, Co. C, 7th Regt., May 2, 1860; Corporal, Aug. 7, 1861; First Sergeant, Dec. 28, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1863; First Lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1864; Captain, April 5, 1866.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — SEVENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign Countries.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i> James C. Abrams, Sept. 29, 1875.....	G	As Private in Co. H, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. Militia, from April 19 to June 3, 1861; and from June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., Oct. 8, 1860; Corporal, Jan. 9, 1865; Sergeant, Oct. 9, 1865; First Sergeant, April 8, 1867; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1868; First Lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1873; Captain, Co. G, Sept. 29, 1875.	N. Y.
George B. Rhoads, Oct. 25, 1880	E	.....	Private, Co. E, 7th Regt., Sept. 7, 1866; Corporal, Jan. 19, 1869; Sergeant, July 7, 1871; First Sergeant, Oct. 5, 1877; Second Lieutenant, May 20, 1879; Captain, Oct. 25, 1880.	N. Y.
Augustus W. Conover, March 31, 1882.	A	.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., March 3, 1870; Corporal, Dec. 19, 1872; Sergeant, May 3, 1875; First Lieutenant, June 3, 1878; Adjutant, 7th Regt., May 24, 1881; Captain, Co. A, March 31, 1882.	N. Y.
James Thorne Harper, Jan 13, 1887..	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., Nov. 6, 1876; Corporal, April 7, 1879; Sergeant, Nov. 9, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1882; First Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1884; Captain, Jan. 13, 1887.	N. Y.
Charles E. Lydecker, Nov. 21, 1888..	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., April 13, 1874; Corporal, Feb. 14, 1881; First Sergeant, Sept. 11, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1884; Captain, Nov. 21, 1888.	N. Y.
Daniel A. Nesbitt, Nov. 22, 1888.....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., Nov. 4, 1867; Sergeant, Feb. 5, 1877; First Sergeant, April 2, 1883; First Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1886; Captain, Nov. 22, 1888.	N. Y.

George W. Rand, Aug. 22, 1889.	F	.....	Mass. Rifle Battalion, Boston riots, 1863; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., Boston, 1865-1871; Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., Nov. 30, 1869; Corporal, Nov. 14, 1871; Sergeant, Oct. 4, 1872; First Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1873; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1874; First Lieutenant, May 23, 1876; Adjutant, Nov. 16, 1882; Captain, Co. F, Aug. 22, 1889.	N. H.
Willard Clinton Fisk, Dec. 29, 1890. .	D	.....	Private, Co. G, 7th Regt., March 24, 1874; transferred to Co. A, Nov. 25, 1876; Sergeant, March 31, 1879; Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1881; First Lieutenant, May 29, 1882; Adjutant, 7th Regt., with original rank, Sept. 24, 1889; Captain, Co. D, Dec. 29, 1890.	N. Y.
Eugene Thorn Kirkland, May 15, 1891.	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Nov. 7, 1879; Corporal, Jan. 26, 1881; Sergeant, Oct. 26, 1881; First Sergeant, Dec. 20, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1884; First Lieutenant, Dec. 5, 1888; Captain, May 15, 1891.	N. Y.
John W. McDougall, May 17, 1882. . .	C	.....	Private, Co. I, 71st Regt., Feb. 8, 1865; discharged Feb. 19, 1872; Private, Co. C, 7th Regt., April 5, 1872; Corporal, Oct. 4, 1872; Sergeant, Jan. 2, 1874; First Sergeant, Feb. 14, 1877; First Lieutenant, May 17, 1882.	N. Y.
Walter S. Wilson, Jan. 8, 1886.	E	Private, Co. A, 21st N. Y. National Guard, thirty days in June and July, 1863.	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., March 5, 1868; Corporal, June 3, 1872; Sergeant, Jan. 7, 1878; First Lieutenant, Co. E, Jan. 8, 1886.	N. Y.
Horace C. Du Val, Feb. 10, 1887.	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., Oct. 27, 1870; Corporal, Feb. 6, 1872; Sergeant, Jan. 2, 1883; First Sergeant, Jan. 4, 1887; First Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1887.	N. Y.
James B. Dewson, May 7, 1887.	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 7th Regt., April 8, 1870; Corporal, Sept. 22, 1871; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1872; First Lieutenant, May 7, 1887.	Mass.

INFANTRY — SEVENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants — (Continued.)</i> John B. Holland, Dec. 4, 1888.....	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., Nov. 13, 1865; Corporal, Aug. 14, 1871; Sergeant, Dec. 13, 1875; First Sergeant, Feb. 15, 1879; First Lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1888.	N. Y.
Morton B. Stelle, Aug. 22, 1889.....	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., July 1, 1880; Corporal, June 7, 1883; Sergeant, March 2, 1886; First Sergeant, April 26, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1888; First Lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1889.	D. C.
Andrew John Eccles, Oct. 4, 1889 ...	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 7th Regt., Oct. 3, 1879; Corporal, Feb. 27, 1882; Sergeant, May 29, 1882; First Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1886; returned to ranks, June 14, 1889; First Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1889.	Ire.
John Watson Cochran, Dec. 29, 1890 ..	D	.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., May 22, 1882; Ordnance Sergeant, 7th Regt., Sept. 18, 1888; First Lieutenant, Co. D, Dec. 29, 1890.	N. Y.
Robert McLean, May 25, 1891.....	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Dec. 13, 1880; Corporal, Oct. 15, 1883; Sergeant, Dec. 17, 1884; First Lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1888; First Lieutenant, May 25, 1891.	Eng.
Harry M. Nesbitt, Sept. 14, 1891.....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., March 1, 1875; Corporal, Oct. 6, 1878; Sergeant, April 2, 1883; First Sergeant, Dec. 6, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1888; First Lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> George H. Gould, March 1, 1887.....	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., Nov. 6, 1876; Corporal, Feb. 7, 1882; Sergeant, Feb. 5, 1884; Second Lieutenant, March 1, 1887.	N. Y.

John McGreevey, May 25, 1887.....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 7th Regt., Nov. 13, 1868; Corporal, April 8, 1870; Sergeant, June 21, 1872; First Sergeant, May 25, 1874; discharged, Jan. 19, 1881; re-enlisted March 28, 1881; First Sergeant, April 8, 1881; honorably discharged May 12, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Co. G, May 25, 1887.	N. Y.
Addison McDougall, Sept. 19, 1888 ..	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 7th Regt., Nov. 6, 1878; dropped Oct. 9, 1882; taken up Oct. 4, 1883; Corporal, March 7, 1884; Sergeant, Jan. 2, 1885; First Sergeant, Jan. 27, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 19, 1888.	N. Y.
William J. Underwood, Dec. 4, 1888.	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., Nov. 2, 1877; Corporal, May 14, 1883; Sergeant, June 13, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1888.	N. Y.
Charles F. Bement, June 14, 1889.....	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 7th Regt., Oct. 3, 1881; Corporal, June 10, 1884; Sergeant, Nov. 2, 1888; Second Lieutenant, June 14, 1889.	Mass.
Robert Mazet, Jan. 5, 1891	D	.....	Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., July 31, 1882; Corporal, Dec. 8, 1884; Sergeant, Dec. 21, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, Jan. 5, 1891.	Pa.
Frederick Van Lennep, June 10, 1891.	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., March 21, 1881; Corporal, Feb. 27, 1884; Sergeant, Jan. 27, 1886; First Sergeant, Dec. 28, 1888; Second Lieutenant, June 10, 1891.	N. Y.
James Everett Schuyler, Oct. 15, 1891.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., Oct. 7, 1878; Corporal, May 1, 1883; Sergeant, Dec. 6, 1886; First Sergeant, Dec. 13, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1891.	N. Y.
Charles Adams Appleton, Dec. 9, 1892.	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., May 15, 1882; Corporal, June 7, 1887; Sergeant, Nov. 5, 1890; First Sergeant, Oct. 6, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1892.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — (Continued).
EIGHTH REGIMENT — (Eight Companies).
(First Brigade.)

Armory, Park avenue and Ninety-fourth street, New York city.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
Colonel. George D. Scott, Oct. 18, 1869.....	As Sergeant, Co. F, 8th N. Y. S. Militia, April 25 to August 2, 1861; as Second and First Lieutenant, May 29 to Sept. 9, 1862; as First Lieutenant, June 29, 1863, to July 23, 1863.	Private, Co. F, 8th Regt., July 27, 1856; Corporal, 1860; Sergeant, Jan. 10, 1862; First Sergeant, Feb. 27, 1862; First Lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1862; Captain, Dec. 30, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regt., Dec. 27, 1866; Colonel, Oct. 18, 1869.	N. Y.
Lieutenant-Colonel. Francis A. Schilling, Dec. 14, 1870..... Brevet-Colonel, Dec. 16, 1879.	First Lieutenant, 55th N. Y. Vols., rank from August 29, 1861; honorably discharged Dec. 23, 1862; as Adjutant, 55th Regt., National Guard, from June 21, 1863, to July 22, 1863.	Private, 20th Regt., Militia, Oct. 1851; left district, July, 1853; Private, 55th Regt., Militia, May 27, 1859; Corporal, March 1, 1860; Sergeant, Feb. 1861; First Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1861; vacated office by entry in volunteer service, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 55th N. G., S. N. Y., June 21, 1863; Captain, Sept. 2, 1864; Major, July 7, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 14, 1870; Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regt., Dec. 15, 1875, with original rank.	Fr.
Major. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Sept. 6, 1886.....	First Lieutenant, Co. G, 8th Regt., March 1, 1883; Captain, Co. H, July 12, 1883; Major, Sept. 6, 1886.	R. I.

<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> George L. Wentworth, Sept. 29, 1888.	.....	.....	Private, Co. A, 8th Regt., Oct. 20, 1865; Sergeant, in 1866; Hospital Steward, 8th Regt., Dec. 4, 1869; Quartermaster-Sergeant, April 8, 1870; Sergeant-Major, May 9, 1873; Quartermaster and First Lieutenant, May 11, 1880; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Sept. 29, 1888. First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 8th Regt., Oct. 17, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> Henry G. Ridabock, Oct. 17, 1888.	.....	.....	.....	"
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> David P. Arnold, May 20, 1892.	.....	In U. S. service, with 8th Regt., in 1861 and 1863.	Private, 8th Regt., 1859; Quartermaster, 8th Regt., Sept. 25, 1865; discharged Sept. 8, 1871.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Charles E. Bruce, April 23, 1883.	.....	.....	Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant, April 28, 1879; Captain and Surgeon, Aug. 15, 1881; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> Lewis Knode Neff, Sept. 28, 1891.	.....	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regt., Sept. 28, 1891.	Pa.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> Wesley R. Davis, April 23, 1879.	.....	.....	Chaplain, 8th Regt., April 23, 1879.	Md.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</i> Edward Barker, May 3, 1875; Brevet Major, Dec 16, 1879.	.....	As Sergeant, Co. F, 8th Regt., from April 25 to August 2, 1861; as First Sergeant, from June 29 to July 23, 1863.	Private, Co. F, 8th Regt., Dec. 28, 1857; Sergeant, Jan. 10, 1862; First Sergeant, Dec. 30, 1862; First Lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1867; Captain, Oct. 11, 1869; discharged April 7, 1874; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 3, 1875. Private, Co. G, 8th Regt., Nov. 11, 1874; Sergeant, Aug. 7, 1878; First Sergeant, July 14, 1880; First Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1883; Captain, April 13, 1885.	Eng.
<i>Captains.</i> Andrew A. Oates, April 13, 1885.	G	.....	Private, Co. B, 8th Regt., Jan. 21, 1875; Corporal, May 4, 1876; Sergeant, May 6, 1880; First Sergeant, June 26, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1883; First Lieutenant, Dec. 6, 1883; Captain, March 15, 1886.	.....
Thomas M. Young, March 15, 1886.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 8th Regt., Jan. 21, 1875; Corporal, May 4, 1876; Sergeant, May 6, 1880; First Sergeant, June 26, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1883; First Lieutenant, Dec. 6, 1883; Captain, March 15, 1886.	Penn.

INFANTRY—EIGHTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>				
Knight Neftel, Dec. 22, 1887	F	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 8th Regt., Oct. 26, 1886; Captain, Co. F, Dec. 22, 1887.	Eng.
James Morgan Jarvis, Feb. 24, 1890..	D	.....	First Lieutenant, 1st Separate Troop of Cavalry, 7th Brigade, 5th Division, August 7, 1876; designation changed to Separate Troop E, Dec. 8, 1877; Captain, August 29, 1878; designation changed to 11th Separate Company, Oct. 5, 1881; discharged Nov. 12, 1883; Captain, Co. D, 8th Regt., Feb. 24, 1890.	N. Y.
George Chase, April 29, 1891	I	.....	Private, Co. B, 5th Regt., N. G. Pa., April 26, 1884; Corporal, Jan., 1885; discharged July 3, 1888; Captain, Co. I, 8th Regt., April 29, 1891.	Ire.
George Walton Mooney, Feb. 11, 1892.	C	.....	Private, Co. F, 9th Regt., April 10, 1882; Corporal, Jan. 12, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 11th Regt., Sept. 25, 1885; First Lieutenant, Co. B, Jan. 28, 1886; Captain, April 14, 1887; Supernumerary, Jan. 14, 1889; Captain, Co. C, 8th Regt., Feb. 11, 1892.	Eng.
William Henry Romer, May 13, 1892.	E	Private, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Vol. Artillery, Aug. 22, 1862; discharged July 13, 1865.	Captain, Co. E, 8th Regt., May 13, 1892	N. Y.
William Alexander Cornell, Sept. 19, 1892.	H	U. S. Cadet Corps, June, 1884; resigned April, 1886.	Private, Co. H, 8th Regt., May 16, 1891; First Sergeant, June 19, 1891; First Lieutenant, July 3, 1891; Captain, Sept. 19, 1892.	N. Y.

<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Robert A. McKim, March 26, 1888. Jarvis Woolverton Mason, Aug. 25, 1890.	F		First Lieutenant, Co. F, 8th Regt., Mar. 26, 1888.	R. I.
	B		Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., Dec. 12, 1882; Second Lieutenant, 11th Regt., Jan. 21, 1887; First Lieutenant, July 1, 1887; discharged March 17, 1888; First Lieutenant, Co. B, 8th Regt., Aug. 25, 1890.	N. Y.
Richard Alexander Joseph English, March 24, 1892.	C		Private, Co. H, 22d Regt., Feb. 10, 1885; transferred to Co. B, Nov. 1, 1885; First Lieutenant, Co. D, 11th Regt., Oct. 1888; supernumerary, Jan. 14, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 9th Regt., Feb. 5, 1889; discharged Oct. 23, 1889; First Lieutenant, Co. C, 8th Regt., March 24, 1892.	N. J.
	D		Private, 5th Regt., later Co. A, 27th Regt., June 14, 1870; Sergeant, 1874; discharged Nov. 12, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, 8th Regt., Feb. 24, 1890; First Lieutenant, April 12, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Oliver Harriman, Jr., April 30, 1888. Hyman Finkelstone, June 12, 1891.	F		Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 8th Regt., April 30, 1888.	N. Y.
	H		Private, Co. H, 8th Regt., July 1, 1887; Corporal, May 8, 1888; Sergeant, Nov. 10, 1890; Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1891.	Ill.
Frederick Augustus Richmond, Mar. 31, 1892.	G		Second Lieutenant, Co. G, 8th Regt., March 31, 1892.	N. Y.

NINTH REGIMENT—(Ten Companies).

(First Brigade.)

Armory, 221 West Twenty-sixth street, New York city.

<i>Colonel.</i> William Seward, Jr., April 17, 1882.		Corporal, Co. E, 7th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., service in 1861 from April 19 to June 3; Sergeant and First Lieutenant in 1862, from May 25 to Sept. 5, and in 1863, First Lieutenant, from June 16 to July 20.	Private, Co. E, 7th Regt., Oct. 1, 1858; Corporal, Sergeant, First Lieutenant, June 3, 1862; honorably discharged Oct. 1, 1863; Adjutant, 9th Regt., Sept. 22, 1866; Major, June 8, 1868; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Brigade, April 1, 1870; Colonel, 9th Regt., April 17, 1882.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — NINTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Thomas B. Rand, Feb. 5, 1884.....	Captain, Co. C, 33d Mass. Vols., July 21, 1862; honorably discharged June 29, 1865.	Sergeant, Co. B, 2d Battalion, Mass. Vol. Militia (Boston Light Infantry), April 10, 1859; discharged Sept., 1860; Major, 9th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., June 1, 1882; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 5, 1884.	N. H.
<i>Major.</i> Solomon E. Japha, July 22, 1889.....	Private, Co. E, 9th Regt., Sept. 30, 1871; Sergeant, Aug. 3, 1873; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 26, 1873; Captain, July 12, 1875; Major, July 22, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> Godfrey A. S. Wieners, Oct. 4, 1888.....	Private, 17th Separate Company, April 20, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 9th Regt., March 22, 1888; First Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1888; Adjutant, 9th Regt., with original rank, Oct. 25, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> Dana B. Pratt, Nov. 19, 1886.....	Private, Co. K, 9th Regt., Feb. 5, 1883; Sergeant, Sept. 15, 1884; Left General Guide, May 8, 1885; Quartermaster-Sergeant, 9th Regt., Dec. 18, 1885; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Nov. 19, 1886.	Mass.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> Geo. A. Clement, June 5, 1888.....
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Alvah H. Doty, March 8, 1888.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 4, 1880; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, May 21, 1884; Major and Surgeon, March 8, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> Charles Newton Thompson, April 27, 1888.	Private, Portsmouth Heavy Artillery Company, May 18, 1876, and served two and one-half years; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 9th Regt., April 27, 1888.	N. H.

<div>Chaplain.</div> <div>Newland Maynard, Jan. 18, 1889</div> <div>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</div> <div>Kasson C. Gibson, May 11, 1892, date of assignment</div>				Captain and Chaplain, 47th Regt., May 26, 1875; Supernumerary, Feb. 9, 1888; Captain and Chaplain, 9th Regt., Jan. 18, 1889.	Conn.
				Private, Co. I, 71st Regt., April 22, 1872; transferred to Co. F, Oct. 15, 1873; transferred to Co. F, 7th Regt., Dec. 1, 1875; discharged Feb. 17, 1881; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 9th Regt., Jan. 11, 1886; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Sept. 6, 1886; rendered Supernumerary, Jan. 3, 1890; assigned to duty as Insp. of Rifle Prac., 9th Regt., May 11, 1892.	N. Y.
<div>Captains.</div> <div>George T. Lorigan, Jan. 11, 1883</div>	A	Private, Co. E, 8th N. Y. S. Militia, June 10, 1861; discharged Aug. 2, 1861.		Private, Co. E, 9th Regt., April 20, 1861; discharged June 10, 1861; Private, Co. G, 8th Regt., June 10, 1861; discharged Aug. 2, 1861; Private, Co. D, 8th Regt., March 4, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1866; First Lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1866; discharged Nov. 28, 1868; First Lieutenant, Co. F, 8th Regt., June 23, 1879; Captain, Co. A, 9th Regt., Jan. 11, 1883.	N. Y.
William Wolcott Marks, Nov. 10, 1885.	F			Private, Co. F, 9th Regt., May 8, 1877; Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Feb., 1878; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1882; First Lieutenant, June 11, 1885; Captain, Nov. 10, 1885.	N. Y.
Washington Willcocks, Nov. 22, 1887.	G			Private, Co. G, 9th Regt., July 26, 1876; discharged Aug. 1881; re-enlisted Aug., 1882; Sergeant, June 15, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1885; Captain, Nov. 22, 1887.	N. Y.
John D. Walton, Aug. 9, 1888.	D			Private, Co. D, 9th Regt., Oct. 14, 1880; Corporal, Nov. 18, 1881; Sergeant, June 15, 1883; First Sergeant, Jan. 12, 1884; Second Lieutenant, July 16, 1885; First Lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1887; Captain, Aug. 9, 1888.	N. Y.
Henry Cleveland, Dec. 20, 1889.	B	Private, 5th Conn. Vols., July 22, 1862; Corporal, Sergeant and Acting Sergeant-Major; honorably discharged July, 1864.		First Lieutenant, Co. B, 9th Regt., July 23, 1888; Captain, Dec. 20, 1889.	Conn.

INFANTRY — NINTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains — (Continued.)</i> Charles Edward Kohlberger, June 16, 1890.	I	.....	Private, Co. H, 96th Regt., Oct. 3, 1870; discharged Jan. 12, 1876; Private, Co. I, 9th Regt., Jan. 5, 1876; Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1878; First Sergeant, May 19, 1884; First Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1886; Captain, June 16, 1890.	Austria.
William H. Truman, Dec, 7, 1891.....	K	.....	Private, Co. H, 9th Regt., Oct. 7, 1887; Corporal, March, 3, 1888; Sergeant, Dec. 3, 1888; Second Lieutenant, June 19, 1889; First Lieutenant, Oct. 7, 1889; Captain, Co. K, Dec. 7, 1891.	N. Y.
Jerome Bursley Silsby, April 4, 1892.	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 9th Regt., Jan. 6, 1882; Corporal, Sept. 19, 1883; Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1884; First Sergeant, Aug. 3, 1885; discharged Jan. 10, 1887; re-enlisted July 5, 1889; Sergeant, July 6, 1889; discharged March 20, 1891; Second Lieutenant, April 16, 1891; Captain, April 4, 1892.	Vt.
Harry Lincoln Dessar, Nov. 18, 1892.	E	.....	Private, Co. K, 22d Regt., Dec. 20, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 9th Regt., March 8, 1889; First Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1889; Captain, Nov. 18, 1892.	Ind.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> John William West, April 21, 1890....	B	.....	Private, 9th Regt., Sept. 6, 1877; honorably discharged July 15, 1884; re-enlisted July 16, 1884; Sergeant, Sept. 8, 1884; First Sergeant, March 8, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1887; First Lieutenant, April 21, 1890.	Eng.

Abram Darius Wilson Holmes, June 17, 1890.	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 9th Regt., April 8, 1879; Corporal, Nov. 19, 1883; Sergeant, Dec. 7, 1886; First Sergeant, May 20, 1889; First Lieutenant, June 17, 1890.	N. Y.
Charles Anthony Meyer, Jr., August 18, 1890.	I	.....	Private, Co. B, 22d Regt., Sept. 6, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, 9th Regt., June 13, 1889; First Lieutenant, Co. I, August 18, 1890.	Eng.
Charles Sumner Carscallen, Feb. 1, 1892.	C	Cadet, U. S. M. Academy, 1882 and 1883.	Private, Co. I, 23d Regt., April 27, 1885; Corporal, Dec. 29, 1885; First Lieutenant, Co. C, 9th Regt., April 8, 1889; resigned Dec. 13, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 13th Regt., Feb. 13, 1891; First Lieutenant, Co. C, 9th Regt., Feb. 1, 1892.	N. J.
Renè Leon Milhan, April 4, 1892.....	H	.....	Private, 17th Separate Co., Dec. 16, 1890; First Lieutenant, Co. H, 9th Regt., April 4, 1892.	N. Y.
Alvan Luther Fowler, Oct. 20, 1892..	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 9th Regt., May, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1891; First Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1892.	Mass.
Alfred William Barthelmess, Nov. 21, 1892.	A	.....	Private, 22d Regt., Feb. 7, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 9th Regt., Aug. 7, 1890; First Lieutenant, Nov. 21, 1892.	N. Y.
Frederick Nash Owen, Dec. 5, 1892 ..	K	.....	Second Lieutenant, 12th Regt., March 25, 1889; honorably discharged May 21, 1891; First Lieutenant, 9th Regt., Dec. 5, 1892.	N. Y.
William H. Ehrmann, Nov. 10, 1885, Second Lieutenants.	K	.....	Private, Co. E, 9th Regt., Oct. 23, 1878; Corporal, April 23, 1880; General Guide, 9th Regt., May 21, 1881; Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, Oct. 15, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 9th Regt., Nov. 10, 1885; transferred, March 20, 1891, to Co. K.	Pa.

INFANTRY — NINTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Second Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>				
Arthur Melville Tompkins, June 12, 1890.	B	.....	Private, Co. H, 22d Regt., Oct. 30, 1884; Second Lieutenant, 11th Regt., March 1, 1888; Supernumerary, Jan. 14, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 9th Regt., June 12, 1890.	N. Y.
William Francis Joseph Higgins, Aug. 18, 1890.	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 9th Regt., March 6, 1878; Corporal, April 12, 1880; Sergeant, Feb. 19, 1883; First Sergeant, Nov. 3, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 18, 1890.	N. Y.
William Seward, 3d, Dec. 2, 1890....	G	.....	Private, Co. D, 9th Regt., May 25, 1885; Ordnance Sergeant, 9th Regt., April 8, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Co. G, Dec. 2, 1890.	N. Y.
Wesley Egerberg Bryde, Mar. 24, 1891.	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 9th Regt., Sept. 15, 1881; Corporal, Oct. 7, 1884; Sergeant, Dec. 15, 1885; discharged Dec. 12, 1887; re-enlisted Dec. 12, 1887; Sergeant, May 8, 1888; First Sergeant, July 1, 1889; Second Lieutenant, March 24, 1891.	N. Y.
Harold Sheridan Poole, Nov. 2, 1891.	C	.....	Private, Co. I, 23d Regiment, Sept. 27, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 9th Regt., Nov. 2, 1891.	N. Y.

TENTH BATTALION — (Four Companies).

(Third Brigade.)

*Armory, corner of Washington avenue and Lark street, Albany.**Lieutenant-Colonel.*

William E. Fitch, Aug. 22, 1883.....	Private, 177th N. Y. Vols., 10th N. G., S. N. Y., Oct. 11, 1862; First Sergeant, Oct. 11, 1862; honorably discharged Sept. 10, 1863; State Brevet of Second Lieutenant, N. Y. Vols.	Private, Co. E, 10th Regt., July 1, 1861; First Sergeant, May 15, 1862; Private, April 13, 1864; Adjutant, May 11, 1867; First Lieutenant, Co. E, Sept. 28, 1871; honorably discharged Dec. 31, 1873; First Lieutenant, Co. E, Feb. 13, 1874; Captain, February 20, 1875; honorably discharged May 5, 1876; Private, Co. H, 10th Regt., Oct. 30, 1880; discharged by disbandment, March 22, 1881; Private, Co. D, 10th Battalion, May 29, 1882; discharged March 1, 1883; Private, Co. D, June 1, 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Battalion, Aug. 22, 1883.	N. Y.
Horatio Potter Stacpole, June 20, 1891.	.....	Private, Co. B, 10th Regt., May 6, 1867; Corporal, March 9, 1868; Quartermaster-Sergeant, March 23, 1869; First Sergeant, April 16, 1870; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Dec. 16, 1871; resigned Feb. 20, 1873; First Lieutenant, Co. B, Feb. 28, 1876; Captain, Dec. 19, 1877; Brevet Major, Dec. 31, 1881; Major, 10th Battalion, June 20, 1891.	N. Y.
Charles Sperry Byington, Jan. 15, 1891.	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, May 29, 1884; Sergeant, July 12, 1884; Sergeant-Major, 10th Battalion, June 17, 1889; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 10th Battalion, Jan. 15, 1891.	Mich.
William M. Whitney, Jr., Feb. 3, 1888.	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Regt., Oct. 14, 1879; Corporal, Feb. 15, 1883; honorably discharged Feb. 5, 1885; Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, Sept. 16, 1885; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 10th Battalion, Feb. 3, 1888.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — TENTH BATTALION — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Lewis Balch, July 23, 1877.....	.....	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 37th Regt., March 31, 1870; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regt., Nov. 7, 1871; Major and Surgeon, 71st Regt., Oct. 1, 1872; resigned July 3, 1873; Major and Surgeon, 10th Regt., July 23, 1877; Supernumerary, Feb. 17, 1881; assigned to duty with 10th Battalion, Sept. 28, 1881.	N. Y.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — First Lieutenant.</i> George Porter Hilton, Feb. 14, 1891.....	.....	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, Sept. 14, 1887; First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 10th Battalion, Feb. 14, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i> Edgar V. Denison, May 10, 1883	D	.....	Musician, 10th Regt., Feb. 1, 1864; discharged 1872; Private, Co. B, 10th Regt., April 1, 1878; Corporal, Nov. 25, 1878; Ordnance Sergeant, 10th Battalion, Oct. 8, 1881; First Lieutenant, Co. D, 10th Battalion, Nov. 23, 1882; Captain, May 10, 1883.	N. Y.
James L. Hyatt, June 2, 1884	C	.....	Private, Co. D, 10th Regt., Nov. 24, 1874; Corporal, Aug. 19, 1875; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Dec. 14, 1875; Private, Oct. 18, 1876; Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, Feb. 17, 1877; Sergeant-Major, April 6, 1880; discharged Feb. 17, 1881; Private, Co. D, 10th Battalion, Sept. 23, 1881; Sergeant-Major, Oct. 8, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, March 23, 1882; First Lieutenant, May 10, 1883; Captain, Co. K, now C, June 2, 1884.	N. Y.

Albert Lewis Judson, Nov. 25, 1889.	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, April 11, 1883; N. Y. Corporal, Sept. 23, 1883; Sergeant, March 20, 1884; First Sergeant, Oct. 5, 1885; Second Lieutenant, May 10, 1886; Captain, Nov. 25, 1889.
Goodman James Greene, August 19, 1891.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 10th Regt., Nov. 13, 1879; Corporal, Jan. 4, 1881; dropped Nov. 30, 1881; taken up, Private, Co. B, 10th Battalion, June 6, 1884; Corporal, Sept. 7, 1885; Sergeant, Jan. 18, 1886; First Sergeant, May 3, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 13, 1886; First Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1887; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Brigade, Dec. 11, 1889; Supernumerary, Jan. 2, 1891; Captain, Co. B, 10th Battalion, August 19, 1891.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Albert Edward Batchelder, Dec. 21, 1889.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 10th Battalion, Feb. 4, 1884; Corporal, Oct. 12, 1885; Sergeant, Jan. 11, 1886; First Sergeant, Nov. 29, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1887; First Lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1889.
Charles Frederick Van Benthuisen, Jan. 17, 1891.	C	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, Oct. 15, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Co. C, Dec. 31, 1888; First Lieutenant, Jan. 17, 1891.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Clarence Strevell, Jan. 29, 1890.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 10th Battalion, May 31, 1884, N. Y. Corporal, Jan. 4, 1886; Sergeant, Sept. 6, 1886; returned to the ranks Jan. 10, 1888; Sergeant, June 16, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1890.
James Edward Roach, Feb. 26, 1891.	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 10th Battalion, Dec. 2, 1884; N. Y. Sergeant, June 14, 1886; First Sergeant, Feb. 7, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1891.
Marvin Beebe Harriott, Dec. 2, 1891.	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, June 24, 1884; N. Y. Corporal, Feb. 1, 1886; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Nov. 14, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1891.

INFANTRY — (Continued).
TWELFTH REGIMENT — (Ten Companies).
(First Brigade.)
Armory, Columbus avenue and Sixty-second street, New York city.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Colonel.</i> Heman Dowd, Oct. 17, 1889	Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1872; Second Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery, June 15, 1876; First Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery, Nov. 1, 1881; resigned June 1, 1883.	Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Regt., April 29, 1885; Colonel, Oct. 17, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Major.</i> Robert Woodward Leonard, Jan. 6, 1890.	Adjutant, 162d N. Y. Vols., Sept. 15, 1862; Major, June 14, 1863; resigned Feb. 5, 1864; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Vols.	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., May 7, 1860, until entry into volunteer service; Adjutant, 4th Regt., Nov. 17, 1865; Major, April 18, 1867; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 10, 1867; First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 7th Regt., Feb. 1, 1868; Major and Inspector, Cavalry Brigade, Jan. 2, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Brigade, Jan. 26, 1870; Supernumerary. Dec. 2, 1870; Captain, 27th Regt., Aug. 9, 1875; Supernumerary, Nov. 22, 1878; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Brigade, Oct. 6, 1887; resigned Oct. 2, 1889; Major, 12th Regt., Jan. 6, 1890.	Ill.
<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, July 17, 1891.	Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 12th Regt., March 29, 1889; First Lieutenant and Adjutant. 12th Regt., July 17, 1891.	N. Y.

<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> Edward R. Powers, Jan. 30, 1882.	.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 12th Regt, Jan. 18, 1879; Quartermaster, Jan. 30, 1882.	Mass.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> McCoskry Butt, Feb. 9, 1891.	.....	Private, 6th Separate Co., Nov. 12, 1880; transferred to Co. K, 7th Regt., Jan. 30, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, 12th Regt., Feb. 27, 1885; First Lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1885; resigned Nov. 12, 1887; Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., March 24, 1888; First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 12th Regt., Feb. 9, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Nelson H. Henry, Jan. 23, 1885.	.....	Assistant Surgeon, 12th Regt., March 16, 1883; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, May 21, 1884; Major and Surgeon, Jan. 23, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> Charles Lutellus Lindley, Jan. 23, 1885.	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 12th Regt., Jan. 23, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> Roderick Terry, March 18, 1889.	.....	Chaplain, 12th Regt, March 18, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> John Macaulay, Oct. 20, 1890.	.....	Private, Co., H, 12th Regt., Dec. 1, 1869; Corporal, Oct. 5, 1870; Second Lieutenant, Co. F, Feb. 21, 1884; First Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1885; Captain, Co. C, Dec. 31, 1886; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 12th Regt., Jan. 25, 1888, with original rank; Supernumerary, March 26, 1869; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 12th Regt., Oct. 20, 1890.	Ire.
<i>Captains.</i> Charles S. Burns, Dec. 6, 1872.	B	Private, Co. F, 12th Regt., Oct. 27, 1869; First Sergeant, Nov. 3, 1869; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1870; First Lieutenant, June 13, 1870; Captain, Co. B, Dec. 6, 1872.	Scot.
		Private, Co. C, 79th N. Y. Vols., May 3, 1861; discharged on account of wounds, Dec. 7, 1862; Private, Co. E, 76th Regt., Pa. Vols., Oct., 1864; discharged as First Sergeant, July 18, 1865.	

INFANTRY — TWELFTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>				
William H. Kirby, June 20, 1882	G	.....	Private, Co. A, 12th Regt., May 1, 1865; Corporal, Oct. 1, 1866; Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, May 31, 1867; Sergeant-Major, Nov. 12, 1867; Second Lieutenant, Co. G, Feb. 7, 1871; First Lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1876; Captain, June 20, 1882.	N. Y.
Washington Content, March 27, 1883.	H	.....	Private, Co. A, 12th Regt., Nov. 15, 1880; Corporal, Dec. 16, 1880; Sergeant, Jan. 21, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Co. H, Sept. 6, 1881; First Lieutenant, March 14, 1882; Captain, March 27, 1883.	N. Y.
William H. Murphy, Dec. 20, 1883	F	Private, Co. A, 12th N. Y. S. Militia, from May 2 to Aug. 5, 1861; Sergeant, from May 31 to Oct. 12, 1862.	Private, Co. A, 12th Regt., April 19, 1861; Sergeant, May, 1862; Private, Oct. 12, 1862; Sergeant, Nov. 3, 1862; Sergeant-Major, 12th Regt., Oct. 3, 1863; Adjutant, May 20, 1867; Captain, Co. F, Dec. 20, 1883.	Ire.
John F. Boylan, Oct. 26, 1885	K	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 12th Regt., Nov. 19, 1883; First Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1884; Captain, Co. K, Oct. 26, 1885.	N. J.
Frank Roosevelt, Feb. 24, 1888	E	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 12th Regt., April 5, 1886; First Lieutenant, August 27, 1886; Captain, Feb. 24, 1888.	N. Y.
Charles Jacob Seiter, May 7, 1890	C	.....	Private, 12th Regt., Aug. 10, 1877; Corporal, Sept. 23, 1878; dropped; Private, Co. D, 12th Regt., July 16, 1884; First Sergeant, July 25, 1884; Second Lieutenant, July 29, 1889; Captain, Co. C, May 7, 1890.	N. Y.

Edward Charles Smith, Mar. 9, 1891.	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 12th Regt., Jan. 4, 1882; Corporal, June 22, 1882; First Sergeant, Dec. 28, 1882; First Lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1885; Captain, March 9, 1891.	Mass.
John Nelson Borland, June 11, 1891.	I	.....	Private, First Corps Cadets, M. V. Mil., from Feb. 14, 1878, to Jan. 14, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 12th Regt., Oct. 10, 1889; First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1890; Captain, June 11, 1891.	
Bleecker S. Barnard, Nov. 2, 1892	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 22d Regt., May 9, 1878; Corporal, Jan. 21, 1881; Sergeant, Feb. 15, 1882; First Sergeant, April 6, 1883; First Lieutenant, Co. H, 12th Regt., Feb. 5, 1884; Captain, Co. D, Aug. 1, 1884; resigned April 25, 1892; Captain, Co. D, 12th Regt., Nov. 2, 1892.	N. Y.
Arthur E. Schuman, Oct. 18, 1887....	G	.....	Second Lieutenant, 11th Regt., Nov. 27, 1885; First Lieutenant, Oct. 25, 1886; resigned May 11, 1887; Second Lieutenant, 12th Regt., May 24, 1887; First Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1887.	Ohio.
Gilbert K. Harroun, Jr., Oct. 22, 1888.	B	.....	Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., July 15, 1875; Corporal, Feb. 21, 1878; discharged Oct. 20, 1881; First Lieutenant, Co. B, 12th Regt., Oct. 22, 1888.	N. Y.
Henry Gallup Paine, Oct. 26, 1888....	E	.....	Private, Co. E, 12th Regt., May 26, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 26, 1887; First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1888.	N. Y.
Charles Elliott Warren, April 13, 1891	A	.....	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., Nov. 1, 1883; Corporal, March 6, 1888; discharged July 19, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 12th Regt., June 2, 1890.	N. Y.
John Reginald Blake, April 21, 1891.	H	.....	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., June 17, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Co. H, 12th Regt., Dec. 30, 1890; First Lieutenant, April 21, 1891.	Conn.
Edward Yale Weber, Feb. 29, 1892 ..	K	.....	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., Feb. 6, 1883; Corporal, Dec. 29, 1887; discharged Oct. 1, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Co. G, 12th Regt., Sept. 17, 1889; First Lieutenant, Co. K, Feb. 29, 1892.	Ill.

INFANTRY—TWELFTH REGIMENT—(Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants—(Continued).</i>				
Charles W. Smith, Jr., May 26, 1892.	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., Nov. 27, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 12th Regt., Oct. 29, 1891; First Lieutenant, May 26, 1892.	N. Y.
Thomas Cecil Patterson, August 17, 1892.	C	Private, Co. A, 28th Battalion, Perth County Rifles, Stratford, Can., May 18, 1880; Corporal, Aug. 15, 1880; discharged Sept. 1, 1880.	Private, Co. C, 12th Regt., June 12, 1885; Sergeant, Sept. 8, 1885; First Sergeant, Dec. 22, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1891; First Lieutenant, August 17, 1892.	Can.
Newbold Morris, Nov. 17, 1892	F	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Dec. 15, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 12th Regt., April 16, 1891; First Lieutenant, Nov. 17, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
William Francis Judson, Nov. 6, 1891.	E	.....	Private, Troop A, Feb. 14, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 12th Regt., Nov. 6, 1891.	Pa.
Francis Dawson Gallatin, Nov. 17, 1891.	H	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Oct. 31, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Co. H, 12th Regt., Nov. 17, 1891.	N. Y.
Ernest Rollin Tilton, Nov. 30, 1891 ..	A	.....	Private, Troop A, April 2, 1889; Corporal, April 5, 1889; Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 12th Regt., Nov. 30, 1891.	N. Y.
George Rathbone Dyer, May 16, 1892.	G	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., June 18, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Co. G, 12th Regt., May 16, 1892.	R. I.
George Livingston Baker, Jr., Sept. 29, 1892.	I	.....	Private, Co. A, 7th Regt., Jan. 2, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 12th Regt., Sept. 29, 1892.	Mass.
Thomas William Huston, Oct. 26, 1892.	C	.....	Private, Co. D, 12th Regt., Feb. 29, 1888; Corporal, Feb. 17, 1890; Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1890; reduced to ranks for transfer to Co. C, Feb. 8, 1892; Sergeant, Feb. 15, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1892.	N. Y.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT — (Ten Companies).
(Second Brigade.)

Armory, corner Flatbush avenue and Hanson place, Brooklyn.

Colonel. David E. Austen, July 13, 1877			Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., Feb. 14, 1859; Lieutenant, Co. I, 47th Regt., Nov. 4, 1862; Adjutant, 47th Regt., Aug. 10, 1863; Captain, Co. I, March 14, 1864; Major, 47th Regt., Oct. 16, 1865; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 25, 1868; Colonel, May 9, 1868; Colonel, 13th Regt., July 13, 1877; Supernumerary, Dec. 3, 1883; Colonel, 13th Regt., Jan. 5, 1888, with original rank.	N. Y.
Lieutenant-Colonel. William Le Roy Watson, Mar. 3, 1892.	Private, Co. G, 21st Wisconsin Vols., August 20, 1862; Sergeant, September 6, 1862, 1st Sergeant; First Lieutenant; Captain, January, 1865; honorably discharged June 8, 1865.		Private, Co. E, 7th Regt., August 15, 1871; discharged Aug. 16, 1878; Captain, Co. G, 13th Regt., July 8, 1878; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Regt., March 3, 1892.	N. Y.
Major. George G. Cochran, Oct. 25, 1892.			Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 13th Regiment, June 4, 1886; First Lieutenant, May 6, 1887; Captain, Jan. 16, 1888; Major, 13th Regt., Oct. 25, 1892.	N. Y.
Adjutant — First Lieutenant. William Frederick Penney, Dec. 20, 1892.			Private, Co. I, 23d Regt., April 25, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 9th Regt., Sept. 23, 1889; First Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1891; Captain, Nov. 30, 1891; honorably discharged Dec. 20, 1892; Adjutant, 13th Regt., Dec. 20, 1892.	N. Y.
Quartermaster — First Lieutenant. Charles Werner, Jan. 16, 1888.			Private, 13th Regt., Oct. 4, 1878; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Co. H, June 8, 1880; Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, June 3, 1881; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, April 15, 1885; honorably discharged Nov. 17, 1886; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 13th Regt., Jan. 16, 1888.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — THIRTEENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i>				
Jeré A. Wernberg, Feb. 6, 1888	.....	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 13th Regt., Feb. 19, 1880; First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 13th Regt., Oct. 22, 1880; resigned June 28, 1883; First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 13th Regt., Feb. 6, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i>				
John A. Cochran, May 24, 1888	.....	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 13th Regt., Jan. 23, 1888; Major and Surgeon, May 24, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i>				
Arthur R. Jarrett, June 7, 1888	.....	.....	Private, Co. E, 13th Regt., Nov. 7, 1871; honorably discharged Oct. 13, 1879; Private, Co. G, 13th Regt., Feb. 2, 1883; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 13th Regt., June 7, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i>				
T. DeWitt Talmage, Jan. 9, 1888	.....	Chaplain in a Pennsylvania regiment in 1863.	Captain and Chaplain, 13th Regt., Jan. 9, 1888.	N. J.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i>				
Theodore H. Babcock, April 20, 1892, date of assignment.	.....	.....	Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 13th Regt., March 10, 1881; resigned Nov. 17, 1886; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 13th Regt., Jan. 9, 1888; rendered Supernumerary, 1889; assigned to duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice, 13th Regt., April 20, 1892.	Conn.
<i>Captains.</i>				
Charles H. Luscomb, June 21, 1888	K	.....	First Lieutenant, 22d Regt., Dec. 20, 1880; resigned Feb. 14, 1883; Captain, 13th Regt., June 21, 1888.	Mass.

George D. Russell, Oct. 12, 1888	C	.....	Private, 49th Regt., May 27, 1867; Corporal, Jan. 22, 1874; discharged June, 1875; Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 32d Regt., August 12, 1887; Captain, Oct. 12, 1888; Captain, Co. C, 13th Regt., with original rank, July 22, 1890.	Mass.
Abraham Lent Earle, Jr., Aug. 28, 1890.	F	.....	Private, Co. D, 7th Regt., April 26, 1872; Corporal, Nov. 28, 1873; Sergeant, July 27, 1877; discharged Dec. 12, 1879; re-enlisted Dec. 12, 1884; discharged May 1, 1886; re-enlisted Jan. 31, 1890; Captain, Co. F, 13th Regt., August 28, 1890.	N. Y.
Frank Remington Wiswell, Nov. 19, 1891.	A	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 13th Regt., August 16, 1887; First Lieutenant, April 22, 1889; Captain, Nov. 19, 1891.	N. Y.
William Waldron Hanold, May 26, 1892.	G	In U. S. Navy from 1865 to 1871.	Private, Howitzer Battery, 11th Brigade, Oct. 25, 1875; Corporal, Feb. 7, 1876; Sergeant, Gatling Battery, March 4, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, 13th Regt., Nov. 18, 1879; First Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1880; First Lieutenant, 3d Battery, Sept. 2, 1882; First Lieutenant, Co. G, 13th Regt., Sept. 17, 1888; Captain, May 26, 1892.	N. Y.
Frederick George Peoble, Sept. 22, 1892.	D	.....	Private, 21st Separate Co., July 8, 1877; Corporal, May 7, 1878; Private, Dec. 7, 1878; discharged Nov. 7, 1882; Private, Co. E, 13th Regt., March 29, 1883; Corporal, Dec. 4, 1883; Sergeant, March 14, 1885; transferred to Co. D, June 12, 1885; Second Lieutenant, July 9, 1886; First Lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1888; discharged May 8, 1889; First Lieutenant, Co. D, 13th Regt., Feb. 25, 1890; Captain, Sept. 22, 1892.	N. Y.
Bertram Tracy Clayton, Dec. 2, 1892.	I	Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1882; Second Lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry, June 12, 1886, to May 31, 1888.	First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 13th Regt., May 12, 1890; First Lieutenant, Co. H, with original rank, Oct. 25, 1892; Captain, Co. I, Dec. 2, 1892.	Ala.

INFANTRY — THIRTEENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> John A. Anderson, Oct. 31, 1889.....	C	.....	Private, Co. G, 23d Regt., Oct. 10, 1879, Corporal, April 1, 1881; Sergeant Standard Bearer, 23d Regt., May 25, 1885; discharged Feb. 8, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 13th Regt., June 21, 1888; First Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1889.	N. J.
George W. Rodgers, March 5, 1890....	K	.....	Private, Co. H, 23d Regt., Sept. 4, 1883; Corporal, Oct. 24, 1884; Sergeant, June 15, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, 13th Regt., July 13, 1888; First Lieutenant, March 5, 1890.	N. Y.
Washington Irving Taylor, June 11, 1890.	I	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. D, 13th Regt., Dec. 17, 1889; First Lieutenant, Co. I, June 11, 1890.	N. Y.
George Cochran Broome, Jan. 8, 1891.	E	.....	Sergeant and Color Bearer, 2d Brigade, Mass. Vol. Militia, Jan. 30, 1886; discharged Sept. 19, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 13th Regt., Sept. 16, 1887; First Lieutenant, April 30, 1888; First Lieutenant, Co. F, 32d Regt., May 21, 1890, with original rank; Captain, Oct. 17, 1890; First Lieutenant, Co. F, 12th Regt., Jan. 8, 1891; First Lieutenant, Co. E, 12th Regt., with original rank, Oct. 25, 1892.	N. Y.
Joseph Richard Kenrick Barlow, Sept. 24, 1891.	F	.....	Private, 23d Regt., Dec. 17, 1872; Second Lieutenant, 14th Regt., March 28, 1878; First Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1878; Captain, March 22, 1880; discharged April 22, 1891; First Lieutenant, Co. F, 13th Regt., Sept. 24, 1891.	Mo.
James W. Stewart, March 31, 1892....	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 13th Regt., April 17, 1888; Corporal, Nov. 4, 1889; Sergeant, Aug. 7, 1890; 1st Lieutenant, March 31, 1892.	Kan.

Lionel Ellsworth Brown, Oct. 15, 1892.	G	.....	Private, 23d Regt., May 12, 1879; honorably discharged Dec. 22, 1884; Second Lieutenant, 13th Regt., March 2, 1888; First Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1889; rendered Supernumerary, May 17, 1892; First Lieutenant, 13th Regt., Oct. 15, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Harry A. Williams, April 10, 1891....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 13th Regt., July 26, 1878; Corporal, Oct. 7, 1878; Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1879; First Sergeant, May 16, 1884; Sergeant-Major, 13th Regt., Oct. 18, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Co. G, April 10, 1891.	Conn.
Timothy Joseph Hooley, May 4, 1891.	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 13th Regt., Sept. 29, 1882; Corporal, Feb. 15, 1884; Sergeant, Jan. 3, 1887; discharged March 22, 1888; re-enlisted same day; Sergeant, April 12, 1888; First Sergeant, June 26, 1890; Second Lieutenant, May 4, 1891. Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 32d Regt., Dec. 17, 1891; transferred to Co. E, 13th Regt., May 17, 1892.	N. Y.
John Francis Carroll, Dec. 17, 1891....	E	.....	.....	N. Y.
George William Cowen, Feb. 25, 1892.	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 13th Regt., Aug. 4, 1885; Corporal, Dec. 6, 1887; Sergeant, March 6, 1889; First Sergeant, May 6, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1892.	N. Y.
Alexander C. Snyder, April 12, 1892.	I	.....	Private, Co. K, 32d Regt., Sept. 17, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 13th Regt., April 12, 1892.	N. Y.
William Samuel Buyers, May 30, 1892.	C	.....	Private, Co. B, 32d Regt., April 24, 1891; Corporal, Oct. 28, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1892; Supernumerary, May 26, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 13th Regt., May 30, 1892.	N. Y.
John T. Jennings, June 27, 1892.....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 13th Regt., April 29, 1878; Corporal, July 20, 1880; Sergeant, Oct. 25, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1882; First Lieutenant, March 24, 1884; discharged May 29, 1888; re-enlisted, April 25, 1889; discharged May 5, 1890; Second Lieutenant, June 27, 1892.	N. Y.
Samuel Arnold Johnson, Oct. 15, 1892.	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 13th Regt., April 15, 1880; Corporal, May 9, 1887; Sergeant, June 15, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1892.	Eng.

INFANTRY — (Continued).
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT — (Ten Companies).
(Second Brigade.)
Armory, corner North Portland avenue and Auburn place, Brooklyn.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Colonel.</i> Harry W. Michell, Nov. 30, 1885	Private, 14th N. Y. S. Militia (84th N. Y. Vols.), April 18, 1861; Corporal, Aug. 1, 1861; Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1863; First Lieutenant, July 27, 1863; Captain, May 25, 1865; Major, 14th Regt., March 25, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 29, 1883; Colonel, Nov. 30, 1885.	Private, Co. C, 14th Regt., April 18, 1861; Corporal, Aug. 1, 1861; Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1861. Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1863; First Lieutenant, July 27, 1863; Captain, May 25, 1865; Major, 14th Regt., March 25, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 29, 1883; Colonel, Nov. 30, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Selden C. Clobridge, Nov. 30, 1885	Private, Co. G, 115th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 8, 1862; Corporal, Aug., 1862; Sergeant, Jan. 15, 1863; First Lieutenant, April 29, 1865; discharged (loss of right arm) June 5, 1865; Brevet Major, N. Y. S. Vols.	Adjutant, 14th Regt., May 1, 1878; Major, Oct. 29, 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 30, 1885,	N. Y.
<i>Major.</i> Benjamin S. Steen, May 20, 1889	Corporal, 14th N. Y. S. Militia (84th N. Y. Vols.), April 22, 1861; Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1861; discharged (loss of right of arm) Dec. 16, 1862.	Private, 14th Regt., Oct. 15, 1858; Corporal, April 22, 1861; Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, May 27, 1865; First Lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1867; Captain, Nov. 22, 1872; Major, 14th Regt., May 20, 1889.	N. Y.

<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> Ardolph L. Kline, March 16, 1885.	.....	.....	Private, 14th Regt., May 24, 1876; Corporal, Sept. 13, 1878; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1882; First Lieutenant, March 16, 1885; Adjutant, 14th Regt., with original rank, Feb. 11, 1892.	N. J.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> Walter H. Fitzgerald, Nov. 21, 1887.	.....	Private, 114th Pa. Vols., Aug. 1, 1862; Corporal; honorably discharged March 3, 1863.	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 14th Regt., Nov. 21, 1887.	Pa.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Frank Le Roy Tetamore, May 23, 1892.	.....	.....	Hospital Steward, 14th Regt., April 14, 1879; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, June 2, 1886; Surgeon, May 23, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> Lawrence John Cardona, June 7, 1892.	.....	.....	Private, Co. I, 14th Regt., June 25, 1884; Corporal, June 9, 1886; Private, Dec. 16, 1889; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 14th Regt., June 7, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> J. Oramel Peck, May 22, 1882.	.....	.....	Captain and Chaplain, 14th Regt., May 22, 1882.	Vt.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> John J. Dixon, Jan. 10, 1884.	.....	Private, 144th N. Y. Vols., May 18, 1862; Corporal, July 17, 1862, honorably discharged Aug. 25, 1865.	Private, 14th Regt., Feb. 10, 1866; Corporal, March 14, 1866; First Sergeant, June 5, 1866; Second Lieutenant, March 24, 1873; First Lieutenant, May 15, 1878; Captain, Co. A, Jan. 10, 1884; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 14th Regt., with original rank, March 30, 1892.	.....
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick Edward Shipman, Jan. 25, 1892.	.....	.....	Private, 47th Regt., July, 1884; Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, July 30, 1884; discharged May 6, 1891; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 14th Regt., Jan. 25, 1892.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — FOURTEENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains.</i> William F. Morris, April 24, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, 13th Regt., June 4, 1876; Sergeant, Oct. 4, 1877; First Sergeant, Sept. 10, 1878; First Lieutenant, 14th Regt., April 27, 1881; Captain, April 24, 1884.	Eng.
Austin O. Crane, Aug. 15, 1887.....	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 14th Regt., Nov. 12, 1873; Corporal, August 8, 1876; First Sergeant, May 8, 1878; honorably discharged Dec. 6, 1880; re-enlisted same date; First Sergeant, May 14, 1883; Second Lieutenant, April 30, 1884; First Lieutenant, June 10, 1885; Captain, August 15, 1887.	N. Y.
Hassell Nutt, Oct. 10, 1887	D	.....	Private, 14th Regt., April 2, 1873; Second Lieutenant, June 17, 1874; First Lieutenant, Co. I, May 26, 1876; Adjutant, May 1, 1885; Commissary of Subsistence, Oct. 13, 1886, with original rank; Captain, Co. D, Oct. 10, 1887.	Eng.
John Leander Johnson Haggstrom, March 26, 1891.	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 14th Regt., Sept. 1, 1881; Corporal; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Oct. 3, 1883; Left General Guide, 14th Regt., April 4, 1884; Commissary-Sergeant, Nov. 29, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Co. G, Feb. 6, 1890; Captain, March 26, 1891.	S'den.
Edmund H. Mitchell, Dec. 21, 1891 ..	E	Private, 51st N. Y. Vols., April 25, 1862; served one year.	Private, 37th Regt., 1866; Corporal; discharged by disbandment, Sept. 21, 1870; Private, Co. A, 14th Regt., Feb. 14, 1872; transferred to Co. E, May 17, 1872; Captain, Feb. 12, 1873; discharged Jan. 30, 1879; Captain, Co. E, 14th Regt., Dec. 21, 1891.	N. Y.

F	Neil Bernard McBride, March 3, 1892.	.....	Private, Co. K, 14th Regt., April 30, 1879; Sergeant, June 13, 1882; discharged Sept. 17, 1882; First Lieutenant, Co. F, May 29, 1888; Captain, March 3, 1892.	Scot.
B	Richard H. Harding, Jr., March 25, 1892.	.....	Private, 47th Regt., Oct. 17, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 14th Regt., June 17, 1889; First Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1889; Captain, Co. B, March 25, 1892.	N. Y.
A	William C. Noble, March 29, 1892 ....	.....	Private, Co. A, 14th Regt., May 12, 1876; Ordnance Sergeant, 14th Regt., Oct. 4, 1878; Sergeant-Major, 65th Regt., Jan. 14, 1880; taken up from dropped in Co. A, 14th Regt., Dec. 15, 1881; Sergeant, Feb. 13, 1882; First Sergeant, May 26, 1884; Sergeant-Major, 14th Regt., Oct. 20, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, Jan. 5, 1888; Captain, March 29, 1892.	N. Y.
H	Bennett H. Toby, August 30, 1892....	.....	Private, Co. I, 14th Regt., Feb. 26, 1890; Corporal, April 21, 1890; Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1890; First Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1891; Captain, Co. H, Aug. 30, 1892.	N. Y.
K	<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Charles W. Bridges, Dec. 3, 1888 ....	.....	Private, Co. K, 14th Regt., Jan. 14, 1878; Corporal, Dec. 12, 1879; Sergeant, Jan. 3, 1881; First Sergeant, Oct. 21, 1881; discharged Jan. 7, 1884; re-enlisted Feb. 4, 1886; First Sergeant, May 3, 1886; discharged March 7, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 17, 1887; First Lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1888.	N. Y.
B	Thomas H. Avery, April 26, 1892.....	.....	Private, Co. I, 14th Regt., March 18, 1890; Sergeant, June 30, 1890; Second Lieutenant, May 13, 1891; First Lieutenant, Co. B, April 26, 1892.	N. Y.
E	Patrick F. McLoughlin, May 20, 1892.	.....	Private, Co. K, 14th Regt., March 10, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, July 16, 1888; First Lieutenant, May 20, 1892.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — FOURTEENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants</i> — (Continued). James Hugh Little, June 6, 1892.....	F	.....	Private, Co. K, 13th Regt., Oct. 10, 1883; discharged Feb. 14, 1889; Private, Co. F, 22d Regt., Feb. 1, 1889; disbanded Oct. 28, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 32d Regt., Jan. 26, 1892; Supernumerary, May 26, 1892; First Lieutenant, Co. F, 14th Regiment, June 6, 1892.	N. Y.
Charles Allen Andrews, June 9, 1892.	A	.....	Private, 3d Battery, Dec. 17, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 47th Regt., May 5, 1890; First Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1891; resigned March 2, 1891; First Lieutenant, Co. A, 14th Regt., June 9, 1892.	N. Y.
James Howe, August 30, 1892.....	H	.....	Private, 32d Regt., May 3, 1889; Corporal, April 4, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 17, 1890; Supernumerary, May 26, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Co. H, 14th Regt., Aug. 30, 1892.	Ire.
George Lewis Gillon, Oct. 17, 1892....	I	.....	Private, Co. D, 23d Regt., Nov. 16, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 14th Regt., June 8, 1892; First Lieutenant, Oct. 17, 1892.	Conn.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Edward W. Castell, Jan. 30, 1888....	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 14th Regt., May 8, 1865; honorably discharged, Nov. 18, 1878; Private, Co. D, Dec. 17, 1878; Sergeant, Dec. 12, 1879; First Sergeant, Nov. 8, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1888.	N. Y.
John P. McNamara, Feb. 10, 1890 ...	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 14th Regt., Oct. 10, 1873; Sergeant, Oct. 21, 1878; First Sergeant, Jan. 31, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1890.	Ire.

Carl L. Holmberg, Feb. 8, 1892.....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 14th Regt., July 20, 1883; Corporal, March 11, 1886; Sergeant, Jan. 9, 1889; First Sergeant, Jan. 13, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1892.	Cor-Swed.
Herbert Renton, May 5, 1892.....	A	.....	Private, Co. E, 22d Regt., March 14, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 14th Regt., May 5, 1892.	N. Y.
Charles Dickens Gaetz, June 6, 1892..	K	.....	Private, 32d Regt., Oct. 28, 1891; disbanded May 26, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, 14th Regt., June 6, 1892.	N. Y.
John C. Thomas, June 6, 1892.....	F	.....	Private, 32d Regt., Dec. 20, 1890; Corporal, Jan. 28, 1891; Sergeant, Jan. 25, 1892; disbanded May 26, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 14th Regt., June 6, 1892.	.....
David P. Henry, Oct. 18, 1892.....	H	.....	Private, Co. C, 1st Regt., State Guard of North Carolina, Nov., 1879; Regt. disbanded Oct. 31, 1882; Private, Co. D, 32d Regt., April 24, 1891; Corporal, June 17, 1891; Sergeant, Oct. 7, 1891; discharged by disbandment, May 26, 1892; Second Lieutenant, 14th Regt., Oct. 18, 1892.	N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT — (Ten Companies).
(First Brigade.)

Armory, Western Boulevard and Sixty-eighth street, New York city.

John T. Camp, Jan. 18, 1886.....	Colonel.	As Sergeant, 22d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., from May 28 to Sept. 5, 1862; Sergeant and First Lieutenant, 22d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., from June 18 to July 24, 1863.	Private, Co. B, 22d Regt., Nov. 11, 1861; Sergeant, Dec. 9, 1861; First Lieutenant, June 27, 1863; Captain, March 25, 1867; Major, 22d Regt., Feb. 11, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 11, 1869; honorably discharged Feb. 28, 1871; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 22, 1873; Colonel, Jan. 18, 1886.	Mass.
----------------------------------	----------	--	--	-------

INFANTRY — TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> William Vinton King, April 21, 1890	Private, 22d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., from May 28 to Sept. 5, 1862.	Private, 22d Regt., May 28, 1862; discharged Sept. 5, 1862; First Lieutenant, 12th Regt., April 1, 1879; Captain, Nov. 28, 1881; transferred to Co. B, 22d Regt., May 7, 1883; Major, 22d Regt., Nov. 19, 1888; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 21, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>Major.</i> Franklin Bartlett, March 23, 1891	First Lieutenant, Co. G, 9th Regt., April 4, 1884; Captain, Co. D, 22d Regt., Dec. 4, 1888; Major, 22d Regt., March 23, 1891.	Mass.
<i>Adjutant—First Lieutenant.</i> Stephen Fowler Hart, Jan. 12, 1891	Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., Nov. 1, 1880; Corporal, June 19, 1882; Sergeant, Feb. 28, 1883; Left General Guide, 22d Regt., March 28, 1884; Sergeant-Major, Oct. 30, 1885; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Jan. 12, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.</i> William Edward Haws, Jr., July 7, 1890.	Private, 22d Regt., March 10, 1881; Corporal, March 24, 1884; Sergeant, May 17, 1886; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sept. 10, 1886; Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, July 27, 1887; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, July 7, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence—First Lieutenant.</i> Joseph M. Smith, July 7, 1887	Private, Co. E, 22d Regt., March 5, 1877; Corporal, Feb. 18, 1881; Sergeant, March 28, 1884; Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, April 1, 1886; Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, August 23, 1886; Commissary of Subsistence, July 7, 1887.	N. Y.

<i>Surgeon—Major.</i> Bennett Sheldon Beach, Sept. 6, 1892.			Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 22d Regt., Feb. 1, 1892; Major and Surgeon, Sept. 6, 1892.	Conn.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i> George Albert Tuttle, Oct. 31, 1892			Assistant Surgeon, 22d Regt., Oct. 31, 1892	Mass.
<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i> William N. Dunnell, April 15, 1874			Chaplain, 22d Regt., April 15, 1874	N. Y.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</i> Maurice Evans Burnton, Sept. 7, 1891			Private, Co. F, 22d Regt., Feb. 20, 1872; Corporal, Nov. 11, 1873; Sergeant, Oct. 5, 1874; discharged Oct. 28, 1890, by disbandment; re-enlisted in new Co. F, Dec. 9, 1890; Sergeant, Dec. 22, 1890; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 22d Regt., Sept. 7, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i> George E. B. Hart, March 28, 1884	K		Private, Co. K, 22d Regt., Dec. 19, 1879; Corporal, April 20, 1881; Second Lieutenant, 71st Regt., Jan. 27, 1882; resigned June 10, 1882; Private, 22d Regt., July 24, 1882; First Lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1882; Captain, March 28, 1884.	N. Y.
George Francis Demarest, Nov. 3, 1884	G		Private, Co. A, 22d Regt., Feb., 1873; Corporal, March 19, 1874; Sergeant, Sept. 28, 1874; Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1876; Captain, March 11, 1878; discharged Oct. 12, 1880; Captain, Co. G, Nov. 3, 1884.	N. Y.
William E. Preece, April 2, 1886	A		Private, Co. A, 22d Regt., Jan. 21, 1870; Corporal, Dec. 12, 1870; Sergeant, March 21, 1873; First Sergeant, March 19, 1874; First Lieutenant; Dec. 18, 1882; Captain, April 2, 1886.	N. Y.
Nathaniel B. Thurston, Dec. 20, 1886.	E		Private, Co. E, 22d Regt., Aug. 6, 1877; Corporal, April 3, 1878; First Sergeant, Feb. 20, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1880; First Lieutenant, April 6, 1880; Captain, Dec. 20, 1886.	N. Y.
John G. R. Lilliendahl, Jan. 25, 1888.	C		Private, Co. E, 22d Regt., May 5, 1880; Corporal, Jan. 19, 1881; Sergeant, Sept. 12, 1881; First Lieutenant, Co. I, Oct. 12, 1885; Captain, Co. C, Jan. 25, 1888.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>				
William J. Maidhoff, Dec. 10, 1888 ..	B	.....	Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., Nov. 6, 1871; Commissary-Sergeant, 22d Regt., June 1, 1875; Sergeant-Major, Dec. 8, 1876; First Lieutenant, Co. B, Nov. 22, 1880; Captain, Dec. 10, 1888.	N. Y.
William Beard Smith, Dec. 9, 1890 ..	F	.....	Private, Co. E, 22d Regt., June 7, 1875; Sergeant, Feb. 26, 1877; First Sergeant, Feb. 18, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1880; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 22d Regt., Sept 8, 1886; Captain, Co. F, Dec. 9, 1890.	N. Y.
William James Hussey, Jan. 23, 1891.	H	.....	Private, Co. F, 22d Regt., Oct. 12, 1886; Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1888; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 22d Regt., July 7, 1890; Captain, Co. H, Jan. 23, 1891.	Pa.
William Henry Cortelyou, April 13, 1891.	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 22d Regt., Sept. 7, 1875; Corporal, Oct. 23, 1878; Sergeant, April 24, 1880; First Sergeant, Aug. 20, 1881; Second Lieutenant, June 27, 1882; First Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1882; Captain, Dec. 19, 1884; resigned July 11, 1888; First Lieutenant, Co. D, 22d Regt., April 8, 1889; Captain, April 13, 1891.	Wis.
Homer Bostwick, Oct. 3, 1892	I	.....	Private, Co. C, 22d Regt., Sept. 5, 1877; Corporal, Dec. 19, 1877; discharged Oct. 23, 1882; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 71st Regt., May 3, 1890; Supernumerary, May 13, 1892; Captain, Co. I, 22d Regt., Oct. 3, 1892.	N. Y.

<i>First Lieutenants.</i> John A. Quigley, May 4, 1887	E	.....	Private, Co. E, 22d Regt., April 6, 1883; Corporal, Sept. 22, 1884; Sergeant, Jan. 27, 1886; First Sergeant, Jan. 25, 1887; First Lieutenant, May 4, 1887.	N. Y.
	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 22d Regt., Sept. 7, 1874; Corporal, Feb. 26, 1877; Sergeant, Feb. 24, 1879; First Sergeant, Feb. 28, 1883; First Lieutenant, May 6, 1887.	N. Y.
Harry Hayden Treadwell, March 10, 1890.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 22d Regt., May 14, 1877; Corporal, April 18, 1879; Sergeant, Dec. 12, 1881; First Sergeant, Nov. 23, 1885; Second Lieutenant, April 8, 1889; First Lieut., March 10, 1890.	N. Y.
Walter Scott Bennett, Dec. 9, 1890 ..	F	.....	Private, Co. F, Sept. 20, 1875; Corporal, June 14, 1878; Sergeant, Jan. 21, 1881; First Sergeant, Feb. 20, 1885; First Lieutenant, April 6, 1888; Supernumerary by disbandment, Oct. 10, 1890; First Lieutenant, Co. F (2d), Dec. 9, 1890.	N. Y.
Robert Joseph Daley, Dec. 18, 1890 ..	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 22d Regt., Oct. 4, 1881; Sergeant, Jan. 17, 1883; First Sergeant, Dec. 28, 1885; Second Lieutenant, April 8, 1886; First Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1890.	Ire.
Clifford Chestnut Cassidy, March 6, 1891.	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 22d Regt., July 6, 1885; Corporal, June 24, 1887; First Sergeant, Feb. 13, 1888; First Lieutenant, March 6, 1891.	N. Y.
James Alexander Bell, June 2, 1891..	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 22d Regt., July 17, 1878; Corporal, April 24, 1882; Sergeant, April 6, 1883; First Sergeant, April 15, 1885; Second Lieutenant, March 21, 1890; First Lieutenant, June 2, 1891.	N. Y.
Malcolm Ceanmohr Murray, Jan. 8, 1892.	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 22d Regt., April 7, 1884; First Sergeant, Nov. 23, 1885; Second Lieutenant, July 11, 1887; First Lieutenant, Jan. 8, 1892.	N. Y.
Samuel Francis Ball, Nov. 11, 1892....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., Dec. 17, 1883; Corporal, Jan. 27, 1885; Sergeant May 27, 1887; Second Lieutenant, May 7, 1888; First Lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1892.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Adolph E. Dick, April 20, 1881.....	H	Private, Co. B, 184th N. Y. Vols., July 22, 1864; honorably discharged June 7, 1865.	Drummer, Oswego Light Guard, late 48th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., May 1, 1861; dropped July, 1864; Private, 49th Regt., 1873; dropped July, 1874; Private, Co. C, 22d Regt., May 1, 1875; Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1881; transferred to Co. H. Dec. 27, 1885.	Ger.
Walter Bryant Hotchkin, Jan. 23, 1889.	E	.....	Private, Co. E, 22d Regt., Feb. 4, 1884; Corporal, Dec. 28, 1885; Sergeant, May 17, 1886; First Sergeant, June 10, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1889.	.....
Robert Knox Meneely, Feb. 12, 1891.	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 22d Regt., Nov. 20, 1884; Corporal, Jan. 20, 1886; Sergeant, May 5, 1886; First Sergeant, Nov. 17, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 12, 1891.	Ire.
David Lowenbein, May 4, 1891.....	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 22d Regt., Oct. 5, 1880; Corporal, Jan. 4, 1884; Sergeant, March 3, 1885; discharged by disbandment, Oct. 28, 1890; re-enlisted in new company F, Dec. 9, 1890; Sergeant, Dec. 22, 1890; Second Lieutenant, May 4, 1891.	N. Y.
William Henry Alley, Nov. 9, 1891..	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 22d Regt., Sept. 24, 1883; Sergeant, Feb. 21, 1887; First Sergeant, June 13, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1891.	Ire.
Frank Mortimer Anderson, Feb. 2, 1892.	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 22d Regt., Oct. 28, 1881; Corporal, March 23, 1885; discharged June 13, 1887; re-enlisted April 8, 1889; Sergeant, Jan. 13, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1892.	Mass

Charles Edward Asten, March 11, 1892.	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 22d Regt., Feb. 18, 1884; Corporal, June 22, 1885; Sergeant, May 4, 1887; First Sergeant, Nov. 17, 1890; Second Lieutenant, March 11, 1892.	N. Y.
John H. Wightman, June 6, 1892....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 22d Regt., June 11, 1886; Corporal, Dec. 9, 1889; Sergeant, June 2, 1891; Second Lieutenant, June 6, 1892.	Ire.
William Harry Carter, Nov. 2, 1892..	I	.....	Private, Co. H, 71st Regt., Dec. 20, 1887; Second Lieutenant, 22d Regt., Nov. 2, 1892.	N. Y.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT — (Ten Companies).
(Second Brigade.)

Armory, *Clermont avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.*

Colonel. John N. Partridge, October 17, 1887.	.....	Private, 2d Battalion, Mass. Vol. Militia, April, 1861; First Lieutenant, 24th Mass. Vol. Infantry, Sept. 2, 1861; Captain, Feb. 6, 1864; honorably discharged, Sept. 27, 1864.	First Lieutenant, Co. A, 23d Regt., Feb. 10, 1869; Captain, Co. K, Oct. 22, 1869; Major, Jan. 7, 1871; honorably discharged March 16, 1875; Commissary of Subsistence, 23d Regt., May 10, 1875; Major, June 14, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 26, 1876; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1880; honorably discharged Feb. 15, 1881; Colonel, Oct. 17, 1887.	.....
Lieutenant-Colonel. Alexis C. Smith, December 5, 1887.	.....	.....	Private, Co. A, 23d Regt., March 1, 1876; Corporal, Sept. 4, 1878; Sergeant, June 4, 1879; First Sergeant, Co. H, Sept. 4, 1879; First Lieutenant, March 5, 1880; Captain, Co. H, Oct. 16, 1882; Lieutenant-Colonel, 23d Regt., Dec. 5, 1887.	N. Y.
Major. Ezra DeForest, July 11, 1892	.....	.....	Private, Co. C, 23d Regt., Oct. 19, 1872; Corporal, March 2, 1874; Sergeant, Feb. 28, 1876; First Sergeant, Dec. 4, 1876; First Lieutenant, April 14, 1879; Captain, Jan. 29, 1883; Major, 23d Regt., July 11, 1892.	Conn.

INFANTRY — TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT — (*Continued*).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> Theodore W. Sillcocks, Jan. 25, 1888.	Private, Co. G, 23d Regt., Oct. 4, 1880; Corporal, Jan. 6, 1882; Sergeant, Dec. 5, 1884; Second Lieutenant, March 13, 1885; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Jan. 25, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> George Edward Hall, March 13, 1885.	Private, Co. G, 23d Regt., Oct. 14, 1881; Corporal, Dec. 7, 1883; Sergeant, Dec. 5, 1884; Second Lieutenant, 23d Regt., Jan. 2, 1885; First Lieut., March 13, 1885; Quartermaster, 23d Regt., with original rank, Nov. 20, 1889.	N. H.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> Richard Oliver, May 12, 1884.	Private, Co. G, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. Militia, April 19 to June 3, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 13th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., May 24 to September, 1862.	Private, Co. G, 7th Regt., April 19 to June 3, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 13th Regt., May 24, 1862, to May 20, 1865; Commissary of Subsistence, 23d Regt., May 12, 1884.	Eng.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> William E. Spencer, Nov. 28, 1887.	Private, Co. D, 23d Regt., June 12, 1879; Hospital Steward, Oct. 24, 1881; Capt. and Asst. Surg., April 26, 1886; Major and Surg., Nov. 28, 1887.	Pa.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> Henry L. Cochran, Nov. 28, 1887.	Private, Co. A, 23d Regt., Nov. 16, 1881; Hospital Steward, 23d Regt., May 19, 1886; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 28, 1887.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> Hiram Price Collier, Oct. 19, 1891.	Captain and Chaplain, 23d Regt., Oct. 19, 1891. .	Ia.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> Heywood C. Broun, January 3, 1888.	Private, Co. F, 23d Regt., April 2, 1872; transferred to Co. D, April 10, 1879; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 3d Brigade, Dec. 8, 1884; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 23d Regt., Jan. 3, 1888.	Eng.

<i>Captains.</i> William L. Candee, Oct. 17, 1883.....	B	.....	Private, 23d Regt., June 21, 1875; Sergeant, Co. C, Jan. 8, 1877; First Sergeant, May 5, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Co. B, April 4, 1880; First Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1882; Captain, Co. B, Oct. 17, 1883.	N. Y.
		.....	Private, Co. B. 23d Regt., April 24, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1879; First Lieutenant, March 10, 1880; resigned, Nov. 15, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1884; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, March 21, 1885; Captain, Co. I, June 3, 1885.	Ohio.
Frederick L. Holmes, June 3, 1885.....	I	.....	Private, Co. F, 23d Regt., Oct. 5, 1875; Corporal, Dec. 2, 1879; Sergeant, Jan. 10, 1882; First Sergeant, June 6, 1882; First Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1884; Captain, March 30, 1886.	N. Y.
Britton C. Thorn, March 30, 1886.....	F	.....	Private, Co. A, 23d Regt., June 25, 1879; Corporal, April 7, 1880; Sergeant, Feb. 8, 1882; First Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1886; Captain, Dec. 14, 1887.	N. Y.
Henry C. Everdell, Dec. 14, 1887.....	A	.....	Private, 33d Unattached Company, later, Co. D, 2d Regt., M. V. M., Oct. 27, 1864; honorably discharged by disbandment in 1867. Private, 23d Regt., Sept. 12, 1878; Corporal, April 7, 1879; Sergeant, Feb. 20, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, Dec. 11, 1882; First Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1885; Captain, Aug. 20, 1888.	Mass.
John S. Shepherd, Aug. 20, 1888.....	D	.....	Private, Co. I, 23d Regt., April 18, 1884; Corporal, Oct. 2, 1884; First Sergeant, March 12, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1889; Captain, Co. H., July 11, 1890.	Eng.
William A. Stokes, July 11, 1890.....	H	.....	Private, Co. C, 23d Regt., Feb. 20, 1882; Corporal, Dec. 18, 1882; Sergeant, June 1, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 18, 1886; First Lieutenant, March 31, 1890; Captain, Co. G, Sept. 12, 1890.	N. Y.
Charles Ransom Silkman, Sept. 12, 1890.	G	.....	

INFANTRY — TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>				
David Kendall Case, Oct. 8, 1891.....	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 23d Regt., April 14, 1881; Corporal, Oct. 12, 1882; Sergeant, Nov. 15, 1883; First Sergeant, April 3, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 17, 1887; First Lieutenant, May 14, 1888; Captain, Oct. 8, 1891.	N. Y.
William Tigney Colyer, Jan. 5, 1892..	E	.....	Private, Co. E, 23d Regt., March 14, 1882; Corporal, Feb. 3, 1885; Sergeant, March 23, 1886; First Sergeant, Nov. 21, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1888; First Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1891; Captain, Jan. 5, 1892.	N. Y.
Walter Penniman Blackman, Sept. 12, 1892.	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 23d Regt., Oct. 2, 1882; Corporal, March 10, 1885; Sergeant, Feb. 7, 1886; First Sergeant, April 28, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1890; Captain, Sept. 12, 1892.	Vt.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Joseph T. Hull, June 7, 1886.....	F	.....	Private, 23d Regt., June 11, 1867; Corporal, Co. F, I, July 6, 1869; Sergeant, March 7, 1871; First Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1871; transferred to Co. F, Oct. 20, 1874; Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1874; discharged April 23, 1877; Second Lieutenant, March 17, 1885; First Lieut., June 7, 1886.	N. Y.
Wm. Passmore Pickett, May 2, 1887.	B	.....	Private Co. B, 23d Regt., March 5, 1880; discharged March 30, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 23d Regt., Oct. 7, 1885; First Lieutenant, May 2, 1887.	Conn.
Edward J. Kraft, Oct. 1, 1888.....	D	.....	Private, Co. D., 23d Regt., Jan. 10, 1878; Corporal, April 7, 1879; Sergeant, Nov. 9, 1882; First Sergeant, Nov. 3, 1884; Second Lieutenant, March 7, 1887; First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1888.	N. Y.

Walter Reginald Willson, Oct. 13, 1890.	C	Private, Co. No. 1, 19th Battalion Lincoln Infantry, April, 1865; dropped Dec., 1865; Color Sergeant, Co. No. 6, 39th Norfolk Rifles, May, 1866; discharged Dec., 1868; Private, Victoria Rifles, Montreal, Jan., 1869; dropped Aug., 1869.	Private, Co. C, 23d Regt., Oct. 28, 1878; Corporal, Jan. 3, 1881; Sergeant, March 5, 1883; First Sergeant, Sept. 17, 1885; Second Lieutenant, April 7, 1890; First Lieutenant, Oct. 13, 1890.	Can.
Frederick Clement Dennington, Oct. 31, 1890.	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 23d Regt., Oct. 26, 1883; Corporal, Oct. 3, 1884; Sergeant, Jan. 2, 1885; Second Lieutenant, March 28, 1890; First Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1890.	N. Y.
Charles Griswold Todd, Oct. 29, 1891.	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 23d Regt., June 3, 1880; Corporal, Jan. 5, 1882; Sergeant, Nov. 2; 1882; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 16 1890; First Lieutenant, Oct. 29, 1891.	N. Y.
Henry De Witt Hamilton, Feb. 5, 1892.	G	.....	Private, Co. I, 23d Regt., March 3, 1884; Corporal, Oct. 2, 1884; Sergeant, Oct. 12, 1887; Private, Co. G, Feb. 23, 1889; discharged and re-enlisted April 1, 1889; Corporal, July 2, 1889; First Sergeant, January 27, 1890; First Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1892.	Ill.
Joseph Parker Mulford, Feb. 9, 1892..	E	.....	Private, Gatling Battery, 11th Brigade (now 2d Brigade), Aug. 27, 1877; Corporal, April 7, 1879; Sergeant, Jan. 22, 1880; discharged March 10, 1884; Private, Co. E, 23d Regt., Feb. 2, 1886; Sergeant, March 23, 1886; First Sergeant, Nov. 5, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1891; First Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1892.	N. Y.
James Frederic Handy, Sept. 12, 1892	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 23d Regt., March 4, 1884; Corporal, Oct. 2, 1884; Sergeant, Feb. 4, 1886; First Sergeant, Feb. 18, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1890; First Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1892.	N. Y.
Louis Jewett Praeger, Sept. 19, 1892.	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 23d Regt., Feb. 20, 1888; Corporal, March 28, 1888; Sergeant, May 4, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1892; First Lieutenant, Sept. 19, 1892.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign Countries.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Robert T. Holly, Sept. 13, 1886.....	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 23d Regt., Sept. 2, 1873; Corporal, March 22, 1876; Private, Dec. 6, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1886.	Conn.
Robert E. Whitney, Jan. 27, 1890....	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 23d Regt., June 1, 1885; Corporal, April 11, 1887; Sergeant, Dec. 17, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1890.	Ind.
Frederick A. Wells, July 2, 1890....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 23d Regt., Sept. 1, 1875; Corporal, Nov. 6, 1878; Sergeant, May 2, 1883; Second Lieutenant, July 2, 1890.	N. Y.
Clifford Gustavus Scofield, Jan. 23, 1891.	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 23d Regt., Jan. 22, 1886; Corporal, Dec. 14, 1888; Sergeant, Dec. 20, 1889; First Sergeant, Oct. 20, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1891.	N. Y.
Edward Herman Barnum, Nov. 19, 1891.	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 23d Regt., Sept. 7, 1882; Corporal, Dec. 15, 1883; returned to private, March 2, 1885; Corporal, Oct. 4, 1888; Sergeant, Oct. 16, 1890; First Sergeant, May 7, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1891.	N. Y.
August Teale Morro, Feb. 5, 1892 ...	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 23d Regt., Oct. 2, 1885; Corporal, Jan. 25, 1889; Sergeant, Oct. 25, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1892.	N. Y.
William O. Jacquette, March 8, 1892.	E	.....	Private, Co. E, 23d Regt., Dec. 8, 1885; Corporal, Oct. 6, 1887; Sergeant, July 8, 1889; First Sergeant, Dec. 7, 1891; Second Lieutenant, March 8, 1892.	Ill.
Frank I. Perry Oct. 20, 1892	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 23d Regt., April 16, 1884; Corporal, June 8, 1885; Sergeant, March 11, 1889; 1st Sergt., Oct. 14, 1890; 2d Lieut., Oct. 20, 1892.	Mass.

Charles W. Kayser, Oct. 31, 1892.....	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 23d Regt., March 17, 1884; Corporal, Feb. 8, 1886; Sergeant, March 4, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1892.	N. Y.
De Witt Clinton Weld, Jr., Nov. 16, 1892.	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 23d Regt., March 8, 1887; Corporal, Oct. 24, 1888; Sergeant, May 13, 1891; First Sergeant, Dec. 30, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 16, 1892.	N. Y.

Forty-seventh Regiment (Eight Companies).
(Second Brigade.)
Armory, corner Marcy avenue and Haywood street, Brooklyn, E. D.

10 John G. Eddy, March 18, 1891.....	Colonel.	.....	Private, 47th Regt., Nov. 16, 1875; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1877; First Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1878; Adjutant, April 6, 1881; Major, Nov. 19, 1884; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 2, 1890; Colonel, March 18, 1891.	N. Y.
William Henry Hubbell, Aug. 26, 1891.....	Lieutenant-Colonel.	.....	Private, Co. I, 47th Regt., April 10, 1865; Sergeant, Jan. 14, 1867; returned to ranks 1869; Sergeant, March 2, 1869; Left General Guide, June 18, 1870; Right General Guide, Feb. 14, 1871; returned to ranks Aug. 14, 1871; First Sergeant, Co. K, Feb. 26, 1872; discharged March 13, 1878; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Dec. 10, 1884; Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 26, 1891.	N. Y.
William R. Pettigrew, Oct. 15, 1890.....	Major.	.....	Private, Co. C, 47th Regt., Oct. 7, 1865; First Lieutenant, Co. G, 47th Regt., June 7, 1876; Captain, Sept. 11, 1878; Major, 47th Regt., Oct. 15, 1890.	Scot.
Walter Frederick Barnes, Feb. 24, 1892.	Adjutant — First Lieutenant.	.....	Private, 47th Regt., Oct. 2, 1879; discharged May 25, 1887; Second Lieutenant, 3d Battery, Sept. 26, 1887; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 47th Regt., Feb. 24, 1892.	N. J.
Andrew Robertson Baird, May 6, 1891.	Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.	.....	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 47th Regt., May 6, 1891.	N. Y.

INFANTRY—FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—(Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i>				
John George Herold, Jr., May 20, 1891.	.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 47th Regt., May 20, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i>				
Charles Newton Cox, April 15, 1891.	.....	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 47th Regt., Sept. 11, 1889; Major and Surgeon, April 15, 1891.	N. J.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i>				
Fred De Forest Bailey, May 6, 1891.	.....	.....	Private, Co. B, 3d Battalion. R. I. Mil., May 25, 1880; discharged March 21, 1881; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 47th Regt., May 6, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i>				
James Henry Darlington, May 6, 1891.	.....	.....	Captain and Chaplain, 47th Regt., May 6, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i>				
Frank J. LeCount, Jr., Nov. 25, 1881.	.....	Private, Co. C, 13th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., May 28 to Sept. 5, 1862; Private, 47th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., June 17 to July 23, 1863.	Private, Co. C, 13th Regt., May 28 to Sept. 5, 1862; Private, Co. B, 47th Regt., Oct. 19, 1862; Corporal; Sergeant; honorably discharged Nov. 16, 1869; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, June 14, 1878; First Lieutenant, July 15, 1881; Captain, Nov. 25, 1881; Captain and I. R. P., 47th Regt., May 27, 1891, with original rank.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i>				
William H. Eddy, Feb. 4, 1884.	I	.....	Private, Co. E, 47th Regt., Nov. 16, 1875; Corporal, May 9, 1876; Sergeant, Jan. 15, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Co. G, Aug. 5, 1879; First Lieutenant, April 14, 1882; Captain, Co. I, Feb. 4, 1884.	N. J.

Hewlings H. Quick, April 12, 1887.	E	.....	Private, Co. I, 13th Regt., Dec. 1, 1880; Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1882; returned to ranks and transferred to Co. F, 13th Regt., Jan. 5, 1883; Sergeant, Feb. 1, 1883; First Lieutenant, Co. E, 47th Regt., June 9, 1885; Captain, April 12, 1887.	N. J.
John B. Christoffel, Jr., May 6, 1887.	D	.....	Private, Co. H, 47th Regt., June 25, 1878; Left General Guide, May 25, 1881; Right General Guide, Dec. 8, 1881; Ordnance Sergeant, Feb. 8, 1882; Commissary Sergeant, Feb. 27, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Co. F, Aug. 18, 1884; First Lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1885; Captain, May 6, 1887.	N. Y.
George E. Libbey, Nov. 24, 1890.	G	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Regt., Mass. V. M., July 10, 1872; Corporal, Dec. 5, 1872; Sergeant, June 8, 1873; discharged Aug. 1, 1875; Private Co. G, 47th Regt., Sept. 27, 1883; Sergeant, Oct. 15, 1884; First Sergeant, July 1, 1885; Second Lieutenant, March 8, 1888; First Lieutenant, May 28, 1888; Captain, Nov. 24, 1890.	.....
John B. Liddle, April 29, 1891.	A	Private, Corporal, Sergeant and Second Lieutenant, 37th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., May 29 to Sept. 2, 1862.	Private, Corporal, Sergeant and Second Lieutenant, 37th Regt., May 29 to Sept. 2, 1862; First Lieutenant, Co. A, 47th Regt., Dec. 16, 1889; Captain, April 29, 1891.	N. Y.
William Louis Fish, Jan. 11, 1892.	B	.....	Private, Co. C, 13th Regt., Sept. 17, 1886; Corporal, Nov. 15, 1888; Sergeant, Dec. 5, 1889; First Lieutenant, Co. B, 47th Regt., June 23, 1890; Captain, Jan. 11, 1892.	Conn.
Joseph Hart, March 9, 1892.	K	.....	Private, Co. G, 47th Regt., Oct. 21, 1876; Corporal, Sept. 11, 1878; Sergeant, Sept. 18, 1879; discharged Aug. 12, 1885; Private, Co. K, Aug. 26, 1885; Sergeant, Feb. 5, 1886; Second Lieutenant, June 10, 1889; First Lieutenant, Nov. 16, 1891; Captain, March 9, 1892.	N. Y.
Michael J. Colligan, April 20, 1892.	F	.....	Private Co. C, 13th Regt., May 21, 1885; Sergeant, Jan. 8, 1886; First Sergeant, March 17, 1886; 2d Lieut., Co. I, April 23, 1889; 1st Lieut., Aug. 20, 1889 Captain, Co. F, April 20, 1892.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Hervey Calkin Lyon, June 4, 1891....	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 47th Regt., Feb. 4, 1885; Corporal, Aug. 5, 1885; Sergeant, April 1, 1886; First Sergeant, June 11, 1890; First Lieutenant, June 4, 1891.	N. Y.
Edward James Olden, Feb. 10, 1892...	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 47th Regt., February 25, 1884; Corporal, June 1, 1885; Sergeant, April 9, 1888; discharged April 25, 1890; Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1890; First Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1892.	N. Y.
Albert Frank Engelhardt, April 12, 1892.	E	.....	Private, Co. F, 47th Regt., August 6, 1883; Corporal, June 9, 1884; Sergeant, Jan. 11, 1886; discharged Jan. 30, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, May 16, 1890; First Lieutenant, July 8, 1890; resigned Feb. 11, 1892; First Lieutenant, Co. E, April 12, 1892.	N. Y.
Henry C. Barthman, May 25, 1892....	I	.....	Private, Co. K, 23d Regt., April 29, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 32d Regt., Jan. 23, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 47th Regt., June 18, 1890, with original rank; First Lieutenant, May 25, 1892.	N. Y.
Henry Daniel McCutcheon, May 25, 1892.	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 47th Regt., Nov. 5, 1885; Sergeant, Feb. 5, 1886; First Sergeant, June 16, 1889; Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1892; First Lieutenant, May 25, 1892.	N. Y.

William George Elliott, June 29, 1892	D	.....	Private, Co. K, 47th Regt., Feb. 5, 1872; Sergeant, Dec. 4, 1872; discharged Nov. 13, 1879; Private, Co. G, 47th Regt., Nov. 22, 1879; discharged Aug. 13, 1884; Private, Co. G, 47th Regt., Dec. 9, 1885; discharged Oct. 22, 1890; First Lieutenant, Co. G, 47th Regt., March 16, 1891; resigned March 30, 1892; First Lieutenant, Co. D, 47th Regt., June 29, 1892.	N. Y.
Henry H. Hemmings, Sept. 21, 1892.	G	.....	Private, Co. F, 47th Regt., April 14, 1881; Quartermaster-Sergeant, May 12, 1886; discharged Sept. 16, 1891; Second Lieutenant, March 2, 1892; First Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1892.	N. Y.
Second Lieutenants. Thomas Edward Jackson, June 4, 1891	A	.....	Private, Co. D, 47th Regt., Sept. 2, 1885; Corporal, March 28, 1887; Sergeant, Aug. 27, 1888; First Sergeant, Nov. 19, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, June 4, 1891.	Eng.
William Duryea Cornell, Jr., April 12, 1892.	E	.....	Private, 3d Battery, Sept. 14, 1887; Corporal, June 25, 1888; Private, Feb. 2, 1890; Corporal, Sept. 9, 1890; Private, Oct. 5, 1891; Sergeant, Feb. 9, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 47th Regt., April 12, 1892.	N. Y.
George L. Bennett, Nov. 18, 1892.....	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 47th Regt., Oct. 18, 1889; Corporal, March 27, 1890; Sergeant, Feb. 18, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1892.	Ala.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT — (Eight Companies).
(Fourth Brigade.)

Armory at State Arsenal, on Broadway, Buffalo.

Colonel. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Aug. 1, 1887.....	First Lieutenant, Co. I, 65th Regt., May 26, 1879; N. Y. Captain, June 30, 1879; Major, Feb. 22, 1882; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 1, 1883; Colonel, Aug. 1, 1887.
---	-------	---

INFANTRY — SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT — (*Continued*).

NAME. GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> William Henry Chapin, Jan. 28, 1892.	First Lieutenant, 65th Regt., March 22, 1880; Adjutant, 74th Regt., Nov. 5, 1881; Major, Aug. 13, 1883; resigned, May 8, 1884; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 65th Regt., March 22, 1886; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 28, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Major.</i> William T. Parsons, Oct. 27, 1887.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 65th Regt., June 25, 1879; Captain, Jan. 7, 1880; Major, Oct. 27, 1887.	N. Y.
<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> Walter Fairfax Nurzey, March 10, 1887.	Private, Co. C, 74th Regt., March 2, 1877; Sergeant, May 4, 1878; First Sergeant, July 12, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1879; First Lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1880; resigned January 12, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 65th Regt., April 12, 1886; First Lieutenant, March 10, 1887; transferred to Co. G, Dec. 4, 1890; Adjutant, 65th Regt., July 1, 1892, with original rank.	Eng.
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> Harvey W. Putnam, June 30, 1888.....	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 65th Regt., June 30, 1888.	Fr.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> Henry Cowles Wadsworth, Dec. 23, 1889.	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 65th Regt., Dec. 23, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Albert H. Briggs, April 23, 1883.....	Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 27, 1879; Captain and Surgeon, June 7, 1881; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.

<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> Floyd S. Crego, October 25, 1887.....	.....	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 65th Regt., Oct. 25, 1887.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> Francis Lobdell, January 10, 1889.....	.....	.....	Captain and Chaplain, 65th Regt., Jan. 10, 1889.	Conn.
<i>Captains.</i> Angelo C. Lewis, July 3, 1882.....	I	Landsman, U. S. N., Jan. 30, 1864; discharged Jan. 31, 1867.	Captain, 65th Regt., July 3, 1882.....	Vt.
Otto F. Langenbach, Nov. 13, 1883..	H	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. H, 65th Regt., Jan. 13, 1880; First Lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1881; Captain, Nov. 13, 1883.	Ohio.
George J. Haffa, March 22, 1887.....	A	.....	Captain, Co. A, 65th Regt., March 22, 1887.....	N. Y.
Charles E. P. Babcock, Nov. 21, 1887.	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 65th Regt., Oct. 4, 1882; Sergeant, Feb. 7, 1883; First Sergeant, April 28, 1885; First Lieutenant, March 15, 1886; Captain, Nov. 21, 1887.	N. Y.
Albert James Myer, Nov. 4, 1889.....	G	Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, 1880-1881.	First Lieutenant, Co. A, 65th Regt., Nov. 15, 1887; Captain, Co. G., Nov. 4, 1889.	N. Y.
John Ratcliffe, Nov. 6, 1889.....	D	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. D, 65th Regt., May 11, 1886; First Lieutenant, Aug. 24, 1886; Captain, Co. D, Nov. 6, 1889.	N. Y.
Eugene Alfred Smith, March 31, 1890.	B	.....	Private, Co. F, 65th Regt., Oct. 15, 1881; Corporal, Dec. 20, 1882; Sergeant, May 1, 1885; First Sergeant, Jan. 9, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1888; First Lieutenant, Co. B, Nov. 11, 1889; Captain, March 31, 1890.	N. Y.
Philip Fogarty, Nov. 12, 1890.....	C	.....	Private, Co. H, 65th Regt., Nov. 3, 1881; Sergeant, Jan. 25, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Co. H, Nov. 13, 1883; First Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1884; Captain, Co. C, Nov. 12, 1890.	Ire.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Edward A. Hall, Dec. 5, 1887.....	F	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 65th Regt., March 15, 1886; First Lieutenant, Dec. 5, 1887.	N. Y.
Arthur B. Christey, March 19, 1888..	I	.....	Private, Co. F, 65th Regt., Dec. 1, 1885; First Lieutenant, Co. I, 65th Regt., March 19, 1888.	N. Y.
John David Howland, Nov. 27, 1889..	D	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. D, 65th Regt., March 20, 1889; First Lieutenant, Nov. 27, 1889.	.....

INFANTRY — SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants — (Continued).</i> Robert Cameron Rogers, Dec. 17, 1889.	A	.....	Private, Co. F, 74th Regt., 1884, with Signal Corps, 8th Brigade, until Aug. 5, 1885, when discharged by disbandment; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 65th Regt., March 5, 1889; First Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1889.	N. Y.
George Alfred Milsom, Oct. 20, 1890.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 65th Regt., March 23, 1885; Sergeant, June 23, 1885; First Sergeant, Nov. 28, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1889; First Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1890.	N. Y.
Guilford Reed Wilson, Feb. 10, 1891. Frederick Thomas Lambrecht, March 18, 1891.	H C	..... .....	First Lieutenant, Co. H, 65th Regt., Feb. 10, 1891. Private, Co. C, 65th Regt., March 10, 1884; Sergeant, Dec. 10, 1884; First Sergeant, May 10, 1886; Second Lieutenant, March 13, 1888; First Lieutenant, March 18, 1891.	N. Y. Mich.
George John Becker, July 5, 1892....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 65th Regt., Jan. 17, 1883; Sergeant, May 23, 1883; discharged Jan. 17, 1888; re-enlisted same day; First Sergeant, Jan. 20, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 24, 1890; First Lieutenant, July 5, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Eli Ritter, March 10, 1890.....	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 65th Regt., Dec. 2, 1884; Corporal, May 28, 1886; Sergeant, Jan. 4, 1888; First Sergeant, Dec. 16, 1889; Second Lieutenant, March 10, 1890.	N. Y.
George William Windsor, June 10, 1890.	A	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 65th Regt., June 10, 1890.	Eng.

Louis Locke Babcock, Nov. 12, 1890..	D	.....	Private, Co. G, 65th Regt., Jan., 1890; Corporal, N. Y. June, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, Nov. 12, 1890.
Henry William Brendel, Nov. 10, 1891	I	.....	Private, Co. D, 74th Regt., April 1, 1878; transferred to Co. I, 65th Regt., Jan. 17, 1882; Sergeant, June 14, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1884; discharged Feb. 7, 1888; Private, Co. I, May 26, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1891.
George William Herniman, Nov. 16, 1891.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 65th Regt., Nov. 11, 1888; Corporal, March 12, 1890; Sergeant, Dec. 10, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 16, 1891.
Jesse Hatch Behrends, May 17, 1892.	H	.....	Private, Co. G, 65th Regt., May 24, 1890; Corporal, Oct. 20, 1890; Sergeant, March 9, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Co. H, May 17, 1892.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT — (Ten Companies).

(First Brigade.)

Armory, Third avenue and Seventh street, New York city.

Colonel.			
James Cavanagh, Nov. 29, 1867 .....	.....	Captain, 69th N. Y. S. Militia, May 9, 1861, to Aug. 3, 1861; Major, 69th N. Y. Vols. Nov. 2, 1861; discharged May 16, 1863, for disability; in 69th N. G., S. N. Y., from June 25 to July 25, 1863; and as Lieutenant-Colonel, 69th N. G., S. N. Y., from July 6 to Oct. 6, 1864.	Private, Co. E, 69th N. Y. S. Militia, fall, 1852; Ire. First Lieutenant, March 9, 1857; Captain, Jan. 13, 1859; in volunteer service from Nov. 2, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, 69th N. G., S. N. Y., Aug. 10, 1863; Colonel, Nov. 29, 1867.
Lieutenant-Colonel.			
James Moran, March 12, 1888 .....	.....		Private, Co. F, 69th Regt., Nov. 5, 1869; Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1875; Adjutant, Nov. 5, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 12, 1888.
Major.			
Edward Duffy, March 16, 1876 .....	.....		Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 3, 1867; First Lieutenant, March 14, 1871; Major, Feb. 13, 1875; honorably discharged Feb. 7, 1876; Major, March 16, 1876.

INFANTRY — SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> John Murphy, April 16, 1888.....	Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., June 25 to July 25, 1863; Private, Co. A, 69th N. Y. Vols., March 1, 1864; discharged Nov. 4, 1864.	Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., June 25 to July 25, 1863; Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., Aug. 16, 1880; Sergeant, March 22, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1883; First Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1884; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, April 16, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> James Joseph Ward, Sept. 5, 1882....	Second Lieutenant, Co. G, 69th Regt., Aug. 9, 1877; Quartermaster, 69th Regt., Sept. 5, 1882.	Ire.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> Robert E. Ford, May 1, 1887	Private, Co. F, 69th Regt., April, 1886; First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, May 1, 1887.	Conn.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> William O'Meagher, June 7, 1892.....	Assistant Surgeon, 37th N. Y. Vols., May 28, 1861; Surgeon, Oct. 10, 1861; discharged June 22, 1863; Surgeon, 69th N. Y. Vols., Dec. 15, 1863; mustered out June 30, 1865.	Major and Surgeon, 69th Regt., June 7, 1892. . .	Ire.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> George William Collins, May 17, 1889.	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 11th Regt., June 30, 1885; Supernumerary, Jan. 14, 1889; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 69th Regt., May 17, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> Hugh Joseph Kelly, Sept. 14, 1889....	Captain and Chaplain, 69th Regt. Sept. 14 1889.	Ire.

<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</i> John J. Ryan, May 2, 1887.			Commissary of Subsistence, 69th Regt., Aug. 1, 1885; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 2, 1887.	.....
<i>Captains.</i> Hugh Coleman, Jan. 4, 1875.	F	Private, Co. A, 5th Ohio Vols., in 1862; Band Leader; honorably discharged 1862.	Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 69th Regt., Oct. 13, 1873; Captain, Jan. 4, 1875.	Mass.
Stephen P. Ryan, Aug. 9, 1877	G		Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., Dec. 1, 1870; Corporal, May 2, 1872; Sergeant, Sept. 3, 1874; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1874; Captain, Aug. 9, 1877.	Ire.
Denis C. McCarthy, Nov. 1, 1883	C		Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., Sept. 8, 1866; Corporal, May 6, 1868; Sergeant, June 2, 1869; Second Lieutenant, March 18, 1870; honorably discharged Dec. 27, 1873; First Sergeant, Nov. 30, 1874; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1880; Captain, Nov. 1, 1883.	Ire.
Thomas Mortimer, March 23, 1885.	F		Private, Co. F, 69th Regt., Sept. 3, 1880; Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1883; Captain, March 23, 1885.	Ire.
Patrick J. Morgan, Oct. 26, 1886	H		Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., Jan. 4, 1876; Corporal, Sept. 29, 1879; Sergeant, April 1, 1880; Quartermaster-Sergeant, May 18, 1882; First Lieutenant, Co. H, Nov. 8, 1883; Captain, Oct. 26, 1886.	.....
Paul Francis Leonard, Feb. 18, 1891	B		Private, Co. B, 69th Regt., May 14, 1879; Commissary Sergeant, Nov. 17, 1881; First Lieutenant, Co. B, April 11, 1883; Captain, Feb. 18, 1891.	N. Y.
William Desmond, Sept. 4, 1891	D		Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., April 2, 1872; Sergeant, Dec. 10, 1875; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Jan. 13, 1879; discharged and re-enlisted July 8, 1884; First Lieutenant, Co. D, 69th Regt., June 16, 1885; Captain, Sept. 4, 1891.	Ire.

INFANTRY — SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>				
Thomas F. Lynch, Sept. 11, 1891 ..	K	.....	Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., April 2, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1889; Captain, Co. K, Sept. 11, 1891.	Ire.
John McCauley, Feb. 17, 1892	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., Nov. 9, 1881; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Dec. 11, 1882; discharged Feb. 21, 1887; First Lieutenant, Co. A, May 17, 1887; Captain, Feb. 17, 1892.	Ire.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
John E. O'Brien, Dec. 6, 1880	E	Private, Co. H, 69th Regt., May 26, 1862, to Sept. 3, 1862; for three months; mustered out Sept. 3, 1862.	Private, Co. H, 69th Regt., May 26, 1862, to Sept. 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant, 95th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., Nov. 9, 1863; disbanded 1866; Private, 69th Regt., June 22, 1875; First Lieutenant, Co. E, Dec. 6, 1880.	Ire.
William Hogan, Feb. 7, 1884.....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., Dec. 19, 1867; Sergeant, May 3, 1875; First Sergeant, Nov. 6, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1883; First Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1884.	Ire.
John O'Connell, May 31, 1888	C	Private, Co. A, 69th N. Y. Vols., Sept. 27, 1861; re-enlisted in the field; Quartermaster-Sergeant of Regt., Jan., 1864; discharged June 30, 1865.	Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., Sept. 1, 1879; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sept. 11, 1879; First Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1884; First Lieutenant, May 31, 1888.	Ire.
William McLaughlin, June 6, 1888 ..	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 69th Regt., 1875; Corporal, Sept. 7, 1876; Sergeant, Nov. 6, 1879; discharged March 29, 1882; re-enlisted June 12, 1882; re-enlisted June 23, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 12, 1885; First Lieutenant, June 6, 1888.	Ire.

Thomas F. Kerr, Dec. 20, 1889	K	.....	Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., July 7, 1884; Sergeant, April 4, 1885; First Sergeant, Feb. 11, 1887; First Lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1889.	N. Y.
Charles Charles Mahon, Aug. 1, 1890.	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 69th Regt., Feb. 25, 1887; Corporal, Nov. 4, 1887; Sergeant, Sept. 30, 1889; First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1890.	Ire.
Patrick Clark, Dec. 8, 1891.....	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., Sept. 27, 1887; Corporal, Jan. 3, 1888; Sergeant, June 6, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1891.	Ire.
James John McCoy, Feb. 3, 1892	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 69th Regt., Jan. 3, 1887; Corporal, May 15, 1888; Quartermaster-Sergeant, March 25, 1891; First Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1892.	Ire.
Martin P. Grealish, April 13, 1892	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., Aug. 13, 1884; Sergeant, July 10, 1888; First Lieutenant, April 13, 1892.	Ire.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Patrick Farrelly, June 25, 1877.....	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., Dec. 16, 1875; Corporal, March 1, 1877; Second Lieutenant, June 25, 1877.	Ire.
Edward T. McCrystal, June 16, 1884.	K	.....	Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., March 25, 1881; Corporal, Sept. 20, 1881; Sergeant, Aug. 13, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, June 16, 1884.	Ire.
Patrick J. Moriarty, Dec. 15, 1884..	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 69th Regt., April 1, 1879; Sergeant, March 22, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Co. B, Dec. 15, 1884.	Ire.
John J. Scanlon, Dec. 28, 1886.....	F	.....	Private, 69th Regt., April 20, 1883; Sergeant, July 3, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1886.	Ire.

INFANTRY — SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Second Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>				
Francis J. Magee, May 26, 1887.....	G	.....	Private, Co. G., 69th Regt., Feb. 6, 1882; Sergeant, Dec. 3, 1885; Second Lieutenant, May 26, 1887.	Ire.
Michael Lynch, Jan. 25, 1888	A	.....	Private, Co. A., 69th Regt., March 1, 1876; Corporal, June 23, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1888.	Ire.
Denis J. Feery, Oct. 25, 1888.....	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 69th Regt., July 4, 1884; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Feb. 21, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 25, 1888.	Ire.
Charles Healy, Feb. 17, 1891.....	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., Jan. 11, 1886; Corporal, March 17, 1887; Sergeant, April 15, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1891.	Ire.
Edward Cassin, Dec. 14, 1891.....	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., Jan. 13, 1885; Corporal, April 2, 1889; Quartermaster-Sergeant, May 3, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1891.	Ire.
Walter Charles Magee, March 11, 1892	E	.....	Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., May 10, 1886; ⁷ Quartermaster-Sergeant, 69th Regt., July 2, 1888; Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., March 24, ⁸ 1890; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 69th Regt., March 11, 1892.	Ire.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT — (Nine Companies.)

(First Brigade.)

Armory, Lexington avenue and One Hundred and Seventh street, New York city.

Colonel.

Francis Vinton Greene, Jan. 26, 1892

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, Sept. 1, 1866; Second Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, June 15, 1870; Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 10, 1872; First Lieutenant, Jan. 11, 1874; Captain, Feb. 20, 1883; resigned Dec. 31, 1886; Russian Decoration of St. Anne, and of St. Vladimir; War Medal of the Russo-Turkish Campaign of 1877-78. In 15th Mo. Vols., U. S. Reserve Corps, from Sept., 1861, to Jan., 1862; Private, Co. E, 8th Mo. S. Mil. Cav., from April 13, 1862, to April 12, 1866; Cadet, U. S. A., Sept., 1866; Second Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Artillery, June 15, 1870; Second Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Cav., from Oct., 1871, to Aug., 1872; Major of Engineers, Egyptian army, from Jan. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1877.

Major and Engineer, 1st Brigade, Dec. 7, 1889; R. I. Colonel, 71st Regt., Jan. 26, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

James A. Deunison, Sept. 15, 1887

Lieutenant-Colonel, 71st Regt., Sept. 15, 1887. Ind.

Major.

Wallace A. Downs, April 19, 1887

Adjutant, 16th Battalion, Dec. 28, 1874; Major, Aug. 8, 1876; discharged April 28, 1880; Adjutant, 71st Regt., Sept. 28, 1886; Major, April 19, 1887. N. Y.

Adjutant — First Lieutenant.

William Graves Bates, May 16, 1892.

Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Dec. 5, 1877; Corporal, Nov. 22, 1882; Sergeant, Dec. 17, 1884; Sergeant-Major, 7th Regt., March 27, 1891; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 71st Regt., May 16, 1892. N. Y.

INFANTRY — SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> J. Frederick Kohnen, Feb. 28, 1889.	Private, Co. C, 71st Regt., N. Y. S. Militia, in three months service in 1861 and 1862, and thirty days service in 1863.	Private, Co. C, 71st Regt., April 20, 1861; Corporal, Dec. 30, 1864; Commissary Sergeant, 71st Regt., Jan. 31, 1868; Quartermaster-Sergeant in 1870; Sergeant-Major, Sept. 5, 1879; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Feb. 28, 1889.	Ger.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> John Kennedy Tod, May 19, 1892.	Private for three years in First Lanarkshire Vols., Scotland, 1871 to 1873.	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 71st Regt., May 19, 1892.	Scot.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Edward T. T. Marsh, March 4, 1885.	Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy, Feb. 5, 1864; discharged March 29, 1868.	Surgeon, 71st Regt., March 4, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> John Frederick Erdmann, Jan. 27, 1891.	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regt., Jan. 27, 1891.	Ohio.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> Edwin Gould, March 5, 1891.	Private, Troop A, April 2, 1889; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 71st Regt., March 5, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> George Roe Van De Water, April 22, 1892.	Chaplain, 23d Regt., May 24, 1886; resigned July 11, 1888; Chaplain, 71st Regt., April 22, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i> William C. Clark, Nov. 14, 1865; Brevet Major, June 28, 1877.	D	Served with 79th Militia, also known as 79th N. Y. Vols., in war of rebellion for three years, May, 1861, to May, 1864.	Private, 79th Regt., Militia, Jan. 13, 1859; Corporal; Sergeant, May 13, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Co. G, May 16, 1862; First Lieutenant, Co. F, Sept. 23, 1862; Captain, Co. I, April 15, 1863; honorably discharged May 31, 1864; Captain, Co. E, Nov. 14, 1865; Supernumerary, Dec. 18, 1875; on duty as Captain, 71st Regt., since Jan. 31, 1876.	Scot.

Augustus T. Francis, March 19, 1886.	C	Corporal, Co. C, 71st Reg., April 19 to July 30, 1861; First Sergeant, from May 28 to Sept. 2, 1862.	Private, Co. C, 71st Reg., March, 1861; Corporal, April, 1861; First Sergeant, May, 1862; First Lieutenant, June, 1864; Adjutant, Dec., 1866; resigned Aug. 5, 1871; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 71st Reg., March 4, 1885; Captain, Co. C, March 19, 1886.	.....
Clinton Hartt Smith, Nov. 11, 1890.	B		Private, Co. B, 7th Reg., June 6, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 71st Reg., March 10, 1887; First Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1887; Captain, Nov. 11, 1890.	N. Y.
Westmoreland De La Warr Davis, Dec. 2, 1890.	F		In Co. C, 1st Reg., Va. Vols.; First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain, from 1880 to 1883; Captain, Co. F, 71st Reg., Dec. 2, 1890.	Fr.
Israel Jones Cobin, June 16, 1891	G		In 1st Regt., N. G., Ala., from 1874 to 1880; Captain, Co. G, 71st Regt., June 16, 1891.	Ala.
John Bryan George Washington Ward, Dec. 10, 1891.	I		Private, 2d Battery, May 19, 1887; Corporal, Jan. 19, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 71st Regt., Sept. 23, 1889; Captain, Dec. 10, 1891.	N. Y.
Philip Smith Tilden, March 23, 1892.	H		Private, Co. H, 71st Regt., April 26, 1880; Corporal, Feb. 7, 1882; transferred to Co. I, April 7, 1883; Sergeant, April 29, 1883; First Sergeant, June 15, 1883; Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1884; First Lieutenant, Jan. 7, 1885; discharged Sept. 16, 1885; First Lieutenant, Co. B, March 10, 1887; Adjutant, 71st Regt., August, 1887, with original rank; Supernumerary, Oct. 29, 1889; First Lieutenant, Co. H, 8th Regt., Feb. 18, 1891; Captain, June 12, 1891; Captain, Co. H, 71st Regt., March 23, 1892.	N. J.
John Henry Whittle, Sept. 23, 1892.	A		Private, Co. A, 71st Regt., Nov. 17, 1882; Corporal, May 10, 1883; honorably discharged Feb. 21, 1888; Private, March 27, 1888; Second Lieutenant, June 28, 1889; First Lieutenant, June 20, 1890; Captain, Sept. 23, 1892.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>				
Frank Keck, Nov. 9, 1892.....	K	.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., Nov. 7, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 71st Regt., July 6, 1888; transferred to Co. K, Sept. 5, 1889; First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1890; Captain, Nov. 9, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Maurice D. Guiry, March 2, 1887....	F	.....	Private, Co. I, 71st Regt., April 5, 1880; Corporal, Sept. 4, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1885; First Lieutenant, March 2, 1887; transferred to Co. F, March 26, 1888.	Ire.
Lloyd West Francis, Nov. 14, 1890....	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 71st Regt., Nov. 6, 1885; Corporal, Sept. 2, 1887; Sergeant, June 18, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1889; First Lieutenant, Nov. 14, 1890.	N. Y.
Thomas William Timpson, Dec. 2, 1890.	B	.....	Private, Co. I, 22d Regt., Nov. 17, 1884; Corporal, Nov. 17, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 71st Regt., Dec. 27, 1887; First Lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1890.	N. Y.
Samuel Percy Fisher, Feb. 24, 1891..	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 71st Regt., May 18, 1880; Corporal, Feb. 17, 1882; First Sergeant, May 22, 1883; Sergeant-Major, 71st Regt., April 15, 1889; First Lieutenant, Co. H, 71st Regt., Feb. 24, 1891.	N. J.
William Henry Linson, June 25, 1891.	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 71st Regt., Oct. 23, 1884; Corporal, Jan. 20, 1887; Sergeant, May 10, 1888; First Lieutenant, June 25, 1891.	N. Y.

Seth Wilks, March 18, 1892.....	I	.....	Private, Co. E, 71st Regt., June 4, 1880; transferred to Co. F; to Co. I in 1881; Corporal, Sergeant, July 11, 1887; discharged Dec. 28, 1888; Private, Co. I, 71st Regt., April 8, 1889; Sergeant, May 31, 1889; First Sergeant, April 20, 1891; First Lieutenant, March 18, 1892.	N. Y.
John Wimmer, Nov. 18, 1892.....	A	.....	Private, Second Battery, Aug. 15, 1886; Corporal, July, 1887; Second Lieutenant, 71st Regt., April 15, 1889; First Lieutenant, Feb. 24, 1890; resigned Oct. 25, 1892; First Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1892.	N. Y.
James Gillespie Robinson, Dec. 14, 1892.	K	.....	Private, Co. B, 2d Regt., M. S. T., Dec. 14, 1876; Corporal, Jan. 16, 1878; Sergeant, May 30, 1882; re-enlisted Dec. 14, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1884; resigned July 10, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, 71st Regt., Dec. 17, 1890; First Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1892.	Ont.
Second Lieutenants. Moses Philip Ross, Aug. 20, 1889.....	H	Private, 124th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 4, 1862; Principal Musician, Oct. 31, 1863; discharged June 2, 1865.	Private, 1st Troop Washington Gray Cavalry, Feb. 22, 1870; Sergeant, July 15, 1879 (in Battery E); discharged June 1, 1881; Private, 8th Regt., July 1, 1881; discharged March 26, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Co. H, 71st Regt., Aug. 20, 1889.	N. J.
Walter Livingston Royall, Nov. 28, 1890.	D	.....	Private, Co. C, 71st Regt., Oct. 1, 1880; Corporal, March 16, 1883; Sergeant, May 30, 1884; First Sergeant, June 12, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1890.	N. Y.
William Livingston Hazen, April 6, 1891.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., Oct. 21, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Co. B., 71st Regt., April 6, 1891.	N. J.
George G. Tyson, March 18, 1892.....	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 71st Regt., May 2, 1889; Corporal, Jan, 20, 1890; Sergeant, March 31, 1891.	N. Y.
Clarence Geer Reton, April 7, 1892..	D	.....	Private, Co. B, 71st Regt., Feb. 8, 1887; Corporal, May 1, 1887; Sergeant, May 15, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, April 7, 1892.	N. Y.
Ernest H. Ball, June 13, 1892.....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 71st Regt., July 25, 1891; First Sergeant, March 24, 1892; Second Lieutenant, June 13, 1892.	Ill.

INFANTRY — (Continued).
 SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT — (Eight Companies).
 (Fourth Brigade.)
 Armory at Virginia street and Tremont place, Buffalo.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Colonel.</i> George C. Fox, April 13, 1891	Second Lieutenant, 65th Regt., Nov. 18, 1879; First Lieutenant, July 6, 1881; Captain, Co. F, 74th Regt., May 9, 1882; Major, 74th Regt., Dec. 7, 1889; Colonel, April 13, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Charles Lee Abell, March 7, 1892	Captain, Co. C, 74th Regt., Oct. 5, 1881; Major, 74th Regt., June 27, 1891; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 7, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Major.</i> Robert Mansfield Harding, May 14, 1892.	Private, 2d Separate Co., Oct. 25, 1882; dropped April 10, 1886; First Lieutenant, Co. A, 74th Regt., April 30, 1888; Captain, Sept. 3, 1888; Major, 74th Regt., May 14, 1892.	Ill.
<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> William Arthur Angus, May 21, 1890.	Private, Co. E, 74th Regt., April 8, 1886; Second Lieutenant, April 8, 1886; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, May 21, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> Henry R. Clark, Aug. 5, 1882.	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 74th Regt., Aug. 5, 1882; appointed Quartermaster April 23, 1883, with former rank, Aug. 5, 1882.	N. Y.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> Willis R. Buck, Oct. 11, 1886	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 74th Regt., Oct. 11, 1886.	N. Y.

<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> George W. York, April 25, 1889	.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, April 23, 1883; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, May 21, 1884; Major and Surgeon, April 25, 1889.	Can.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> William Harry Bergtold, May 21, 1890	.....	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 74th Regt., May 21, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> Thomas Benjamin Berry, April 29, 1892.	.....	.....	Captain and Chaplain, 74th Regt., April 29, 1892.	Ire.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> Lee Herbert Smith, Feb. 17, 1890	.....	.....	Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 74th Regt., Feb. 17, 1890.	Ohio.
<i>Captains.</i> Frank N Farrar, April 8, 1886	.....	E	Private, Co. C, 74th Regt., July 14, 1883; Sergeant, July 16, 1883; First Sergeant, March 3, 1884; Second Lieutenant, June 4, 1884; Captain, Co. E, April 8, 1886.	N. Y.
James Reid Kimball, Nov. 19, 1890	.....	D	Private, Co. D, 74th Regt., Sept. 4, 1882; Corporal, April 30, 1883; Sergeant, Aug. 4, 1884; First Sergeant, Sept. 28, 1887; Captain, Nov. 19, 1890.	Ont.
Frank Eugene Wood, May 27, 1891	.....	H	Captain, Co. I, 65th Regt., March 6, 1882; resigned June 29, 1882; Captain, Co. H, 74th Regt., May 27, 1891.	N. Y.
William Andrew Damer, Aug. 17, 1891.	.....	G	Private, Co. G, 74th Regt., Nov. 9, 1881; dropped July 18, 1883; Private, Co. G, 74th Regt., June 10, 1889; First Lieutenant, March 17, 1890; Captain, Aug. 17, 1891.	Can.
Charles Joseph Wolf, Dec. 16, 1891	.....	C	Private, Co. A, 74th Regt., Dec. 12, 1887; Corporal, April 23, 1888; Sergeant, Feb. 11, 1889; Second Lieutenant, May 26, 1890; Captain, Dec. 16, 1891.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>				
William Franklin, Sept. 19, 1892.....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., May 14, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1881; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, April 23, 1883; resigned Jan. 23, 1890; Captain, Co. B, 74th Regt., Sept. 19, 1892.	Eng.
Clark Thomas Roberts, Sept. 26, 1892.	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 74th Regt., May 2, 1886; Corporal, Nov. 8, 1886; Sergeant, Sept. 12, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1887; First Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1890; Captain, Sept. 26, 1892.	N. Y.
Edmund Petrie Cottle, Nov. 15, 1892.	F	.....	Private, Signal Corps, 8th Brigade, June 16, 1885; disbanded Aug. 5, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 74th Regt., Oct. 19, 1886; First Lieutenant, March 18, 1890; Captain, Nov. 15, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Edward Ledgyard Gager, July 11, 1890.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., June 2, 1879; Corporal, Sept. 7, 1880; Sergeant, Oct. 7, 1881; returned to the ranks May, 1884; First Sergeant, Sept. 28, 1885; returned to the ranks Dec. 16, 1889; discharged Dec. 16, 1889; First Lieutenant, July 11, 1890.	N. Y.
George Edward Gatley, Sept. 24, 1890.	C	.....	Private, Co. E, 74th Regt., April 8, 1886; Sergeant, April 13, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Co. C, May 12, 1886; First Lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1890.	N. Y.
George Thomas Bowman, Nov. 19, 1890.	D	.....	Private, Co. F, 74th Regt., Feb. 21, 1888; Corporal, March 16, 1889; Sergeant, Oct. 6, 1890; First Lieutenant, Co. D, Nov. 19, 1890.	N. Y.

Theodore Butler Sheldon, May 27, 1891.	H	.....	Private, Co. F, 65th Regt., Sept. 19, 1882; Sergeant, March 30, 1886; discharged Dec. 27, 1887; First Lieutenant, Co. H, 74th Regt., May 27, 1891.	N. Y.
John Thomas Robson, Sept. 26, 1892.	E	.....	Private, Co. E, 74th Regt., April 8, 1886; Corporal, May 3, 1887; Sergeant, Oct. 31, 1887; Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1890; resigned Sept. 18, 1891; First Lieutenant, Sept. 26, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> George M. Rose, June 20, 1888.....	D	.....	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., Aug. 29, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, June 20, 1888.	N. Y.
Frederick Walter Eno, Dec. 15, 1890.	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., April 27, 1888; Corporal, Nov. 21, 1889; Sergeant, Nov. 19, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1890.	Ont.
Alfred Charles Faul, Nov. 10, 1891....	E	.....	Private, Co. E, 74th Regt., Nov. 21, 1887; Corporal, July 13, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1891.	N. Y.
Henry Albee Hathaway, Feb. 29, 1892		.....	Private, Co. D, 4th Mich. N. G., Oct., 1883; discharged Oct., 1887; re-enlisted Oct., 1888; discharged Sept., 1889; Private, Co. G, 74th Regt., Nov. 9, 1891; Sergeant, Dec. 7, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 29, 1892.	Mich.
Frederick Henry Holtz, Mar. 28, 1892	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 74th Regt., Oct. 10, 1887; Corporal, April 23, 1888; Sergeant, April 7, 1889; Second Lieutenant, March 28, 1892.	N. Y.
Lionel Savery Lodge, Nov. 17, 1892...	H	.....	Private, May 27, 1891, Co. H, 74th Regt.; First Sergeant, June 22, 1891; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 17, 1892.	N. Y.

PROVISIONAL REGIMENTS.

<i>Colonel of the Second.</i> Alexander S. Bacon, March 22, 1889.		Cadet U. S. Military Academy, Captain, Co. A, 23d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., Sept. 10, 1884; Major, Nov. 16, 1885; Lieutenant-1st U. S. Artillery, June 15, 1876; resigned March 15, 1878.	Mich.
		Colonel, March 22, 1886; resigned, Oct. 25, 1887; Colonel, 2d Provisional Regt., March 22, 1889.	

INFANTRY — (Continued).
FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Fourth Brigade.)
State Armory at Rochester, Monroe county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Frank Judson Hess, May 19, 1890....	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Lester Bordman Smith, Oct. 11, 1892.	Second Lieutenant, Eighth Separate Co., April 15, 1885; First Lieutenant, March 12, 1886; Captain, First Separate Co., May 19, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Samuel Case Jones, March 16, 1891..	Private, First Separate Company, May 19, 1890; Sergeant, Aug. 11, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1892.	N. Y.
	Private, First Separate Co., May 19, 1890; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, March 16, 1891.	N. Y.

SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY. (Fourth Brigade.) State Armory at Auburn, Cayuga county.		
<i>Captain.</i> W. Maurice Kirby, May 11, 1881; Bre- vet Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 10, 1881.	Private, 3d N. Y. Volunteer Artil- lery, Jan. 1, 1862; Second Lieu- tenant, March 10, 1862; First Lieu- tenant, July 3, 1863; Captain, Feb. 17, 1865; honorably discharged July 8, 1865.	First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 49th Regt., Nov. 29, 1876; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 20, 1880; Supernu- merary, Aug. 28, 1880; Captain, Second Separate Company, May 11, 1881.

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Clarence James Barber, April 25, 1890.	Private, Co. H, 54th Regt., Aug. 29, 1877; Corporal, N. Y. Dec., 1877; Sergeant, 1878; discharged by disbandment; Private, Second Separate Company, May 24, 1881; Corporal, June 14, 1881; Sergeant, Dec. 30, 1882; Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1887; First Lieutenant, April 25, 1890.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George Webster Nellis, Jan. 27, 1891.	Private, Second Separate Company, May 24, 1881; Corporal, June 14, 1881; Sergeant, June 21, 1886; discharged Nov. 22, 1887; re-enlisted Sept. 26, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1891.

THIRD SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Third Brigade.)

State Armory at Oneonta, Otsego county.

<i>Captain.</i> Walter Scott, Sept. 28, 1886	Private, Third Separate Company, Dec. 29, 1880; N. Y. Second Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1881; First Lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1886; Captain, Sept. 28, 1886.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Douglas Winslow Miller, Feb. 18, 1891.	Private, Third Separate Company, Dec. 13, 1882; N. Y. Corporal, April 9, 1884; First Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1885; discharged April 19, 1886; Private, Third Separate Company, Feb. 28, 1888; First Sergeant, March 5, 1888; First Lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1891.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John William Bradley, July 13, 1891.	Private, Third Separate Company, June 29, 1887; Eng. Corporal, Nov. 17, 1888; Sergeant, May 10, 1890; Second Lieutenant, July 13, 1891.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Benjamin A. Church, May 8, 1886	First Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon, May 8, 1886.....N. Y.

INFANTRY — (Continued).

FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Located on Post lane, near Main street, Yonkers, Westchester county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> John Isaac Pruyn, Nov. 26, 1887	Private, Co. D, 16th Battalion, June 6, 1874; Corporal, March 11, 1876; Sergeant, Feb. 7, 1877; First Sergeant, Feb. 12, 1880; Sergeant-Major, March 23, 1880; honorably discharged Dec. 10, 1881; Private, Fourth Separate Company, Jan. 2, 1882; First Sergeant, March 2, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1884; First Lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1885; Captain, Nov. 26, 1887.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William H. McVicar, Jan. 20, 1888	Private, Co. D, 16th Battalion (Fourth Separate Company), Sept. 4, 1874; Corporal, Feb. 12, 1880; Sergeant, Oct. 24, 1883; First Sergeant, March 13, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1885; First Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William Bryan Thompson, Sept. 12, 1890.	Private, Co. D, 16th Battalion (Fourth Separate Company), Dec. 7, 1878; discharged Jan. 10, 1884; re-enlisted Feb. 11, 1887; Corporal, Nov. 17, 1887; First Sergeant, April 30, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1890.	Bar-ba- does.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Ellsworth Colton, Jan. 20, 1890	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Fourth Separate Company, Jan. 20, 1890.	Conn.

FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

State Armory at Broadway, corner Johnson street, Newburgh, Orange county.

Captain. James T. Chase, March 17, 1881	Sergeant, Co. D, 19th Militia, mustered in U. S. Service, May 26, 1862, for three months; discharged Sept. 6, 1862; First Lieutenant, Co. G, 168th N. Y. Vols. (19th Militia), Jan. 12, 1863, nine months; mustered out Oct. 31, 1863; Private, Co. A, 56th N. Y. Vols., Feb. 23, 1865; honorably discharged Oct. 17, 1865.	Private, Co. D, 19th N. Y. S. Militia, Sept. 22, 1858; Sergeant, May 26, 1862; First Lieutenant, March 28, 1866; Captain, Feb. 12, 1868; discharged by disbandment, May 9, 1878; Adjutant, 17th Battalion, Oct. 10, 1878; Captain, Co. A, March 17, 1881, which company became the Fifth Separate Company, Jan. 1, 1882.	N. Y.
First Lieutenant. John H. Wells, Nov. 23, 1883.....	.....	Private, Co. E, 19th Regt., Sept. 6, 1869; disbanded Feb., 1877; First Lieutenant, Co. C, 17th Battalion, July 25, 1878; Supernumerary, June 11, 1881; First Lieutenant, Fifth Separate Company, Nov. 23, 1883.	N. Y.
Second Lieutenant. James F. Sheehan, July 6, 1892.....	.....	Private, Fifth Separate Company, July 30, 1887; Corporal, May 15, 1890; Second Lieutenant, July 6, 1892.	Ire.
Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant. Robert John Kingston, Jan. 26, 1891.	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Separate Company, Jan. 26, 1891.	N. Y.

SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

State Armory, River street, near Ferry street, Troy, Rensselaer county.

Captain. James W. Cusack, Feb. 3, 1877; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 10, 1877.	Captain, Co. G, 24th Regt., Sept. 12, 1862; Major, August 2, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 6, 1869; honorably discharged Oct. 4, 1869; Captain, Sixth Separate Company, Feb. 3, 1877.	N. Y.
--	-------	--	-------

INFANTRY — SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Wait H. Stillman, May 7, 1891	Private, Sixth Separate Company, Jan. 22, 1877; Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant, March 6, 1877; Sergeant, Jan. 11, 1878; discharged March 23, 1882; Private, March 27, 1882; Sergeant, March 31, 1882; First Sergeant, Feb. 24, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1888; First Lieutenant, May 7, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles Whitney Tillinghast, 2d, May 26, 1891.	Private, Sixth Separate Company, 1877; Corporal; Sergeant; dropped ; re-enlisted ; Second Lieutenant, May 26, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> William Wotkyns Seymour, Feb. 16, 1891.	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Sixth Separate Company, Feb. 16, 1891.	N. Y.

SEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Located at Harmony Hotel, Cohoes, Albany county:

<i>Captain.</i> Thomas Campbell Collin, June 19, 1890. ....	.....	Private, Third Separate Company, Feb. 24, 1876; Eng. Corporal, Jan. 23, 1878; First Sergeant, Oct. 5, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Seventh Separate Company, Feb. 21, 1881; First Lieutenant, May 7, 1884; resigned March 5, 1889; Captain, June 19, 1890.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....	.....

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Alonzo D. Jones, Oct. 18, 1889.....	.....	Private, Seventh Separate Company, June 1, 1877; N. Y. Corporal, Dec. 13, 1878; Sergeant, May 9, 1881; First Sergeant, April 18, 1883; honorably dis- charged Dec. 4, 1883; Private, June 4, 1884; Ser- geant, June 9, 1884; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Jan. 14, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1889.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieu- tenant.</i> .....	.....	.....
<div><div>EIGHTH SEPARATE COMPANY.</div><div>(Fourth Brigade.)</div><div><i>State Armory at Rochester, Monroe county.</i></div></div>		
<i>Captain.</i> Henry B. Henderson, July 12, 1865; Brevet Major, March 29, 1877.	Second Lieutenant, 54th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., one hundred days' service at Elmira, N. Y., July 26, 1864; discharged Nov. 10, 1864.	Private, Co. E, 54th Regt., Aug. 24, 1863; Second Lieutenant, March 2, 1864; Captain, July 12, 1865.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick William George Bailey, Sept. 22, 1890.	.....	Private, Co. E, 54th Regt. (Eighth Separate Com- pany), Oct. 2, 1878; Corporal, April 5, 1881; Ser- geant, April 7, 1886; Second Lieutenant, March 2, 1887; First Lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1890.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Fred Thomas Eigabroadt, Feb. 13, 1891.	.....	Private, Eighth Separate Company, March 18, 1885; Mass. Corporal, Feb. 25, 1889; Sergeant, March 11, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1891.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieu- tenant.</i> John Cuthbert Urquhart, Jan. 30, 1891.	.....	Private, First Separate Company, May 19, 1890; Can. First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Eighth Separate Company, Jan. 30, 1891.

INFANTRY — (*Continued*).

NINTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Located at Whitehall, Washington county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Thomas A. Paterson, Feb. 8, 1888	Private, Second Separate Company, April 27, 1876; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Nov. 12, 1877; honorably discharged (Ninth Separate Company) June 1, 1881; Private, Ninth Separate Company, June 13, 1881; Quartermaster-Sergeant, June 20, 1881; First Sergeant, Dec. 11, 1882; First Lieutenant, June 15, 1887; Captain, Feb. 8, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Ernest A. Greenough, May 3, 1889	Private, Ninth Separate Company, Jan. 11, 1881; Corporal, June 20, 1881; Sergeant, April 15, 1884; honorably discharged Feb. 11, 1886; re-enlisted Nov. 19, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1888; First Lieutenant, May 3, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John C. Hopson, June 20, 1889	Private, Ninth Separate Company, Feb. 13, 1883; Corporal, March 10, 1884; Sergeant, Feb. 8, 1885; First Sergeant, April 13, 1888; Second Lieutenant, June 20, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Alphonzo C. Dorval, Oct. 4, 1890	Private, Ninth Separate Company, Aug. 14, 1877; Corporal, Dec. 11, 1882; Sergeant, Dec. 17, 1890; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 4, 1890.	Que.

TENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

*State Armory at Newburgh, Orange county.**Captain.**First Lieutenant.*Lewis W. Y. McCroskery, March 21,
1892.*Second Lieutenant.*William Goldsmith Hunter, May 9,
1892.*Assistant-Surgeon — First Lieu-
tenant.*

Louis A. Harris, April 28, 1892.

Private, Company E, 17th Battalion (now Tenth
Separate Company), Sept. 29, 1879; Corporal, July
6, 1888; Sergeant, July 21, 1889; Second Lieuten-
ant, Nov. 9, 1891; First Lieutenant, March 21, 1892.Private, Tenth Separate Company, Nov. 14, 1883; N. Y.
Corporal, Feb. 14, 1887; Sergeant, Nov. 28, 1891;
Second Lieutenant, May 9, 1892.Private, Tenth Separate Company, Nov. 28, 1888; N. Y.
First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, April 28,
1892.

ELEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

*Armory at Fourth Avenue Hall, Mt. Vernon, Westchester county.**Captain.*

Edwin Jacob Kindler, April 28, 1890.

First Lieutenant.

Frederick Schneider, May 26, 1890.

Private, Separate Troop E, Aug. 28, 1876; Sergeant,
May 20, 1878; First Sergeant, Eleventh Separate
Company, May 23, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Jan.
26, 1885; First Lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1885; Captain,
April 28, 1890.Private, Separate Troop E (now Eleventh Separate
Company), Jan. 31, 1880; Corporal, Oct. 7, 1882;
Sergeant, Dec. 29, 1884; First Sergeant, Jan. 6,
1886; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1889; First
Lieutenant, May 26, 1890.

INFANTRY — ELEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward Aylesworth Perry, March 9, 1891.	Private, Eleventh Separate Company, Jan. 26, 1885; N. Y. Corporal, Oct. 20, 1886; Sergeant, July 18, 1890; Second Lieutenant, May 9, 1891.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Stuart B. Carlisle, April 21, 1890	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Eleventh Separate Company, June 14, 1883; resigned March 20, 1889; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Eleventh Separate Company, April 21, 1890.	N. Y.

TWELFTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

State Armory on River street, between Congress and Ferry streets, Troy, Rensselaer county.

Captain.

First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant.

John Patrick Treanor, July 20, 1891.	Private, Twenty-first Separate Company, May 17, 1888; Corporal, Nov. 12, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Separate Company, July 20, 1891.	Can.
--------------------------------------	-------	--	------

THIRTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Fourth Brigade.)

Armory in Warner Block, Main street, at Jamestown, Chautauque county.

Captain. Frederick William Hyde, March 26, 1891.	Private, Thirteenth Separate Company, July 9, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1887; Captain, March 26, 1891.	N. Y.
First Lieutenant. Daniel Hazeltine Post, Jan. 22, 1892.	Private, Thirteenth Separate Company, July 11, 1887; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sept. 27, 1887; Second Lieutenant, April 23, 1891; First Lieutenant, January 22, 1892.	N. Y.
Second Lieutenant. Frank Abirt Johnson, Feb. 18, 1892.	Private, Fourth Separate Company (now Thirteenth), August 31, 1880; Corporal, Oct. 30, 1882; Sergeant, Dec. 19, 1882; First Sergeant, June 15, 1886; discharged and re-enlisted, May 25, 1886; Sept. 26, 1887; Oct. 16, 1888; Feb. 14, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1892.	N. Y.
Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant. William Marvin Bemus, Sept. 23, 1887.	Assistant Surgeon, Thirteenth Separate Company, Penn. Sept. 23, 1887.	Penn.

FOURTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Third Brigade.)

Armory at Union avenue, Kingston, Ulster county.

Captain. Aaron Wesley Thompson, Aug. 11, 1892.	Private, Fourteenth Separate Company, April 19, 1887; Corporal, April 5, 1888; Sergeant, Jan. 4, 1890; First Sergeant, March 13, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1890; Captain, Aug. 11, 1892.	N. Y.
First Lieutenant. Robt. F. Tompkins, March 15, 1888.	First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Separate Company, N. Y. March 15, 1888.	N. Y.
Second Lieutenant.		

INFANTRY — FOURTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
Assistant Surgeon — <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles W. Crispell, Nov. 20, 1883.....	Assistant Surgeon, Fourteenth Separate Company, N. Y. Nov. 20, 1883.	N. Y.
FIFTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY. (Third Brigade.)			
Armory, 278 to 282 Main street, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county.			
Captain.
First Lieutenant. Francis B. Warring, June 6, 1888	First Lieutenant, Fifteenth Separate Company, N. Y. June 6, 1888.	N. Y.
Second Lieutenant. Franklin Smith Eastmead, Oct. 18, 1889.	Private, Co. A, 21st Regt. (now Fifteenth Separate Company), July 21, 1877; Sergeant, July 23, 1878; discharged Nov. 18, 1882; Private, Nineteenth Separate Company, July 2, 1883; transferred to Fifteenth Separate Company Aug. 26, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1889.	N. Y.
Assistant Surgeon — <i>First Lieutenant.</i> John Smith Wilson, April 12, 1890.....	Private, Fifteenth Separate Company, July 8, 1889; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, April 12, 1890.	N. Y.

SIXTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Armory at Catskill, Greene county.

<i>Captain.</i> Arthur M. Murphy, Feb. 24, 1883.....	First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Separate Company, Mass. Oct. 22, 1879; Captain, Feb. 24, 1883.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank E. Van Gorden, Feb. 16, 1888.....	Private, Sixteenth Separate Company, Oct. 22, N. Y. 1879; Corporal, Dec. 1, 1879; First Lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1888.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Nichols, June 2, 1888.....	Private, Sixteenth Separate Company, Feb. 11, N. Y. 1886; Second Lieutenant, June 2, 1888.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Elmore Edgar Elliott, May 12, 1892.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Sixteenth Separate Company, May 12, 1892. N. Y.

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Second Brigade.)

Armory on Broadway, corner Lawrence avenue, Flushing, Queens county.

<i>Captain.</i> Franklin Noyes Bell, May 26, 1892.....	Private, Seventeenth Separate Company, Sept. 18, Conn. 1879; First Sergeant, Feb. 9, 1880; First Lieutenant, March 1, 1887; discharged Feb. 24, 1891; Captain, May 26, 1892.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John Frederick Klein, Sept. 20, 1892.....	Private, Seventeenth Separate Company, Dec. 14, N. Y. 1884; Corporal, Nov. 7, 1887; Sergeant, July 29, 1889; Second Lieutenant, May 26, 1891; First Lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1892.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Abbott C. Combes, May 21, 1888.....	Assistant Surgeon, Seventeenth Separate Company, May 21, 1888.

INFANTRY — (Continued).
EIGHTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Third Brigade.)
Armory in Opera House Block, Glens Falls, Warren county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Loyal Lensey Davis, March 28, 1892	Private, Eighteenth Separate Company, March 26, 1886; Corporal, Feb. 20, 1888; First Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1889; Captain, March 28, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Russell Mack Little Loomis, June 4, 1892.	Private, Eighteenth Separate Company, Feb. 4, 1889; Corporal, Feb. 15, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1891; First Lieutenant, June 4, 1892.	N. J.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Seldon Whitney Mott, July 25, 1892	Private, Eighteenth Separate Company, Aug. 29, 1887; Corporal, Feb. 20, 1888; Quartermaster-Sergeant, April 4, 1889; Second Lieutenant, July 25, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i>

NINETEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY. (Third Brigade.) <i>Armory, 278 to 282 Main street, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county.</i>			
<i>Captain.</i> Wm. Haubennestel, Nov. 12, 1866 ; Brevet Major, Feb. 2, 1876.	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. D, 21st Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., in U. S. service for thirty days, June 22 to Aug. 6, 1863.	N. Y.
.....	.....	Private, Company D, 21st Regt. (19th Separate Company), May 2, 1860; Sergeant, July 2, 1861; First Sergeant, July 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1862; First Lieutenant, April 2, 1866; Captain, Nov. 12, 1866.	N. Y.

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Louis P. Haubennestel, Aug. 6, 1873.	.....	Private, Company D, 21st Regt. (19th Separate Co.), June 26, 1862; Corporal, July, 1863; Sergeant, July 5, 1865; First Sergeant, July 11, 1866; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1871; First Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1873.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Martin L. Beutell, Jan. 2, 1878	.....	Private, 58th N. Y. Vols., Sept. 1, 1861; Corporal, Oct. 1. 1864; honorably discharged Oct. 1, 1865.	N. J.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....	.....
<div>TWENTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY. (Third Brigade.) <i>Armory at Binghamton, Broome county.</i></div>			
<i>Captain.</i> Hiram C. Rogers, May 27, 1884	.....	Captain, 27th N. Y. Vols., May 21, 1861; March, 1862, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Vols.; Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, July 4, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Nov. 1862; redesignated Jan. 31, 1865; Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Hitchcock, April 19, 1889.	.....	Private, Twentieth Separate Company, May 31, 1882; First Sergeant, July 10, 1883; Second Lieutenant, April 19, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel S. Burr, May 31, 1883	.....	Surgeon, 28th Brigade, Oct. 15, 1875; discharged Dec. 8, 1877; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Twentieth Separate Company, May 31, 1883.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — (Continued).
TWENTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Third Brigade.)
State Armory on River, between Congress and Ferry streets, Troy.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> James H. Lloyd, March 15, 1888.....	Private, Sixth Separate Company, Dec. 8, 1882; honorably discharged Dec. 12, 1887; re-enlisted Private, Sixth Separate Company, Dec. 13, 1887; Captain, 21st Separate Company, March 15, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Merrill M. Dunspaugh, March 15, 1888.	Private, Twenty-first Separate Company, March 1, 1877; Corporal, Oct., 1879; First Sergeant, Sept. 1881; discharged Feb. 21, 1883; Private, March 1, 1883; First Sergeant, April 16, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 13, 1884; First Lieutenant, Mch. 15, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> David Walker Houston, April 20, 1892.	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-first Separate Company, April 20, 1892.	Can.
TWENTY-SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY. (Third Brigade.) <i>Armory at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county.</i>			
<i>Captain.</i> James Westcott Lester, Jan. 15, 1892.	Private, Twenty-second Separate Company, Nov. 25, 1884; Sergeant, Jan. 24, 1885; Captain, Jan. 15, 1892.	N. Y.

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur Louis Hall, Jan. 26, 1885.....	Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second Separate Com- pany, May 28, 1883; First Lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1885.....	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieu- tenant.</i> John A. Moore, Sept. 13, 1892.....	Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-second Separate Com- pany, Sept. 13, 1892.....	N. Y.

TWENTY-THIRD SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Armory in rear of Court-house at Hulson, Columbia county.

<i>Captain.</i> Henry Waterman, Feb. 23, 1892.....	Private, Twenty-third Separate Company, May 24, 1878; Corporal, Aug. 6, 1878; Sergeant, Sept. 8, 1882; First Sergeant, May 28, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 16, 1886; First Lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1890; Captain, Feb. 23, 1892.....	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Richard Clark Payne, April 12, 1892.....	Private, Twenty-third Separate Company, Aug. 14, 1884; Corporal, Feb. 16, 1888; Sergeant, May 23, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1891; First Lieu- tenant, April 12, 1892.....	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George E. Swift, Oct. 11, 1892.....	Private, Twenty-third Separate Company, June 26, 1884; Corporal, June 22, 1885; reduced to ranks, at own request, June 22, 1886; Corporal, Dec. 7, 1889, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1892.....	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieu- tenant.</i> Crawford E. Fritts, April 23, 1883.....	Private, Twenty-third Separate Company, May 24, 1878; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, April 23, 1883.....	N. Y.

INFANTRY — (Continued).
TWENTY-FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Third Brigade.)
Armory, Middletown, Orange county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Ames Everett McIntyre, Nov. 24, 1890.	First Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Separate Company, March 17, 1887; Captain, Nov. 24, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Lewis S. Stivers, Jan. 21, 1891.....	Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Separate Company, March 17, 1887; First Lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John Dunning Stivers, March 28, 1891.	Private and Sergeant, Twenty-fourth Separate Company, from March 28, 1887; Second Lieutenant, March 28, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Joseph Budd Hulett, May 17, 1890....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-fourth Separate Company, May 17, 1890.	N. Y.
TWENTY-FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY. (Fourth Brigade.) Armory, Tonawanda, Erie county.			
<i>Captain.</i>
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry Marshal Fales, May 25, 1891....	Private, Forty-second Separate Company, April 5, 1888; 1st Lieut., 25th Separate Co., May 25, 1891.	N. Y.

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William Rowland Gregory, May 25, 1891.	.....	Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Separate Com- pany, May 25, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieu- tenant.</i> William Duren Murray, Aug. 22, 1891.	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Twenty- fifth Separate Company, Aug. 22, 1891.	N. Y.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Fourth Brigade.)

Armory in the Academy of Music, at corner of Baldwin and Carroll streets, Elmira, Chemung county.

<i>Captain.</i> Robert P. Bush, Dec. 1, 1887.....	Private, 12th N. Y. Vols., April 21, 1861, to May 17, 1863; Captain 185th N. Y. Vols., Sept. 2, 1864; Major, Dec. 3, 1864; discharged May 29, 1865.	Captain, 110th Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., Sept. 7, 1875; Major, Dec. 11, 1875; Supernumerary, Nov. 28, 1878; Major and Surgeon, 7th Brigade, Dec. 6, 1884; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1885; Captain, Twenty- sixth Separate Company, Dec. 1, 1887.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Fred. James Jones, Nov. 27, 1889.....	.....	Private, Twenty-sixth Separate Company, Nov. 28, 1884; Corporal, May, 19, 1886; Sergeant, March 2, 1887; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1887; First Lieu- tenant, Nov. 27, 1889.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Ira Miller, Nov. 26, 1890.....	.....	Private, Twenty-sixth Separate Company, Oct. 22, 1889; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 26, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieu- tenant.</i> Floyd B. Parke, May 20, 1887.....	.....	Private, Thirtieth Separate Company, Jan. 22, 1886; Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-sixth Separate Com- pany, May 20, 1887.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — (Continued).
TWENTY-SEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Third Brigade.)
Armory on Webster street, Malone, Franklin county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> George W. Crooks, April 6, 1888.....	Private, Twenty-seventh Separate Company, July 22, 1878; Sergeant, June 13, 1884; First Lieutenant, Oct. 6, 1887; Captain, April 6, 1888.	Pa.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Sylvester E. Gregg, June 12, 1888.	Private, Twenty-seventh Separate Company, Feb. 6, 1879; Corporal, Sept. 2, 1882; Sergeant, June 13, 1884; First Sergeant, Nov. 3, 1887; First Lieutenant, June 12, 1888.	Vt.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> John William Cameron, Jan. 2, 1891.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-seventh Separate Company, Jan. 2, 1891.	Ont.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SEPARATE COMPANY. (Third Brigade.) <i>State Armory at Utica, Oneida county.</i>			
<i>Captain.</i> Joseph H. Remmer, June 3, 1873.....	Private, Co. B, 26th Regt., Sept. 2, 1868; Sergeant, Sept. 2, 1868; transferred to Co. C, March 10, 1873; Captain, Co. C, 26th Battalion (28th Sep. Co.), June 3, 1873.	N. Y.

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles F. Clark, May 29, 1876	Private, Co. C, 26th Battalion (28th Sep. Co.), June Eng. 3, 1873; Sergeant, Jan., 1874; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1875; First Lieutenant, May 29, 1876.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles S. Horsburgh, April 20, 1889.	Private, Co. C, 26th Battalion (28th Sep. Co.), Aug. N. Y. 24, 1880; Sergeant, June 28, 1884; honorably dis- charged May 28, 1886; Private, Aug. 30, 1886; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Nov. 17, 1886; honorably discharged, Jan. 21, 1889; Private; Quartermaster- Sergeant, Feb. 11, 1889; Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1889.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieu- tenant.</i> William Alfred Burgess, Oct 23, 1890.	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Twenty- eighth Separate Company, Oct. 23, 1890. N. Y.

TWENTY-NINTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Fourth Brigade.)

Armory at Medina, Orleans county.

(Organized December 28, 1891. S. O., No. 96, s. 1892, A. G. O.)

<i>Captain.</i> Sanderson Alexander Ross, Dec. 28, 1891.	Captain, 29th Separate Company, Dec. 28, 1891..... N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James Seymour Brainard, Dec. 28, 1891.	First Lieutenant, 29th Separate Co., Dec. 28, 1891.. N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Louis Leville Bacon, Dec. 28, 1891....	Second Lieutenant, 29th Sep. Co., Dec. 28, 1891..... N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieu- tenant.</i> .....	.....

INFANTRY — (Continued).
THIRTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Fourth Brigade.)
Armory on Carroll, between Lake and Baldwin streets, Elmira, Chemung county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Edward Morris Hoffman, Sept. 4, 1890.	Private, Co. D, 110th Battalion, Oct. 1, 1874; Second Lieutenant, April 7, 1877; First Lieutenant, Thirtieth Separate Company, Nov. 29, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, 7th Brigade, Dec. 6, 1884; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; First Lieutenant, Thirtieth Separate Co., May 11, 1887; Captain, Sept. 4, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John Timothy Saddler, Oct. 24, 1890.	Corporal, Co. D, 110th Battalion, Oct. 1, 1874; Sergeant, March 3, 1876; First Sergeant, April 7, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Thirtieth Separate Co., Nov. 29, 1881; Major and Inspector, 7th Brigade, Dec. 6, 1884; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Thirtieth Separate Co., May 11, 1887; First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thurber Arnold Brown, Nov. 25, 1890.	Private, Thirtieth Separate Co., April, 28, 1885; Corporal, April 27, 1886; Sergeant, Sept. 16, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1890.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i>

THIRTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Armory on Otsego street, Mohawk, Herkimer county.

<i>Captain.</i> Andrew J. Budlong, May 20, 1884.....	.....	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Delos M. Dodge, Feb. 8, 1886.....	.....	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James M. Bellinger, Dec. 6, 1880	Private, Thirty-first Separate Company, Nov. 18, 1878; Corporal, Jan. 13, 1879; First Sergeant, May 24, 1880; discharged Dec. 21, 1883; Private, Feb. 4, 1884; First Sergeant, June 12, 1884; First Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1886.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Robert W. Warner, July 30, 1889.....	Private, Thirty-first Separate Company, March 8, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 6, 1880. First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-first Md. Separate Company, July 30, 1889.	N. Y.

THIRTY-SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Armory at Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer county.

<i>Captain.</i> Charles W. Eddy, March 20, 1885.....	.....	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank L. Stevens, March 20, 1885.....	Captain, Thirty-second Separate Company, March 20, 1885. First Lieutenant, Thirty-second Separate Company, March 20, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick Richmond Hudson, Feb. 26, 1890.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-second Separate Company, Feb. 26, 1890.	Ill.

INFANTRY — (Continued).
THIRTY-THIRD SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Third Brigade.)
Armory on Delaware street, at Walton, Delaware county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Julius William St. John, July 5, 1892	Private, Thirty-third Separate Company, May 29, 1879; dropped April 28, 1880; re-enlisted March 5, 1887; Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1888; First Lieutenant, March 29, 1890; Captain, July 5, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James Curtis Martin, March 25, 1892.	Private, Thirty-third Separate Company, Oct. 12, 1887; Corporal, April 10, 1890; Sergeant, March 12, 1892; Second Lieutenant, March 25, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> William B. Morrow, Sept. 10, 1886.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-third Separate Company, Sept. 10, 1886.	N. Y.

THIRTY-FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY.
(Fourth Brigade.)
Armory on Union alley, near Seneca street, at Geneva, Ontario county.

<i>Captain.</i> William Wilson, Oct. 6, 1884.....	Private, Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Jan. 21, 1880; First Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1882; Captain, Oct. 6, 1884.	N. Y.
--	-------	---	-------

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George C. Schell, Nov. 7, 1884.....	Private, Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Jan. 21, N. Y. 1880; First Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1884.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick A. Mallette, Feb. 3, 1887.....	Private, Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Jan. 21, N. Y. 1880; First Sergeant, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1887.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieu- tenant.</i> Myron Depew Blaine, July 23, 1890.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Thirty- fourth Separate Company, July 23, 1890.

THIRTY-FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Armory at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county.

<i>Captain.</i> Henry Holland, Feb. 8, 1887.....	First Lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Separate Company, N. Y. Nov. 9, 1885; Captain, Feb. 8, 1887.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieu- tenant.</i> John W. Benton, April 28, 1887.....	Assistant Surgeon, 35th Sep. Co., April 28, 1887.... N. Y.

THIRTY-SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Armory on Park, at junction of State and Albany streets, Schenectady county.

<i>Captain.</i> Austin A. Yates, June 12, 1880.....	Captain, Co. H, 134th N. Y. Vols., Captain, Thirty-sixth Separate Company, June 12, N. Y. 1880. Sept. 22, 1862; honorably dis- charged June 9, 1863; Captain, Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 18, 1863; mustered out Aug. 6, 1866; Brevet Major, U. S. Vols.
--	--

INFANTRY — THIRTY-SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James F. White, Nov. 8, 1883	Private, Co. A, 192d N. Y. Vols., Feb. 15, 1865; discharged Aug. 13, 1865; Private, Co. E, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Sept. 26, 1872; Sergeant; discharged Sept., 1877.	Private, Thirty-sixth Separate Company, May 31, 1880; Sergeant, June 12, 1880; First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant, June 15, 1881; First Lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Peter Bernardi, May 20, 1892 .....	.....	Private, Thirty-seventh Separate Company, Feb. 22, 1887; Corporal, Jan. 16, 1888; Sergeant, Mar. 29, 1889; discharged Feb. 29, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Separate Company, May 20, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Wm. T. Clute, Dec. 31, 1883 .....	.....	Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-sixth Separate Company, Dec. 31, 1883.	N. Y.

THIRTY-SEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Armory on Park, at junction of State and Albany streets, Schenectady.

<i>Captain.</i> Frank Bauder, Aug. 22, 1892	Private, Thirty-seventh Separate Company, Dec. 5, 1884; Sergeant, Jan. 16, 1888; First Lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1889; Captain, August 22, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....

Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant. Benjamin William Burland, March 18, 1892.	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-seventh Separate Company, March 18, 1892.
--	--

THIRTY-NINTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

State Armory at Watertown, Jefferson county.

Captain. Wm. R. Zimmerman, April 13, 1888.	Private, Co. C, 35th Battalion, Dec. 11, 1877; Sergeant, June 24, 1881; First Sergeant (Thirty-ninth Separate Company), Oct. 6, 1885; Captain, April 13, 1888.	N. Y.
First Lieutenant. James S. Boyer, April 13, 1888.	Private, Co. C, 35th Battalion (Thirty-ninth Separate Company), March 29, 1881; Corporal, April 9, 1883; Sergeant, June 7, 1884; First Lieutenant, April 13, 1888.	N. Y.
Second Lieutenant. Charles R. Murray, Dec. 12, 1888.	Private, Thirty-ninth Separate Company, March 29, 1881; Corporal, June 30, 1884; Sergeant, Oct. 6, 1885; First Sergeant, May 31, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1888.	N. Y.
Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant. Mason L. Smith, Oct. 23, 1883.	Private, Thirty-ninth Separate Company, March 7, 1882; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 23, 1883.	N. Y.

FORTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Fourth Brigade.)

State Armory at Syracuse, Onondaga county.

Captain. John G. Butler, April 12, 1888.	Captain, 3d N. Y. Vols., April 21, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, 147th N. Y. Vols., Sept. 13, 1862; Colonel, 147th N. Y. Vols., Feb. 4, 1863; honorably discharged Nov. 5, 1863.	N. Y.
---	--	-------

INFANTRY — FORTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY — (*Continued*).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William Sherman Jenny, June 3, 1892.	Private, Forty-first Separate Company, Oct., 1891; N. Y. First Lieutenant, June 3, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Harry C. Baum, Jan. 12, 1887.	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Forty-first Separate Company, Jan. 12, 1887.	N. Y.
FORTY-SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY.			
(Fourth Brigade.)			
<i>Armory, Niagara Falls, Niagara county.</i>			
<i>Captain.</i> Mighells Bachman Butler, Jan. 13, 1891.	Second Lieutenant, Forty-second Separate Company, Nov. 9, 1885; Captain, Jan. 13, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Calvert King Mellen, Jan. 19, 1892.	First Lieutenant, Forty-second Separate Company, Jan. 19, 1892.	Va.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> William R. Campbell, Dec. 24, 1887.	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Forty-second Separate Company, Dec. 24, 1887.	N. Y.

FORTY-THIRD SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Fourth Brigade.)

Armory, Olean, Cattaraugus county.

<i>Captain.</i> Culver Gillman Thyng, March 17, 1887.	.....	Captain, Forty-third Separate Company, March 17, N. Y. 1887.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Russell Martin Whitney, April 15, 1890.	Private, 85th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 12, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1861; First Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1862; Captain, 2d N. C. Vols., Feb. 2, 1864; declined; discharged as First Lieutenant, 85th N. Y. Vols., Feb. 10, 1865.	Second Lieutenant, Forty-third Separate Company, N. Y. Sept. 3, 1888; First Lieutenant, April 15, 1890.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Richard Huntington Franchot, July 14, 1890.	.....	Second Lieutenant, Forty-third Separate Company, N. Y. July 14, 1890.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieu- tenant.</i> Seldon Johnson Mudge, April 12, 1887.	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Forty-third N. Y. Separate Company, April 12, 1887.

FORTY-FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Armory, Utica, Oneida county.

<i>Captain.</i> Lewis E. Goodier, March 27, 1888....	.....	Private, Forty-fourth Separate Company, Sept. 27, N. Y. 1887; Captain, March 27, 1888.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....

INFANTRY — FORTY-FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Franklin Thomas Wood, April 4, 1890.		
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel Chauncey Dye, Oct. 18, 1890..	Private, Forty-fourth Separate Company, Sept. 27, 1887; First Sergeant, May 1, 1888; Second Lieutenant, April 4, 1890.	N. Y.
	Private, Forty-fourth Separate Company, May 8, 1888; Corporal, Dec. 19, 1889; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 18, 1890.	N. Y.
FORTY-FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY.			
(Fourth Brigade.)			
<i>Armory, Cortland, Cortland county.</i>			
<i>Captain.</i> Henry Albert Dickinson, May 27, 1892.	Private, Forty-fifth Separate Company, Jan. 24, 1888; First Sergeant, Dec. 3, 1889; Second Lieutenant, April 23, 1890; First Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1891; Captain, May 27, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick Lowman MacDowell, April 14, 1891.	Private, Forty-fifth Separate Company, Jan. 24, 1888; Sergeant, Nov. 19, 1889; First Sergeant, May 15, 1890; Second Lieutenant, April 14, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Francis W. Higgins, March 12, 1888.	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Forty-fifth Separate Company, March 12, 1888.	.....

FORTY-SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Third Brigade.)

Armory, Amsterdam, Montgomery county.

<i>Captain.</i> Darwin E. Vunk, Sept. 3, 1888	Private, 83d Regt., Aug. 4, 1870; First Sergeant, in N. Y. spring, 1872; discharged by disbandment Jan. 17, 1874; Captain, Forty-sixth Separate Company, Sept. 3, 1888.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George Hughes, April 18, 1892	Private, Forty-sixth Separate Company, Sept. 3, Ire. 1888; Corporal, Nov. 28, 1888; Sergeant, April 18, 1892; First Lieutenant, April 18, 1892.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i> Thomas G. Hyland, Nov. 3, 1888	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Forty-sixth N. Y. Separate Company, Nov. 3, 1888.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

(Fourth Brigade.)

Armory at Hornellsville, Steuben county.

<i>Captain.</i> Avery McDougall, Sept. 30, 1891	Captain, Forty-seventh Separate Company, Sept. N. Y. 30, 1891.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Francis Granger Babcock, Jr., Sept. 30, 1891.	First Lieutenant, Forty-seventh Separate Company, N. Y. Sept. 30, 1891.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William Stuart Charles, Dec. 23, 1891.	Private, Forty-seventh Separate Company, Sept. 29, N. Y. 1891; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1891.

George Alexander Glyn, May 13, 1892.	.....	Second Lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Separate Com-pany, Oct. 17, 1887; First Lieutenant, March 9, 1891; rendered Supernumerary May 13, 1892; as-signed to Forty-eighth Separate Company same day.	N. Y.
Second Lieutenant.	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon — First Lieu-tenant.	.....	.....	.....
William J. Bulger, July 27, 1888.	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, July 27, 1888; transferred to Forty-eighth Separate Company May 13, 1892.	N. Y.

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Major.</i> Robert Lenox Banks, Jr., March 17, 1886.	Major and Quartermaster, 5th Brigade, March 17, 1886; Supernumerary, Aug. 5, 1886; assigned to duty with 3d Brigade, Sept. 29, 1888.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i> Frederick T. Leigh, May 8, 1886.....	Captain and Assistant Signal Officer, 2d Division, May 8, 1886; Supernumerary, August 5, 1886; assigned to duty as Signal Officer, 2d Brigade, Oct. 5, 1887.	.....
Theodore H. Babcock, April 20, 1892, date of assignment.....	Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 13th Regt., March 10, 1881; resigned Nov. 17, 1886; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 13th Regt., Jan. 9, 1888; rendered Supernumerary, 1889; assigned to duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice, 13th Regt., April 20, 1892.	Conn.
Kasson C. Gibson, May 11, 1892, date of assignment.....	Private, Co. I, 71st Regt., April 22, 1872; transferred to Co. F, Oct. 15, 1873; transferred to Co. F, 7th Regt., Dec. 1, 1875; discharged Feb. 17, 1881; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 9th Regt., Jan. 11, 1886; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Sept. 6, 1886; rendered Supernumerary, Jan. 3, 1890; assigned to duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice, 9th Regt., May 11, 1892.	N. Y.

Major-General by Brevet.
(Under concurrent resolution of the Legislature, dated April 9, 1866.)
J. Watts DePeyster, of Tivoli, Dutchess county.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	RETIRED.		Residence.
	From which organization.	When.	
<i>Colonel.</i> Clark, Emmons (Brev. Brig.-Gen.), June 24, 1864.....	Seventh Regiment.....	June 29, 1889	New York city.
<i>Major.</i> Morle, Richard P., April 10, 1888.....	Thirteenth Regiment	June 12, 1890	Brooklyn.
<i>Captains.</i> Collins, William J., August 12, 1881..... Conlon, James, December 27, 1881..... Grotz, W. F., March 27, 1878..... Herron, Hugh H., March 1, 1877..... Marvin, Matthew W., May 20, 1879..... Steele, Henry S., June 3, 1878.....	Thirteenth Regiment	August 31, 1891 December 4, 1890 September 29, 1888 October 1, 1890 May 31, 1892 November 16, 1888	Brooklyn. New York city. Brooklyn. Oswego. Walton. New York city.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Moremus, Harvey B., May 20, 1879.....	Thirty-third Separate Company	March 13, 1890	Walton.

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

Who reported in writing in accordance with M. C. 44.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY.		Residence.
	From which organization.	When.	
<i>Major-Generals.</i>			
Farnsworth, J. G., January 1, 1883.....	Adjutant-General	December 31, 1885	Albany.
Rogers, William Findlay, January 21, 1879 ..	Fourth Division	August 5, 1886	Buffalo.
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i>			
Beers, Edmund O., October 25, 1884.....	Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division....	August 5, 1886	Elmira.
Deering, Sylvester, May 12, 1863	Sixth Brigade, Third Division.....	August 5, 1886	Utica.
Robbins, Charles F., January 1, 1883	General Inspector, Rifle Prac., S. N. Y.	December 31, 1891	Brooklyn.
Stokes, Walter C., January 16, 1888.....	Paymaster-General, S. N. Y.....	December 31, 1891	New York city.
Ward, William Greene, December 24, 1866 ..	First Brigade, First Division	August 5, 1886	New York city.
<i>Colonels.</i>			
Beals, Pascal P., January 8, 1884.....	Asst. in Department Rifle Practice ...	December 24, 1891	Buffalo.
Bridge, Charles E., January 1, 1883	Assistant Quartermaster-General	December 29, 1885	New York city.
Collins-Stanfurth, Frank S., March 29, 1886..	Assistant Chief of Artillery	December 24, 1891	New York city.
Clark, Henry C., November 14, 1890.....	Thirty-second Regiment.....	May 26, 1892	Brooklyn.
Depew, Chauncey M., July 7, 1873	Judge-Advocate, Fifth Division	December 17, 1881	Peekskill.
Gildersleeve, Henry A., October 5, 1874.....	Asst. Adj.-General, First Division ...	August 5, 1886	New York city.
Jussen, Carl, October 7, 1874.....	Inspector, First Division	August 5, 1886	New York city.
Lamont, Daniel S., January 1, 1883.....	Military Secretary	January 5, 1885	Washington, D. C.
McEwan, John S., January 1, 1880	Asst. Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.....	November 22, 1892	Albany.
Reichert, Louis P., May 6, 1878.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment	March 9, 1883	Buffalo.
Rice, William G., February 17, 1875	Assistant Paymaster-General.....	March 2, 1885	Albany.
Round, Edward H., July 7, 1885.....	Asst. Adj.-General, Fourth Division..	August 5, 1886	Buffalo.
Stewart, Albert P., June 1, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment	January 14, 1889	New York city.
Van Wyck, William E., August 5, 1875.....	Asst. Adj.-Gen., 2d Brig., Sup. Officer,	September 6, 1880	New York city.
Ward, John, January 4, 1867.....	Twelfth Regiment	October 16, 1877	New York city.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Burton, Wingfield G., January 12, 1880.....	Assistant in Ordnance Department.....	December	19, 1885	New York city.
Church, Benjamin S., Dec. 8, 1884.....	Engineer, First Brigade.....	November	7, 1889	New York city.
Cooley, Alfred, October 9, 1874.....	Sixteenth Battalion.....	December	17, 1881	Mt. Vernon.
Culyer, John Y., May 3, 1880.....	Engineer, Second Division.....	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Francis, Charles Spencer, May 1, 1884.....	Inspector, Third Division.....	August	5, 1886	Troy.
Hayt, Edward D. (Brev. Col.), Aug. 27, 1878..	Seventeenth Battalion.....	December	17, 1881	Brooklyn.
Hick, William H., March 23, 1886.....	Inspector Rifle Practice, Fourth Div.....	August	5, 1886	Arcade.
Knapp, Louis H., June 3, 1882.....	Engineer, Fourth Division.....	August	5, 1886	Buffalo.
Lawrence, Abram B., January 2, 1883.....	Ordnance Officer, Fourth Division.....	August	5, 1886	Warsaw.
Middleton, Clifford L., April 19, 1886.....	Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Fourth Brigade.....	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Olyphant, Robert (Brevet Brig.-Gen.), December 18, 1880.....	Asst.-Adjt.-Gen., First Brigade.....	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Palmer, Charles N., October 27, 1879.....	Surgeon, Fourth Division.....	August	5, 1886	Lockport.
Phillips, Lewis F., April 28, 1877.....	Inspector Rifle Practice, Fourth Div.....	July	25, 1878	Watertown.
Robb, J. Hampden, May 7, 1883.....	Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade.....	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Sourwine, Daniel, September 23, 1885.....	Chief of Artillery, Fourth Division.....	August	5, 1886	Buffalo.
Storey, J. Henry, March 15, 1880.....	Inspector, Second Division.....	November	19, 1884	Brooklyn.
Walton, William P., September 9, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.....	January	14, 1890	New York city.
Webber, Abraham L., December 10, 1879.....	Fifth Regiment.....	December	17, 1881	New York city.

Majors.

Ackerman, Howard, December 8, 1884.....	Ordnance Officer, Third Brigade.....	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Ashwin, Edward H., April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon, Forty-seventh Regiment.....	December	30, 1890	Brooklyn.
Aspinwall, Lloyd, October 25, 1883.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 1st Brig.....	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Bacon, James, December 6, 1884.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 7th Brig.....	August	5, 1886	Elmira.
Bishop, Edwin F., April 13, 1886.....	Aide-de-Camp, Fourth Division.....	August	5, 1886	Buffalo.
Brown, Herbert P., August 10, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 1st Brig.....	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Cowdin, John Elliott, February 6, 1884.....	Ordnance Officer, First Brigade.....	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Earle, Eugene M., May 6, 1875.....	Engineer, Second Brigade.....	September	6, 1880	New York city.
Fox, George L., January 19, 1885.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 2d Brig.....	August	31, 1891	Brooklyn.
Gedney, Frederick G., January 17, 1881.....	Fifth Regiment.....	December	17, 1881	New York city.
Goetz, Wolfgang, November 19, 1883.....	Surgeon, Eleventh Regiment.....	January	14, 1889	New York city.
Goodrich, William W., January 2, 1883.....	Judge-Advocate, Fourth Brigade.....	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Herbert, George R., December 15, 1884.....	Aide-de-Camp, Second Division.....	August	5, 1886	Brooklyn.
Ives, Hugh M., November 7, 1876.....	Surgeon, Sixteenth Battalion.....	December	17, 1881	Hastings-on-Hudson.
Jahn, Gustav A., April 23, 1883.....	Inspector, Second Brigade.....	October	9, 1889	Brooklyn.
Jones, Frank A., August 21, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.....	January	14, 1889	New York city.

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY.		Residence.
	From which organization.	When.	
<i>Majors — (Continued.)</i>			
Koch, Joseph, October 27, 1879.....	Judge-Advocate, Second Brigade.....	September 6, 1880	New York city.
Luckey, R. Livingston (Brevet Lieut.-Col.), September 8, 1875	Inspector, Seventh Brigade	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Lucas, David Fletcher, February 4, 1891.....	Surgeon, Thirty-second Regiment	May 26, 1892	Brooklyn.
MacArthur, Arthur, July 11, 1881	Aide-de-Camp, Third Division.....	August 5, 1886	Troy.
Morgan, William Fellows, June 22, 1885.....	Engineer, First Brigade.....	August 5, 1886	New York city.
Murray, Francis Wisner, February 11, 1885..	Surgeon, First Brigade	August 5, 1886	New York city.
Perrine, Howland D., May 8, 1886.....	Chief Signal Officer, Second Division .	August 5, 1886	New York city.
Poillon, Richard H., September 17, 1879	Engineer, Fourth Brigade.....	August 5, 1886	New York city.
Powell, Seneca D., March 10, 1875.	Surgeon, Second Brigade	September 6, 1880	New York city.
Spahn, Jacob, April 20, 1877.....	Engineer, Twelfth Brigade.....	2, 1880	Rochester.
Stanton, Edmund C., June 22, 1885 ..	Signal Officer, First Brigade.....	7, 1891	New York city.
Theall, John H., December 7, 1875.....	Fiftieth Battalion.....	November 22, 1878	Enfield Centre.
Thompson, Hobart Warren, Dec. 20, 1888.....	Quartermaster, Third Brigade.....	January 16, 1891	Troy.
Webb, Francis Egerton, November 14, 1885..	Inspector, First Brigade.....	August 5, 1886	New York city.
<i>Captains.</i>			
Adriance, I. Reynolds, February 11, 1875	Aide-de-Camp, Eighth Brig., 5th Div.	December 17, 1881	Poughkeepsie.
Allen, Flavius J., October 10, 1877.....	Aide-de-Camp, Second Brig., 1st Div.	November 24, 1880	New York city.
Anhalt, Abraham, July 21, 1881.....	Fifth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Callahan, John J., Jr., November 18, 1879....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.....	January 24, 1883	Buffalo.
Christensen, Harold D., February 13, 1888....	Eleventh Regiment	January 14, 1889	Woodside, L. I.
Collins, Charles H., February 6, 1888	Eleventh Regiment	January 14, 1889	New York city.
Cushing, William (Brevet Major), October 29, 1869	Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	December 6, 1884	New York city.
Dressel, John August Henry, March 30, 1887.	Thirteenth Regiment	May 17, 1892	Brooklyn.
D'Oremieulx, Leon F., November 14, 1885 ...	Aide-de-Camp, First Brigade.....	August 5, 1886	New York city.
Dorn, George W., November 7, 1879.....	Troop F	December 28, 1880	Albany.
French, William Atwood, November 15, 1888	I. R. P., Thirteenth Regiment	September 25, 1890	Brooklyn.

Hale, Joseph W., May 18, 1886	I. R. P., Eleventh Regiment	January	14, 1889	New York city.
Hall, Albert C., October 10, 1877	Quartermaster, Second Brig., 1st Div.	September	6, 1880	New York city.
Hart, Charles L., December 6, 1884	Aide-de-Camp, Seventh Brigade	August	5, 1886	Elmira.
Kerby, William, May 22, 1885	Thirteenth Regiment	May	17, 1892	Brooklyn.
L'Hommedieu, R. W., January 20, 1866	Sixteenth Regiment	June	5, 1868	Brooklyn.
Luthy, William, May 15, 1891	Thirty-second Regiment	May	26, 1892	Brooklyn.
Macumber, Van D., April 25, 1887	I. R. P., Thirty-second Regiment	May	26, 1892	Brooklyn.
McAndrews, John H., June 25, 1879	Seventy-fourth Regiment	December	17, 1881	Buffalo.
Munson, David W., December 6, 1884	Aide-de-Camp, Seventh Brigade	August	5, 1886	Elmira.
Owen, Walter G., March 27, 1889	I. R. P., Twelfth Regiment	October	15, 1890	New York city.
Raines, John, July 5, 1878	Twenty-fifth Separate Company	December	6, 1888	Canandaigua.
Romaine, Frank H., April 20, 1885	Aide-de-Camp, Third Brigade	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Schoeneck, Charles C., January 23, 1891	Thirty-second Regiment	May	26, 1892	Brooklyn.
Steele, Henry S., June 3, 1878	Seventh Regiment	November	16, 1888	New York city.
Taylor, Herbert Charles, January 9, 1890	I. R. P., Ninth Regiment	May	5, 1892	New York city.
Thum, William George, March 11, 1891	Thirty-second Regiment	May	26, 1892	Brooklyn.
Trimble, Walter, October 25, 1883	Aide-de-Camp, First Brigade	August	5, 1886	New York city.
Webb, William E., October 10, 1877	Ordnance Officer, 2d Brig., 1st Div	September	6, 1880	New York city.
Williams, Alfred H. (Brevet Major), Dec. 6, 1873	Twenty-third Regiment	February	25, 1885	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wood, Frederick John, December 26, 1890	Asst. Surg., Thirty-second Regiment	May	26, 1892	Brooklyn.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Bagnall, Gerald Percy, May 18, 1891	Thirty-second Regiment	May	26, 1892	Brooklyn.
Britton, Reuben A. (Brev. Cap.), March 29, 1879	Quartermaster, Ninth Regiment	December	7, 1885	New York city.
Burd, Eugene W., October 16, 1885	Adjutant, Twenty-third Regiment	January	25, 1888	Brooklyn.
Campbell, Alfred B., August 4, 1884	Adjutant, Fourteenth Regiment	July	29, 1889	Brooklyn.
Coudert, Louis L., June 4, 1888	Eleventh Regiment	January	14, 1889	New York city.
Dechert, Yellott D., April 28, 1884	Adjutant, Ninth Regiment	September	20, 1892	New York city.
Haskell, J. Amory, July 5, 1887	Com. of Subsistence, Twelfth Regt.	April	2, 1889	New York city.
Jesup, Charles M., July 13, 1887	Adjutant, Twelfth Regiment	October	29, 1890	New York city.
Johnston, James O., April 6, 1874	Adjutant, Eighth Regiment	May	22, 1888	New York city.
Milner, Edward, January 10, 1882	Quartermaster, Forty-seventh Regt.	May	12, 1891	Brooklyn.
Schermerhorn, A. F., Feb. 11, 1884	Adjutant, Twelfth Regiment	June	5, 1888	New York city.
Teel, Jacob R., April 8, 1887	Quartermaster, Thirty-second Regt.	May	26, 1892	Brooklyn.
Thompson, Arthur A., September 18, 1882	Quartermaster, Twenty-third Regt.	June	27, 1889	Brooklyn.
Topping, Charles W., December 29, 1886	Quartermaster, Thirteenth Regiment	February	15, 1888	Brooklyn.

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS — (Concluded).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY.		Residence.
	From which organization.	When.	
<i>First Lieutenants</i> — (Continued). Van der Clute, William, Jr., Feb. 15, 1884... Wilkins, George T., October 5, 1885..... Wyckoff, Albert T., May 8, 1872..... Wyman, Isaac L., May 3, 1880 Yung, Fred., September 30, 1885	Adjutant, Thirty-second Regiment... First Separate Company..... Seventh Regiment..... Com. of Subsistence, Fifth Regiment. Quartermaster, Eleventh Regiment...	May 26, 1892 January 3, 1890 February 18, 1884 December 17, 1881 January 14, 1890	Brooklyn. Penn Yan. Long Island City. New York city. New York city.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Junker, Gustav M., December 9, 1888..... May, Percy P., November 18, 1887..... Merritt, Graham B., July 29, 1879..... Rich, Albert Edward, September 25, 1890.... Smock, Daniel P., January 21, 1891	Eleventh Regiment..... Eleventh Regiment..... Sixteenth Battalion..... Thirteenth Regiment..... Thirteenth Regiment.....	January 14, 1889 January 14, 1889 December 17, 1881 May 17, 1892 May 17, 1892	New York city. New York city. Sing Sing. Brooklyn. Brooklyn.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

(GENERAL OFFICERS AND STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF EXCEPTED.)

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Colonels.</i>		
1	James Cavanagh, November 29, 1867.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
2	George D. Scott, October 18, 1869.....	Eighth Regiment.
3	David E. Austen, July 13, 1877.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
4	Frederick Phisterer, January 1, 1880....	Asst. Adjutant-Gen., S. N. Y.
5	Joseph G. Story, January 20, 1880.....	Asst. Chief of Ord'nce, S. N. Y.
6	William Seward, Jr., April 17, 1882.....	Ninth Regiment.
7	Edward B. Ten Broeck, March 21, 1885..	Asst. Paymaster-Gen., S. N. Y.
8	Harry W. Michell, November 30, 1885...	Fourteenth Regiment.
9	John T. Camp, January 18, 1886.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
10	Frederick Kopper, July 19, 1887.....	Asst. in Quar. M.-Gen.'s Dept.
11	Samuel M. Welch, Jr., August 1, 1887...	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
12	John N. Partridge, October 17, 1887.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
13	Alexander S. Bacon, March 22, 1889.....	Second Provisional Regiment.
14	Philip H. Briggs, March 25, 1889.....	Asst. in Ordnance Department.
15	Daniel Appleton, July 18, 1889.....	Seventh Regiment.
16	Heman Dowd, October 17, 1889.....	Twelfth Regiment.
17	William W. Ladd, Jr., January 26, 1891.	Asst. Judge Ad.-Gen., S. N. Y.
18	John G. Eddy, March 18, 1891.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
19	George C. Fox, April 13, 1891.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
20	William James Harding, January 25, 1892	Asst. Inspector-Gen., S. N. Y.
21	Francis Vinton Greene, January 26, 1892.	Seventy-first Regiment.
22	Francis Larkin, Jr., November 17, 1892..	Asst. Paymaster-Gen., S. N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		
1	Francis A. Schilling, December 14, 1870..	Eighth Regiment.
2	George Moore Smith, March 5, 1881	Seventh Regiment.
3	John B. Frothingham, April 11, 1881....	Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Second Brig.
4	William E. Fitch, August 22, 1883.....	Tenth Battalion.
5	Thomas B. Rand, February 5, 1884	Ninth Regiment.
6	Charles Clifton, April 22, 1884.....	Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Fourth Brig.
7	Seldon C. Clobridge, November 30, 1885..	Fourteenth Regiment.
8	James A. Dennison, September 15, 1887..	Seventy-first Regiment.
9	Alexis C. Smith, December 5, 1887	Twenty-third Regiment.
10	James Moran, March 12, 1888	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
11	Stephen Henry Olin, October 3, 1889.....	Asst. Adjt.-Gen., First Brig.
12	William Vinton King, April 21, 1890	Twenty-second Regiment.
13	Harry Curtis Cushman, January 8, 1891..	Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Third Brig.
14	William Henry Hubbell, August 26, 1891.	Forty-seventh Regiment.
15	William Henry Chapin, January 28, 1892.	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
16	William LeRoy Watson, March 3, 1892 ..	Thirteenth Regiment.
17	Charles Lee Abell, March 7, 1892.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
18	George F. Hamlin, June 1, 1892.....	Asst. in Dept. of Rifle Practice.
<i>Majors.</i>		
1	Edward Duffy, March 16, 1876	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
2	Lewis Balch, July 23, 1877	Surgeon, Tenth Battalion.
3	Charles L. Perkins, Jr., May 22, 1882	Com. of Subsist., First Brig.
4	Robert V. McKim, March 5, 1883.....	Surgeon, First Brigade.
5	Albert H. Briggs, April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon, Sixty-fifth Regt.
6	Daniel M. Stinson, April 23, 1883	Surgeon, Seventh Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Majors — (Continued).</i>		
7	Charles E. Bruce, April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon, Eighth Regiment.
8	Paul Dana, May 7, 1883	Ordnance Officer, First Brig.
9	Edward S. Warren, April 22, 1884.....	Quartermaster, Fourth Brig.
10	Edmund Hayes, April 22, 1884	Engineer, Fourth Brigade.
11	Roswell Park, May 6, 1884	Surgeon, Fourth Brigade.
12	Auguste P. Montant, May 14, 1884.....	Inspector, First Brigade.
13	Nelson H. Henry, January 23, 1885.....	Surgeon, Twelfth Regiment.
14	Wendel Goodwin, February 28, 1885.....	Quartermaster, First Brig.
15	Edward T. T. Marsh, March 4, 1885.....	Surgeon, Seventy-first Regt.
16	Herbert P. Bissell, August 25, 1885	Judge Adv., Fourth Brig.
17	Frank Lyman, January 4, 1886.....	Engineer, Second Brigade.
18	Robert Lenox Banks, Jr., March 17, 1886	Sup. on duty with Third Brig.
19	William H. Kipp, May 10, 1886.....	Seventh Regiment.
20	George R. Fowler, June 2, 1886.....	Surgeon, Second Brigade.
21	Henry Chauncey, Jr., September 6, 1886.	Eighth Regiment.
22	Elwood O. Roessle, September 8, 1886....	Com. of Subsist., Third Brig.
23	Herman Bendell, September 8, 1886	Surgeon, Third Brigade.
24	Charles H. Gaus, September 10, 1886.....	I. R. P., Third Brigade.
25	Wallace A. Downs, April 19, 1887	Seventy-first Regiment.
26	Nathaniel Rochester, April 26, 1887.....	Inspector, Fourth Brigade.
27	Edson J. Weeks, October 18, 1887	Com. of Sub., Fourth Brig.
28	William T. Parsons, October 27, 1887....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
29	William E. Spencer, November 28, 1887..	Surgeon, Twenty-third Regt.
30	Alvah H. Doty, March 8, 1888.....	Surgeon, Ninth Regiment.
31	David Crocker, April 18, 1888	I. R. P., First Brigade.
32	John A. Cochran, May 24, 1888.....	Surgeon, Thirteenth Regt.
33	George W. York, April 25, 1889	Surgeon, Seventy-fourth Regt.
34	Benjamin S. Steen, May 20, 1889	Fourteenth Regiment.
35	Solomon E. Japha, July 22, 1889.....	Ninth Regiment.
36	Henry Sayer Van Duzer, Oct. 4, 1889....	Judge Adv., First Brigade.
37	Francis D. Beard, October 7, 1889	Ord. Officer, Second Brigade.
38	Edward Annan, Jr., October 7, 1889.....	Com. Sub., Second Brigade.
39	Peter Henry McNulty, October 14, 1889..	Quartermaster, Second Brig.
40	Robert Woodward Leonard, Jan. 6, 1890.	Twelfth Regiment.
41	William R. Pettigrew, October 15, 1890..	Forty-seventh Regiment.
42	William J. Gaynor, October 27, 1890....	Judge Adv., Second Brigade.
43	James Hilton Manning, January 16, 1891	Ord. Officer, Third Brigade.
44	Charles J. Buchanan, January 22, 1891 ..	Judge Adv., Third Brigade.
45	Horace Greeley Young, January 22, 1891.	Quartermaster, Third Brig.
46	Franklin Bartlett, March 23, 1891.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
47	Charles Newton Cox, April 15, 1891.....	Surgeon, Forty-seventh Regt.
48	Horatio Potter Stacpole, June 20, 1891...	Tenth Battalion.
49	Chauncey Pratt Williams, Jr., Nov. 11, '91	Inspector, Third Brigade.
50	Lawson Woodruff Pettibone, Dec. 1, 1891	I. R. P., Fourth Brigade.
51	John Bogart, March 3, 1892	Engineer, Third Brigade.
52	William Henry Albert Cochran, Mar. 28, '92	Inspector, Second Brigade.
53	Robert Mansfield Harding, May 14, 1892..	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
54	Frank LeRoy Tetamore, May 23, 1892....	Surgeon, Fourteenth Regt.
55	Wm. O'Meagher, June 7, 1892.....	Surgeon, Sixty-ninth Regt.
56	Alexander Barnie, Jr., June 17, 1892.....	Assistant in Ord. Department.
57	Ezra DeForrest, July 11, 1892.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
58	John Hathaway Ball, August 17, 1892 ...	Ordnance Officer, Fourth Brig.
59	Bennett Sheldon Beach, Sept. 6, 1892	Surgeon, Twenty-second Regt.
60	Anthime Watson La Rose, Sept. 20, 1892 .	Assistant in I. G. Department.
61	George G. Cochran, October 25, 1892	Thirteenth Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Captains.</i>		
1	Henry B. Henderson, July 12, 1865.....	Eighth Separate Company.
2	William C. Clark, November 14, 1865 ...	Seventy-first Regiment.
3	Don Alonzo Pollard, April 5, 1866	Seventh Regiment.
4	Wm. Haubennestel, November 12, 1866.	Nineteenth Separate Company.
5	Michael Auer, April 6, 1870	Fifth Battery.
6	Charles S. Burns, December 6, 1872.....	Twelfth Regiment.
7	Joseph H. Remmer, June 3, 1873	Twenty-eighth Separate Co.
8	Laurel L. Olmsted, November 13, 1874..	Sixth Battery.
9	Hugh Coleman, January 4, 1875.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
10	Edward Barker, May 3, 1875	Insp. Rifle Practice, 8th Regt.
11	James C. Abrams, September 29, 1875...	Seventh Regiment.
12	James W. Cusack, February 3, 1877	Sixth Separate Company.
13	Stephen P. Ryan, August 9, 1877	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
14	Austin A. Yates, June 12, 1880	Thirty-sixth Separate Co.
15	George B. Rhodes, October 25, 1880.....	Seventh Regiment.
16	James T. Chase, March 17, 1881.....	Fifth Separate Company.
17	W. Maurice Kirby, May 11, 1881.....	Second Separate Company.
18	Frank J. LeCount, Jr., Nov. 25, 1881	I. R. P., Forty-seventh Regt.
19	Augustus W. Conover, March 31, 1882..	Seventh Regiment.
20	Henry S. Rasquin, May 22, 1882.....	Third Battery.
21	William H. Kirby, June 20, 1882	Twelfth Regiment.
22	Angelo C. Lewis, July 3, 1882	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
23	Louis Wendel, December 15, 1882.....	First Battery.
24	George T. Lorigan, January 11, 1883....	Ninth Regiment.
25	Arthur M. Murphy, February 24, 1883..	Sixteenth Separate Company.
26	Washington Content, March 27, 1883 ...	Twelfth Regiment.
27	W. Emlen Roosevelt, April 23, 1883.....	Aide-de-Camp, First Brigade.
28	William H. Palmer, May 1, 1883.....	Insp. Rifle Practice, 7th Regt.
29	Edgar V. Denison, May 10, 1883.....	Tenth Battalion.
30	Willard L. Candee, October 17, 1883....	Twenty-third Regiment.
31	Denis C. McCarthy, Nov. 1, 1883.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
32	Otto F. Langenbach, Nov. 13, 1883	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
33	William H. Murphy, December 20, 1883.	Twelfth Regiment.
34	John J. Dixon, January 10, 1884.....	I. R. P., Fourteenth Regt.
35	William H. Eddy, February 4, 1884.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
36	George E. B. Hart, March 28, 1884.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
37	William F. Morris, April 24, 1884.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
38	Andrew J. Budlong, May 20, 1884	Thirty-first Separate Company.
39	Hiram C. Rogers, May 27, 1884.....	Twentieth Separate Company.
40	James L. Hyatt, June 2, 1884.....	Tenth Battalion.
41	William Wilson, October 6, 1884.....	Thirty-fourth Separate Co.
42	George F. Demarest, November 3, 1884 .	Twenty-second Regiment.
43	Charles Lutellus Lindley, Jan. 23, 1885 ..	Asst. Surgeon, Twelfth Regt.
44	Charles W. Eddy, March 20, 1885.....	Thirty-second Separate Co.
45	Thomas Mortimer, March 23, 1885	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
46	Andrew A. Oates, April 13, 1885.....	Eighth Regiment.
47	Frederick L. Holmes, June 3, 1885.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
48	John F. Boylan, October 26, 1885.....	Twelfth Regiment.
49	W. Wolcott Marks, November 10, 1885..	Ninth Regiment.
50	Thomas M. Young, March 15, 1886	Eighth Regiment.
51	Augustus T. Francis, March 19, 1886....	Seventy-first Regiment.
52	Britton C. Thorn, March 30, 1886.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
53	William E. Preece, April 2, 1886.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
54	Frank N. Farrar, April 8, 1886	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
55	Fred T. Leigh, May 8, 1886.....	Sup. on duty with Sec. Brig.
56	Francis R. Appleton, August 30, 1886...	Aide-de-Camp, First Brigade.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>		
57	Walter Scott, September 28, 1886.....	Third Separate Company.
58	Patrick J. Morgan, October 26, 1886	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
59	Nathaniel B. Thurston, Dec. 20, 1886 ...	Twenty-second Regiment.
60	James Thorne Harper, Jan. 13, 1887	Seventh Regiment.
61	Henry Holland, February 8, 1887.....	Thirty-fifth Separate Co.
62	Charles R. Wilson, March 15, 1887.....	Aide-de-Camp, Fourth Brig.
63	Culver Gilman Thyng, March 17, 1887..	Forty-third Separate Co.
64	George J. Haffa, March 22, 1887.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
65	Hewlings H. Quick, April 12, 1887.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
66	John J. Ryan, May 2, 1887	I. R. P., Sixty-ninth Regt.
67	John B. Christoffel, Jr., May 6, 1887....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
68	Joseph P. Jardine, May 25, 1887.....	Asst. in Subsistence Dept.
69	William A. Valentine, June 1, 1887.....	Asst. Surgeon, Seventh Regt.
70	Austin O. Crane, August 15, 1887.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
71	Hassell Nutt, October 10, 1887.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
72	Floyd S. Crego, October 25, 1887	Asst. Surg., Sixty-fifth Regt.
73	Charles E. P. Babcock, Nov. 21, 1887 ...	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
74	Washington Willcocks, Nov. 22, 1887 ...	Ninth Regiment.
75	John I. Pruyn, November 26, 1887.....	Fourth Separate Company.
76	Henry L. Cochran, November 28, 1887..	Asst. Sur., Twenty-third Regt.
77	Robert P. Bush, December 1, 1887	Twenty-sixth Separate Co.
78	Henry C. Everdell, December 14, 1887 ..	Twenty-third Regiment.
79	Knight Neftel, December 22, 1887	Eighth Regiment.
80	Heywood C. Broun, January 3, 1888....	I. R. P., Twenty-third Regt.
81	John G. R. Lilliendahl, Jan. 25, 1888....	Twenty-second Regiment.
82	Thomas A. Paterson, February 8, 1888..	Ninth Separate Company.
83	Frank Roosevelt, February 24, 1888	Twelfth Regiment.
84	James H. Lloyd, March 15, 1888.....	Twenty-first Separate Co.
85	Ithamar W. Copeland, March 26, 1888..	Signal Officer, Third Brigade.
86	Lewis E. Goodier, March 27, 1888	Forty-fourth Separate Co.
87	George W. Crooks, April 6, 1888	Twenty-seventh Separate Co.
88	John G. Butler, April 12, 1888.....	Forty-first Separate Co.
89	William R. Zimmerman, April 13, 1888.	Thirty-ninth Separate Co.
90	Chas. Newton Thompson, April 27, 1888.	Asst. Surgeon, Ninth Regt.
91	Arthur R. Jarrett, June 7, 1888.....	Asst. Surg., Thirteenth Regt.
92	Charles H. Luscomb, June 21, 1888.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
93	John D. Walton, August 9, 1888.....	Ninth Regiment.
94	John S. Shepherd, August 20, 1888.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
95	Darwin E. Vunk, September 3, 1888....	Forty-sixth Separate Company.
96	George D. Russell, October 12, 1888.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
97	Chas. E. Lydecker, November 21, 1888..	Seventh Regiment.
98	Daniel A. Nesbitt, November 22, 1888...	Seventh Regiment.
99	Wm. J. Maidhof, December 10, 1888...	Twenty-second Regiment.
100	Chas. G. Clemenshaw, December 21, 1888	A. D. C., Third Brigade
101	David Wilson, February 26, 1889.....	Second Battery.
102	Charles F. Roe, April 3, 1889.	Troop A.
103	George W. Collins, May 17, 1889.....	Asst. Surg., 69th Regiment.
104	George W. Rand, August 22, 1889	Seventh Regiment.
105	Charles W. Tracy, October 7, 1889.....	A. D. C., Second Brigade.
106	Albert James Myer, November 4, 1889..	Sixth-fifth Regiment.
107	John Ratcliffe, November 6, 1889.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
108	Albert Lewis Judson, November 25, 1889.	Tenth Battalion.
109	Henry Cleveland, December 20, 1889...	Ninth Regiment.
110	Lee Herbert Smith, February 17, 1890..	I. R. P., Seventy-fourth Regt.
111	James Morgan Jarvis, February, 24, '90.	Eighth Regiment.
112	Eugene Alfred Smith, March 31, 1890..	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
113	Edwin Jacob Kindler, April 28, 1890....	Eleventh Separate Company.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Captains — (Continued)</i>		
114	Charles Jacob Seiter, May 7, 1890.....	Twelfth Regiment.
115	Frank Judson Hess, May 19, 1890.....	First Separate Company.
116	Wm. Harry Bergtold, May 21, 1890.....	Asst. Surg., 74th Regt.
117	Chas. Edward Kohlberger, June 16, '90.	Ninth Regiment.
118	Thomas Campbell Collin, June 19, 1890.	Seventh Separate Company.
119	William A. Stokes, July 11, 1890.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
120	Abraham Lent Earle, Jr., Aug. 28, 1890.	Thirteenth Regiment.
121	Edward Morris Hoffman, Sept. 4, 1890..	Thirtieth Separate Company.
122	Charles Ransom Silkman, Sept. 12, '90..	Twenty-third Regiment
123	Albert Mortimer Hall, October 14, 1890.	Forty-eighth Separate Co.
124	John Macaulay, October 20, 1890.....	I. R. P., Twelfth Regiment.
125	Clinton Hartt Smith, November 11, 1890	Seventy-first Regiment.
126	Philip Fogarty, November 12, 1890.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
127	James Reid Kimball, November 19, 1890.	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
128	George E. Libbey, November 24, 1890...	Forty-seventh Regiment.
129	Ames Everett McIntyre, Nov. 24, 1890..	Twenty-fourth Separate Co.
130	Westmoreland De La Warr Davis, Dec. 2, 1890	Seventy-first Regiment.
131	Wm. Beard Smith, December 9, 1890...	Twenty-second Regiment.
132	Willard Clinton Fisk, December 29, 1890.	Seventh Regiment.
133	Guy E. Baker, January 2, 1891.....	A. D. C., Third Brigade.
134	Mighells Bachman Butler, Jan. 13, 1891.	Forty-second Separate Co.
135	Wm. James Hussey, January 23, 1891..	Twenty-second Regiment.
136	John Fred. Erdmann, January 27, 1891.	Asst. Surgeon, 71st Regiment.
137	Paul Francis Leonard, Feb. 18, 1891	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
138	Edwin Gould, March 5, 1891.....	I. R. P., Seventy-first Regt.
139	Edward Charles Smith, March 9, 1891 ..	Twelfth Regiment.
140	Frederick Wm. Hyde, March 26, 1891 ..	Thirteenth Separate Co.
141	John L. J. Haggstrom, March 26, 1891..	Fourteenth Regiment.
142	Wm. Henry Cortelyou, April 13, 1891 ..	Twenty-second Regiment.
143	John B. Liddle, April 29, 1891.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
144	George Chase, April 29, 1891	Eighth Regiment.
145	Fred. De Forest Bailey, May 6, 1891	Asst. Surgeon, 47th Regt.
146	Eugene Thorn Kirkland, May 15, 1891.	Seventh Regiment.
147	Frank Eugene Wood, May 27, 1891.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
148	John Nelson Borland, June 11, 1891	Twelfth Regiment.
149	Israel Jones Cobin, June 16, 1891.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
150	Wm. Andrew Damer, August 17, 1891..	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
151	Goodman Jas. Greene, August 19, 1891..	Tenth Battalion.
152	William Desmond, September 4, 1891...	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
153	Maurice Evans Burnton, Sept. 7, 1891 ..	I. R. P., Twenty-second Regt.
154	Thomas F. Lynch, September 11, 1891 ..	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
155	Lewis Knode Neff, September 28, 1891..	Asst. Surgeon, Eighth Regt.
156	Avery McDougall, September 30, 1891 ..	Forty-seventh Separate Co.
157	David Kendall Case, October 8, 1891....	Twenty-third Regiment.
158	Frank Remington Wiswell Nov. 19, 1891.	Thirteenth Regiment.
159	William H. Truman, December 7, 1891..	Ninth Regiment.
160	John Bryan George Washington Ward, December 10, 1891.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
161	Charles Joseph Wolf, Dec. 16, 1891	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
162	Edmund H. Mitchell, Dec. 21, 1891	Fourteenth Regiment.
163	Sanderson Alexander Ross, Dec. 28, 1891	Twenty-ninth Separate Co.
164	William Tigney Colyer, January 5, 1892.	Twenty-third Regiment.
165	William Louis Fish, Jan. 11, 1892	Forty-seventh Regiment.
166	James Wescott Lester, Jan. 15, 1892....	Twenty-second Separate Co.
167	George Walton Mooney, Feb. 11, 1892 ..	Eighth Regiment.
168	John McCauley, February 17, 1892	Sixty-ninth Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE—(*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>		
169	Henry Waterman, February, 23, 1892...	Twenty-third Separate Co.
170	Neil Bernard McBride, March 3, 1892...	Fourteenth Regiment.
171	Joseph Hart, March 9, 1892	Forty-seventh Regiment.
172	Philip Smith Tilden, March 23, 1892	Seventy-first Regiment.
173	Richard H. Harding, Jr., March 25, 1892.	Fourteenth Regiment.
174	Loyal Lensey Davis, March 28, 1892	Eighteenth Separate Co.
175	William C. Noble, March 29, 1892.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
176	Jerome Bursley Silsby, April 4, 1892...	Ninth Regiment.
177	Theodore A. Babcock, April 20, 1892.....	I. R. P., Thirteenth Regt.
178	Michael J. Colligan, April 20, 1892.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
179	Kasson C. Gibson, May 11, 1892.....	I. R. P., Ninth Regiment.
180	William H. Romer, May 13, 1892	Eighth Regiment.
181	William Waldron Hanold, May 26, 1892.	Thirteenth Regiment.
182	Franklin Noyes Bell, May 26, 1892.....	Seventeenth Separate Co.
183	Henry Albert Dickinson, May 27, 1892..	Forty-fifth Separate Co.
184	Lawrence John Cardona, June 7, 1892..	Asst. Surg. Fourteenth Regt.
185	Julius Wm. St. John, July 5, 1892.....	Thirty-third Separate Co.
186	Aaron Wesley Thompson, Aug. 11, 1892.	Fourteenth Separate Co.
187	Frank Bauder, August 22, 1892.....	Thirty-seventh Separate Co.
188	Bennett H. Tobey, August 30, 1892	Fourteenth Regiment.
189	Walter P. Blackman, Sept. 12, 1892.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
190	Wm. Alexander Cornell, Sept. 19, 1892.	Eighth Regiment.
191	William Franklin, Sept. 19, 1892	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
192	Frederick George Peoble, Sept. 22, 1892.	Thirteenth Regiment.
193	John Henry Whittle, Sept. 23, 1892.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
194	Clark Thomas Roberts, Sept. 26, 1892...	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
195	Homer Bostwick, October 3, 1892.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
196	George Albert Tuttle, October 31, 1892..	Assistant Surgeon, 22d Regt.
197	Bleecker S. Barnard, November 2, 1892.	Twelfth Regiment.
198	Frank Keck, November 9, 1892.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
199	Edmund Petrie Cottle, Nov. 15, 1892....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
200	Harry Lincoln Dessar, Nov. 18, 1892....	Ninth Regiment.
201	Bertram Tracey Clayton, Dec. 2, 1892..	Thirteenth Regiment.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>		
1	Louis P. Haubennestel, August 6, 1873..	Nineteenth Separate Company.
2	Charles F. Clark, May 29, 1876	Twenty-eighth Separate Co.
3	John E. O'Brien, December 6, 1880.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
4	John N. Underwood, August 22, 1881...	Sixth Battery.
5	Edward R. Powers, January 30, 1882...	Quartermaster, 12th Regt.
6	John W. McDougall, May 17, 1882.....	Seventh Regiment.
7	Henry R. Clark, August 5, 1882.....	Quartermaster, 74th Regt.
8	James J. Ward, September 5, 1882.....	Quartermaster, 69th Regt.
9	Crawford E. Fritts, April 23, 1883.....	Asst. Surgeon, 23d Sep. Co.
10	Almeron D. Hayes, May 29, 1883.....	Fifth Battery.
11	Daniel S. Burr, May 31, 1883	Asst. Surgeon, 20th Sep. Co.
12	Mason L. Smith, October 23, 1883	Asst. Surgeon, 39th Sep. Co.
13	James F. White, November 8, 1883.....	Thirty-sixth Separate Co.
14	Charles W. Crispell, November 20, 1883.	Asst. Surgeon, 14th Sep. Co.
15	John H. Wells, November 23, 1883.....	Fifth Separate Company.
16	William T. Clute, December 31, 1883...	Asst. Surgeon, 36th Sep. Co.
17	William Hogan, February 7, 1884	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
18	Richard Oliver, May 12, 1884.....	Com. Subsist., 23d Regiment.
19	John F. Long, June 2, 1884	Quartermaster, 7th Regiment.
20	George C. Schell, November 7, 1884....	Thirty-fourth Separate Co.
21	Arthur L. Hall, January 26, 1885.....	Twenty-second Separate Co.
22	George E. Hall, March 13, 1885.....	Quartermaster, 23d Regt.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>First Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>		
23	Ardolph L. Kline, March 16, 1885.....	Adjutant, 14th Regiment.
24	Frank L. Stevens, March 20, 1885.....	Thirty-second Separate Co.
25	Walter G. Schuyler, July 31, 1885.....	Com. Subsist., 7th Regiment.
26	Walter S. Wilson, January 8, 1886.....	Seventh Regiment.
27	Delos M. Dodge, February 8, 1886.....	Thirty-first Separate Co.
28	Benjamin A. Church, May 8, 1886.....	Asst. Surgeon, 3d Sep. Co.
29	Joseph T. Hull, June 7, 1886.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
30	De Solvo H. Tift, July 12, 1886.....	Forty-eighth Separate Co.
31	William B. Morrow, September 10, 1886.	Asst. Surgeon, 33d Sep. Co.
32	Willis R. Buck, October 11, 1886.....	Com. Subsist., 74th Regt.
33	Dana P. Pratt, November 19, 1886.....	Quartermaster, 9th Regiment.
34	Crawford D. Beasley, January 3, 1887..	Asst. Surgeon, 3d Battery.
35	Harry C. Baum, January 12, 1887.....	Asst. Surgeon, 41st Sep. Co.
36	Horace C. Du Val, February 10, 1887...	Seventh Regiment.
37	Maurice D. Guiry, March 2, 1887.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
38	Walter F. Nurzey, March 10, 1887.....	Adjutant, Sixty-fifth Regt.
39	Selden Johnson Mudge, April 12, 1887..	Asst. Surgeon, 43d Sep. Co.
40	John W. Benton, April 28, 1887....	Asst. Surgeon, 35th Sep. Co.
41	Robert E. Ford, May 1, 1887.....	Com. Subsist., 69th Regt.
42	William P. Pickett, May 2, 1887.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
43	John A. Quigley, May 4, 1887.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
44	James P. Kenworthy, May 6, 1887.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
45	James B. Dewson, May 7, 1887.....	Seventh Regiment.
46	Floyd B. Parke, May 20, 1887.....	Asst. Surgeon, 26th Sep. Co.
47	Joseph M. Smith, July 7, 1887.....	Com. Subsist., 22d Regt.
48	William Marvin Bemus, Sept. 23, 1887..	Asst. Surgeon, 13th Sep. Co.
49	Arthur E. Schuman, October 18, 1887..	Twelfth Regiment.
50	Walter H. Fitzgerald, Nov. 21, 1887....	Com. Subsist., 14th Regt.
51	Edward A. Hall, December 5, 1887.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
52	William R. Campbell, Dec. 24, 1887....	Asst. Surgeon, 42d Sep. Co.
53	Charles Werner, January 16, 1888.....	Quartermaster, 13th Regiment.
54	William H. McVicar, Jan. 20, 1888....	Fourth Separate Company.
55	Theodore W. Sillocks, Jan. 25, 1888....	Adjutant, Twenty-third Regt.
56	Wm. M. Whitney, Jr., February 3, 1888	Quartermaster, 10th Battalion.
57	Jeré A. Wernberg, February 6, 1888....	Com. Sub., Thirteenth Regt.
58	Frank E. Van Gorden, Feb. 16, 1888....	Sixteenth Separate Company.
59	Francis W. Higgins, March 12, 1888....	Asst. Surgeon, 45th Sep. Co.
60	Robert F. Tompkins, March 15, 1888....	Fourteenth Separate Co.
61	Merrill M. Dunspaugh, March 15, 1888..	Twenty-first Separate Co.
62	Arthur B. Christey, March 19, 1888....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
63	Robert A. McKim, March 26, 1888.....	Eighth Regiment.
64	James S. Boyer, April 13, 1888.....	Thirty-ninth Separate Co.
65	John Murphy, April 16, 1888.....	Adjutant, Sixty-ninth Regt.
66	Abbott C. Combes, May 21, 1888.....	Asst. Surgeon, 17th Sep. Co.
67	John O'Connell, May 31, 1888.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
68	George A. Clement, June 5, 1888.....	Com. Sub., Ninth Regiment.
69	Francis B. Warring, June 6, 1888.....	Fifteenth Sep. Co.
70	William McLoughlin, June 6, 1888.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
71	Sylvester E. Gregg, June 12, 1888.....	Twenty-seventh Separate Co.
72	Harvey W. Putnam, June 30, 1888.....	Quartermaster, 65th Regt.
73	William J. Bulger, July 27, 1888.....	Asst. Surgeon, 29th Sep. Co.
74	George L. Wentworth, Sept. 29, 1888...	Adjutant, Eighth Regiment.
75	Edward J. Kraft, October 1, 1888.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
76	Godfrey A. S. Wieners, October 4, 1888.	Adjutant, Ninth Regiment.
77	Henry G. Ridabock, October 17, 1888...	Quartermaster, Eighth Regt.
78	Gilbert K. Harroun, Jr., Oct. 22, 1888...	Twelfth Regiment.
79	Henry Gallup Paine, October 26, 1888...	Twelfth Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>First Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>		
80	Thomas G. Hyland, November 3, 1888..	Asst. Surgeon, 46th Sep. Co.
81	Charles W. Bridges, December 3, 1888..	Fourteenth Regiment.
82	John B. Holland, December 4, 1888.....	Seventh Regiment.
83	J. Fred. Kohnen, February 28, 1889 ...	Quartermaster, 71st Regt.
84	William H. Gadow, March 20, 1889....	Fifth Battery.
85	George E. Pasco, March 26, 1889.....	Second Battery.
86	Thomas H. Allen, April 2, 1889.....	Assistant Surgeon, Troop A.
87	Ernest A. Greenough, May 3, 1889.....	Ninth Separate Company.
88	Oliver B. Bridgman, June 21, 1889.....	Troop A.
89	Henry H. Royce, July 15, 1889.....	Third Battery.
90	Robert W. Warner, July 30, 1889.....	Asst. Sur., 31st Separate Co.
91	Morton B. Stelle, August 22, 1889.....	Seventh Regiment.
92	Andrew John Eccles, October 4, 1889...	Seventh Regiment.
93	John A. Anderson, October 31, 1889	Thirteenth Regiment.
94	Frederick James Jones, Nov. 27, 1889...	Twenty-sixth Separate Co.
95	John David Howland, Nov. 27, 1889....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
96	Robert Cameron Rogers, Dec. 17, 1889..	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
97	Thomas F. Kerr, December 20, 1889	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
98	Albert Edward Batchelder, Dec. 21, 1889	Tenth Battalion.
99	Henry Cowles Wadsworth, Dec. 23, 1889	Com. Sub., Sixty-fifth Regt.
100	Franklin John Kaufman, Jan. 9, 1890...	Asst. Surgeon, Fifth Battery.
101	Ellsworth Colton, January 20, 1890.....	Asst. Sur., 4th Separate Co.
102	Frederick R. Hudson, February 26, 1890	Asst. Sur., 32d Separate Co.
103	George W. Rodgers, March 5, 1890.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
104	Harry H. Treadwell, March 10, 1890	Twenty-second Regiment.
105	John Smith Wilson, April 12, 1890.....	Asst. Sur., 15th Separate Co.
106	Russell Martin Whitney, April 15, 1890..	Forty-third Separate Co.
107	John William West, April 21, 1890	Ninth Regiment.
108	Stuart B. Carlisle, April 21, 1890.....	Asst. Sur., 11th Separate Co.
109	Clarence James Barber, April 25, 1890..	Second Separate Company.
110	Percival Farquhar, April 29, 1890	Second Battery.
111	Ramon Guiteras, May 9, 1890.....	Asst. Sur., Second Battery.
112	Joseph Budd Hulett, May 17, 1890.....	Asst. Surg., 24th Separate Co.
113	William Arthur Angus, May 21, 1890...	Adjt., Seventy-fourth Regt.
114	Frederick Schneider, May 26, 1890.....	Eleventh Separate Company.
115	Wash. Irving Taylor, June 11, 1890.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
116	Abram D. W. Holmes, June 17, 1890 ...	Ninth Regiment.
117	Wm. Edward Haws, Jr., July 7, 1890...	Quartermaster, 22d Regiment.
118	Edward Ledgyard Gager, July 11, 1890..	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
119	Myron Depew Blaine, July 23, 1890.....	Asst. Sur., 34th Separate Co.
120	Charles Charles Mahon, August 1, 1890..	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
121	Charles A. Meyer, Jr., August 18, 1890..	Ninth Regiment.
122	Jarvis W. Mason, August 25, 1890.....	Eighth Regiment.
123	Fred. Wm. Geo. Bailey, Sept. 22, 1890..	Eighth Separate Company.
124	George Edward Gatley, Sept. 24, 1890 ..	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
125	Alphonzo C. Dorval, October 4, 1890....	Asst. Sur., 9th Separate Co.
126	Walter Reginald Wilson, Oct. 13, 1890..	Twenty-third Regiment.
127	Daniel Chauncey Dye, Oct. 18, 1890	Asst. Sur., 44th Separate Co.
128	George Alfred Milsom, Oct. 20, 1890....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
129	William Alfred Burgess, Oct. 23, 1890 ..	Asst. Sur., 28th Separate Co.
130	John Timothy Saddler, Oct. 24, 1890....	Thirtieth Separate Company.
131	Fred'k C. Dennington, Oct. 31, 1890	Twenty-third Regiment.
132	Lloyd West Francis, Nov. 14, 1890.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
133	George Thos. Bowman, Nov. 19, 1890...	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
134	Thos. William Timpson, Dec. 2, 1890 ...	Seventy-first Regiment.
135	Walter Scott Bennett, Dec. 9, 1890.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
136	Robert Joseph Daly, Dec. 18, 1890.....	Twenty-second Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE— (*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>First Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>		
137	John Watson Cochran, Dec. 29, 1890....	Seventh Regiment.
138	John William Cameron, Jan. 2, 1891...	Asst. Surg., 27th Separate Co.
139	Francis Griswold Landon, Jan. 5, 1891..	Adjutant, Seventh Regiment.
140	George Cochran Broome, Jan. 8, 1891...	Thirteenth Regiment.
141	Stephen Fowler Hart, Jan. 12, 1891.....	Adjt. Twenty-second Regt.
142	Charles Sperry Byington, Jan. 15, 1891.	Adjutant, Tenth Battalion.
143	Chas. F. Van Benthuyssen, Jan. 17, 1891	Tenth Battalion.
144	Lewis Stewart Stivers, Jan. 21, 1891....	Twenty-fourth Separate Co.
145	Robert John Kingston, Jan. 26, 1891....	Asst. Sur., 5th Separate Co.
146	Charles Felix Engelman, Jan. 30, 1891..	First Battery.
147	John Cuthbert Urquhart, Jan. 30, 1891..	Asst. Sur., 8th Separate Co.
148	McCoskry Butt, Feb. 9, 1891	Com. Subsist., Twelfth Regt.
149	Guilford Reed Wilson, Feb. 10, 1891...	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
150	George Porter Hilton, Feb. 14, 1891.....	I. R. P., Tenth Battalion.
151	Wm. Watkins Seymour, Feb. 16, 1891...	Asst. Sur., 6th Separate Co.
152	Douglas Winslow Miller, Feb. 18, 1891..	Third Separate Co.
153	Samuel Percy Fisher, Feb. 24, 1891.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
154	Clifford Chestnut Cassidy, Mar. 6, 1891.	Twenty-second Regiment.
155	Edward Allen Pierce, March 14, 1891...	Asst. Surg., Sixth Battery.
156	Samuel Case Jones, March 16, 1891.....	Asst. Surg., First Sep. Co.
157	Fred'k Thomas Lambrecht, Mar. 18, '91	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
158	Charles Elliott Warren, April 13, 1891..	Twelfth Regiment.
159	John Reginald Blake, April 21, 1891....	Twelfth Regiment.
160	Andrew Robertson Baird, May 6, 1891..	Quar'm'r, Forty-seventh Regt.
161	Wait H Stillman, May 7, 1891.....	Sixth Separate Co.
162	John George Herold, Jr., May 20, 1891..	Com. Sub., 47th Regiment.
163	Robert McLean, May 25, 1891	Seventh Regiment.
164	Henry Marshall Fales, May 25, 1891....	Twenty-fifth Separate Co.
165	Theodore Butler Sheldon, May 27, 1891..	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
166	James Alexander Bell, June 2, 1891.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
167	Harvey Calkin Lyon, June 4, 1891.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
168	William Henry Linson, June 25, 1891...	Seventy-first Regiment.
169	Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, July 17, 1891.....	Adjutant, Twelfth Regiment.
170	William Duren Murray, Aug. 22, 1891..	Asst. Surg., 25th Sep. Co.
171	Harry M. Nesbitt, Sept. 14, 1891.	Seventh Regiment.
172	Joseph Richard Kenrick Barlow, Sept. 24, 1891	Thirteenth Regiment.
173	Francis Granger Babcock, Jr., Sept. 30, 1891.....	Forty-seventh Separate Co.
174	Charles Griswold Todd, Oct. 29, 1891...	Twenty-third Regiment.
175	Frederick Louis Fuchs, Nov. 5, 1891....	Asst. Surg., First Battery.
176	Patrick Clark, Dec. 8, 1891.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
177	James Seymour Brainerd, Dec. 28, 1891.	Twenty-ninth Separate Co.
178	Malcolm Ceanmohr Murray, Jan. 8, 1892	Twenty-second Regiment.
179	Calvert King Mellen, Jan. 19, 1892	Forty-second Separate Co.
180	Daniel Hazeltine Frost, Jan. 22, 1892...	Thirteenth Separate Co.
181	Frederick Edward Shipman, Jan. 25, '92	Quar'm'r, Fourteenth Regt.
182	Charles Sumner Carscallen, Feb. 1, 1892.	Ninth Regiment.
183	James John McCoy, Feb. 3, 1892	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
184	Henry DeWitt Hamilton, Feb. 5, 1892 ..	Twenty-third Regiment.
185	Joseph Parker Mulford, Feb. 9, 1892....	Twenty-third Regiment.
186	Edward James Olden, Feb. 10, 1892	Forty-seventh Regiment.
187	Walter Frederick Barnes, Feb. 24, 1892.	Adjt., Forty-seventh Regt.
188	Edward Yale Weber, Feb. 29, 1892.....	Twelfth Regiment.
189	Benjamin Wm. Burland, March 18, 1892	Asst. Surg., 37th Separate Co.
190	Seth Wilks, March 18, 1892	Seventy-first Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>First Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>		
191	Lewis W. Y. McCroskery, Mar. 21, 1892.	Tenth Separate Co.
192	Richard Alexander J. English, Mar. 24, '92	Eighth Regiment.
193	James W. Stewart, March 31, 1892.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
194	René Leon Milhan, April 4, 1892	Ninth Regiment.
195	Albert Frank Engelhardt, April 12, 1892	Forty-seventh Regiment.
196	Richard Clarke Payne, April 12, 1892...	Twenty-third Separate Co.
197	Frank O. Sanvan, April 12, 1892.....	Eighth Regiment.
198	Martin P. Grealish, April 13, 1892	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
199	George Hughes, April 18, 1892	Forty-sixth Separate Co.
200	David Walker Houston, April 20, 1892..	Asst. Surg., 21st Separate Co.
201	Thomas H. Avery, April 26, 1892.	Fourteenth Regiment.
202	Louis A. Harris, April 28, 1892	Asst. Surg., Tenth Sep. Co.
203	Elmore Edgar Elliott, May 12, 1892.....	Asst. Surg., 16th Separate Co.
204	George Alexander Glynn, May 13, 1892.	Forty-eighth Sep. Co., assigned.
205	William Graves Bates, May 16, 1892....	Adj't., Seventy-first Regt.
206	John Kennedy Tod, May 19, 1892.....	Com. Sub., Seventy-first Regt.
207	Patrick F. McLaughlin, May 20, 1892...	Fourteenth Regiment.
208	David P. Arnold, May 20, 1892.....	Com. Sub., Eighth Regt.
209	Henry C. Barthman, May 25, 1892.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
210	Henry Daniel McCutcheon, May 25, 1892.	Forty-seventh Regiment.
211	Charles W. Smith, Jr., May 26, 1892....	Twelfth Regiment.
212	William Sherman Jenny, June 3, 1892 ..	Forty-first Separate Company.
213	Russell Mark Little Loomis, June 4, 1892	Eighteenth Separate Company.
214	James Hugh Little, June 6, 1892.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
215	Charles Allen Andrews, June 9, 1892 ...	Fourteenth Regiment.
216	William George Elliott, June 29, 1892..	Forty-seventh Regiment.
217	George John Becker, July 5, 1892.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
218	Thomas Cecil Patterson, August 17, 1892.	Twelfth Regiment.
219	James Howe, August 30, 1892.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
220	James Frederick Handy, Sept. 12, 1892..	Twenty-third Regiment.
221	John A. Moore, Sept. 13, 1892	Asst. Surg., 22d Separate Co.
222	Louis Jewett Praeger, Sept. 19, 1892....	Twenty-third Regiment.
223	John Frederick Klein, Sept. 20, 1892....	Seventeenth Separate Co.
224	Henry H. Hemmings, Sept. 21, 1892....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
225	John Thomas Robson, Sept. 26, 1892....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
226	Lionel Ellsworth Brown, Oct. 15, 1892..	Thirteenth Regiment.
227	George Lewis Gillon, Oct. 17, 1892.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
228	Alvan Luther Fowler, Oct. 20, 1892.....	Ninth Regiment.
229	Edward Bernard Ives, Oct. 24, 1892	Asst. Sig. Officer, 1st Brigade.
230	Samuel Francis Ball, Nov. 11, 1892	Twenty-second Regiment.
231	Newbold Morris, Nov. 17, 1892	Twelfth Regiment.
232	John Wimmer, Nov. 18, 1892.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
233	Alfred Wm. Barthelmess, Nov. 21, 1892.	Ninth Regiment.
234	Frederick Nash Owen, Dec. 5, 1892.....	Ninth Regiment.
235	James Gillespie Robinson, Dec. 14, 1892.	Seventy-first Regiment.
236	Chas. Woodward Blackburne, Dec. 19, '92	Asst. Sig. Officer, 2d Brigade.
237	William Frederick Penney, Dec. 20, 1892.	Adjutant, Thirteenth Regt.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>		
1	Patrick Farrelly, June 25, 1877.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
2	Martin L. Beutell, January 2, 1878	Nineteenth Separate Co.
3	James M. Bellinger, December 6, 1880 ..	Thirty-first Separate Co.
4	Adolph E. Dick, April 20, 1881	Twenty-second Regiment.
5	John H. Gross, June 10, 1881.....	Sixth Battery.
6	Edward T. McCrystal, June 16, 1884....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
7	Patrick J. Moriarty, Dec. 15, 1884.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
8	John N. Bates, March 25, 1885	Fifth Battery.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Second Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>		
9	William H. Ehrmann, Nov. 10, 1885....	Ninth Regiment.
10	Robert T. Holley, September 13, 1886....	Twenty-third Regiment.
11	John J. Scanlon, December 28, 1886....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
12	Frederick A. Mallette, Feb. 3, 1887.....	Thirty-fourth Separate Co.
13	George H. Gould, March 1, 1887.....	Seventh Regiment.
14	John McGreevey, May 25, 1887.....	Seventh Regiment.
15	Francis J. Magee, May 26, 1887.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
16	Adam Boecher, December 30, 1887.....	First Battery.
17	Michael Lynch, January 25, 1888.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
18	Edward W. Castell, January 30, 1888....	Fourteenth Regiment.
19	Oliver Harriman, Jr., April 30, 1888....	Eighth Regiment.
20	Charles E. Nichols, June 2, 1888	Sixteenth Separate Co.
21	George M. Rose, June 20, 1888.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
22	Addison McDougall, Sept. 19, 1888	Seventh Regiment.
23	Denis J. Feery, October 25, 1888.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
24	William J. Underwood, Dec. 4, 1888....	Seventh Regiment.
25	Charles R. Murray, December 12, 1888..	Thirty-ninth Separate Co.
26	Walter Bryant Hotchkin, Jan. 23, 1889.	Twenty-second Regiment.
27	Theodore F. Schmidt, Feb. 8, 1889.....	First Battery.
28	Charles H. Hitchcock, April 19, 1889....	Twentieth Separate Co.
29	Charles S. Horsburgh, April 20, 1889....	Twenty-eighth Separate Co.
30	Charles F. Bement, June 14, 1889.....	Seventh Regiment.
31	John C. Hopson, June 20, 1889	Ninth Separate Company.
32	Moses Philip Ross, August 20, 1889.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
33	Henry Herbert Balch, August 26, 1889..	Troop A.
34	Alonzo D. Jones, October 18, 1889.....	Seventh Separate Company.
35	Franklin Smith Eastmead, Oct. 18, 1889.	Fifteenth Separate Company.
36	Robert E. Whitney, January 27, 1890...	Twenty-third Regiment.
37	Clarence Strevell, January 29, 1890	Tenth Battalion.
38	John P. McNamara, February 10, 1890..	Fourteenth Regiment.
39	Eli Ritter, March 10, 1890	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
40	Franklin Thomas Wood, April 4, 1890 ..	Forty-fourth Separate Co.
41	William Sumner Teall, April 30, 1890...	Fifth Battery.
42	George William Windsor, June 10, 1890.	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
43	Arthur M. Tompkins, June 12, 1890.....	Ninth Regiment.
44	Frederick A. Wells, July 2, 1890.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
45	Richard H. Franchot, July 14, 1890.....	Forty-third Separate Co.
46	William Arthur Cable, July 29, 1890....	Second Battery.
47	William F. J. Higgins, August 18, 1890.	Ninth Regiment.
48	William B. Thompson, Sept. 12, 1890....	Fourth Separate Co.
49	Louis Locke Babcock, Nov. 12, 1890	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
50	Thurber Arnold Brown, Nov. 25, 1890 ..	Thirtieth Separate Company.
51	Ira Miller, November 26, 1890	Twenty-sixth Separate Co.
52	Walter L. Royall, November 28, 1890 ...	Seventy-first Regiment.
53	William Seward, 3d, December 2, 1890..	Ninth Regiment.
54	Frederick Walter Eno, Dec. 15, 1890....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
55	William L. Flanagan, Dec. 20, 1890.....	Second Battery.
56	Robert Mazet, January 5, 1891	Seventh Regiment.
57	Clifford Gustavus Scofield, Jan. 23, 1891.	Twenty-third Regiment.
58	George Webster Nellis, Jan. 27, 1891....	Second Separate Company.
59	Robert Knox Meneely, Feb. 12, 1891....	Twenty-second Regiment.
60	Fred Thomas Eigabroadt, Feb. 13, 1891.	Eighth Separate Company.
61	Charles Healy, February 17, 1891.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
62	James Edward Roach, Feb. 26, 1891	Tenth Battalion.
63	Edw. Aylesworth Perry, March 9, 1891.	Eleventh Separate Company.
64	Wesley Egerberg Bryde, March 24, 1891.	Ninth Regiment.
65	John Dunning Stivers, March 28, 1891..	Twenty-fourth Separate Co.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Second Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>		
66	William Livingston Hazen, April 6, '91.	Seventy-first Regiment.
67	Harry A. Williams, April 10, 1891.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
68	Frederick L. MacDowell, April 14, 1891.	Forty-fifth Separate Company.
69	David Lowenbein, May 4, 1891.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
70	Timothy Joseph Hooley, May 4, 1891...	Thirteenth Regiment.
71	William Rowld Gregory, May 25, 1891..	Twenty-fifth Separate Co.
72	Charles W. Tillinghast, 2d, May 26, '91.	Sixth Separate Company.
73	Thomas Edward Jackson, June 4, 1891.	Forty-seventh Regiment.
74	Frederick Van Lennep, June 10, 1891...	Seventh Regiment.
75	Hyman Finkelstone, June 12, 1891.....	Eighth Regiment.
76	John William Bradley, July 13, 1891...	Third Separate Company.
77	John Patrick Treanor, July 20, 1891....	Twelfth Separate Company.
78	James Everett Schuyler, Oct. 15, 1891...	Seventh Regiment.
79	Harold Sheridan Poole, Nov. 2, 1891....	Ninth Regiment.
80	William Francis Judson, Nov. 6, 1891..	Twelfth Regiment.
81	William Henry Alley, Nov. 9, 1891.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
82	Henry William Brendel, Nov. 10, 1891..	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
83	Alfred Charles Faul, Nov. 10, 1891.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
84	George William Herniman, Nov. 16, '91.	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
85	Francis Dawson Gallatin, Nov. 17, 1891.	Twelfth Regiment.
86	Edward Herman Barnum, Nov. 19, '91..	Twenty-third Regiment.
87	Ernest Rollin Tilton, Nov. 30, 1891.....	Twelfth Regiment.
88	Marvin Beebe Harriott, Dec. 2, 1891....	Tenth Battalion.
89	Edward Cassin, December 14, 1891.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
90	John Francis Carroll, December 17, '91.	Thirteenth Regiment.
91	William Stuart Charles, Dec. 23, 1891...	Forty-seventh Separate Co.
92	Louis Leville Bacon, December 28, 1891.	Twenty-ninth Separate Co.
93	Frank Mortimer Anderson, Feb. 2, 1892.	Twenty-second Regiment.
94	August Teale Morro, February 5, 1892..	Twenty-third Regiment.
95	Carl L. Holmberg, February 8, 1892....	Fourteenth Regiment.
96	Frank Abirt Johnson, February 18, '92.	Thirteenth Separate Company.
97	George William Cowen, February, 25, '92	Thirteenth Regiment.
98	Henry Albee Hathaway, Feb. 29, 1892..	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
99	William O. Jaquette, March 8, 1892....	Twenty-third Regiment.
100	Charles Edward Asten, March 11, 1892..	Twenty-second Regiment.
101	Walter Charles Magee, March 11, 1892..	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
102	George G. Tyson, March 18, 1892.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
103	James Curtis Martin, March 25, 1892....	Thirty-third Separate Co.
104	George Edgar Laing, March 28, 1892...	Third Battery.
105	Frederick Henry Holtz, March 28, 1892.	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
106	Frederick Augustus Richmond, March 31, 1892.....	Eighth Regiment.
107	Emile D. Chemidlin, April 4, 1892.....	Third Battery.
108	Clarence Geer Reton, April 7, 1892.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
109	Alexander C. Snyder, April 12, 1892....	Thirteenth Regiment.
110	William Duryea Cornell, Jr., April 12, '92	Forty-seventh Regiment.
111	Herbert Renton, May 5, 1892.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
112	William Goldsmith Hunter, May 9, '92.	Tenth Separate Company
113	George R. Dyer, May 16, 1892.....	Twelfth Regiment.
114	Jesse Hatch Behrends, May 17, 1892....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
115	Peter Bernardi, May 20, 1892.....	Thirty-sixth Separate Co.
116	William Samuel Buyers, May 30, 1892..	Thirteenth Regiment.
117	Charles Dickens Gaetz, June 6, 1892....	Fourteenth Regiment.
118	John C. Thomas, June 6, 1892.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
119	John Wrightman, June 6, 1892.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
120	Ernest H. Ball, June 13, 1892.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
121	John T. Jennings, June 27, 1892.....	Thirteenth Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Concluded*).

No.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i> — (Continued).		
122	James F. Sheehan, July 6, 1892.....	Fifth Separate Company.
123	Selvon Whitney Mott, July 25, 1892.....	Eighteenth Separate Company.
124	Geo. Livingston Baker, Jr., Sept. 29, 1892.	Twelfth Regiment.
125	Lester Bordman Smith, Oct. 11, 1892...	First Separate Company.
126	George E. Swift, Oct. 11, 1892.....	Twenty-third Separate Co.
127	Samuel Arnold Johnson, Oct. 15, 1892..	Thirteenth Regiment.
128	David P. Henry, Oct. 18, 1892.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
129	Frank I. Perry, Oct. 20, 1892	Twenty-third Regiment.
130	Thomas William Huston, Oct. 26, 1892..	Twelfth Regiment.
131	Charles W. Kayser, Oct. 31, 1892.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
132	William Harry Carter, Nov. 2, 1892.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
133	De Witt Clinton Weld, Jr., Nov. 16, 1892.	Twenty-third Regiment.
134	Lionel Savery Lodge, Nov. 17, 1892.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
135	George L. Bennett, Nov. 18, 1892.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
136	Charles Adams Appleton, Dec. 9, 1892..	Seventh Regiment.
<i>Chaplains.</i>		
1	William N. Dunnell, April 15, 1874.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
2	Wesley R. Davis, April 23, 1879	Eighth Regiment.
3	J. Oramel Peck, May 22, 1882	Fourteenth Regiment.
4	John R. Paxton, November 16, 1887....	Seventh Regiment.
5	T. De Witt Talmage, January 9, 1888...	Thirteenth Regiment.
6	Francis Lobdell, January 10, 1889	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
7	Newland Maynard, January 18, 1889 ...	Ninth Regiment.
8	Roderick Terry, March 18, 1889	Twelfth Regiment.
9	Hugh Joseph Kelly, Sept. 14, 1889.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
10	James Henry Darlington, May 6, 1891..	Forty-seventh Regiment.
11	Hiram Price Collier, October 19, 1891...	Twenty-third Regiment.
12	Geo. Roe Van De Water, April 22, 1892.	Seventy-first Regiment.
13	Thomas Benjamin Berry, April 29, 1892.	Seventy-fourth Regiment.

NAVAL MILITIA.

First Naval Battalion.

No. 55 West Twenty-sixth street, New York city.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Division.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Army or Navy of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard or Naval Militia.	
<i>Commander.</i> Jacob W. Miller, July 1, 1892.....	Cadet, U. S. Naval Academy, Sept. 1863, graduated, 1867; promoted Ensign, 1869; Master, 1870; Lieutenant, 1872; resigned from U. S. Navy, Jan. 2, 1884..	Lieutenant-Commander, 1st Naval Battalion, June 23, 1891; resigned June 24, 1892; Commander, 1st Naval Battalion, July 1, 1892.	N. J.
<i>Lieutenant-Commander.</i> George Edward Kent, July 1, 1892....	Graduated at U. S. Naval Academy as Naval Cadet, 1882; served as such until July, 1884; from 1884 to 1887 as Assistant in U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Adjutant, 1st Naval Battalion, June 23, 1891; Lieutenant-Commander, July 1, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Navigator — Lieutenant.</i> Herbert Livingston Satterlee, July 1, 1892.	Ordnance Officer, 1st Naval Battalion, June 23, 1891; Navigator, July 1, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Paymaster — Lieutenant, junior grade.</i> John Giraud Agar, July 8, 1891.....	Paymaster, 1st Naval Battalion, July 8, 1891....	La.
<i>Surgeon — Lieutenant, junior grade.</i> John Van der Poel, July 8, 1891.....	Surgeon, 1st Naval Battalion, July 8, 1891.....	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Ensign.</i> James Raynor Hayden, July 16, 1892.	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Naval Battalion, July 16, 1892.	N. Y.

<i>Lieutenants.</i> Samuel Dana Greene, June 23, 1891.	2d	Entered U. S. Naval Academy June, 1879; graduated June, 1883; Naval Cadet until 1885; Ensign, July 1, 1885; resigned Feb. 19, 1888.	Lieutenant, commanding 1st Division, June 23, 1891; designation of Division changed to 2d, Oct. 25, 1892.	N. Y.
	1st	Graduated at U. S. Naval Academy June, 1881, as Cadet Midshipman; served as such till June, 1883.	Second Lieutenant, Sixteenth Separate Company, May 10, 1886, to May 18, 1888; Lieutenant, commanding 4th Division, June 23, 1891; designation of Division changed to 1st, Oct. 25, 1892.	N. Y.
	3d	Cadet, U. S. Naval Academy, Nov. 11, 1878; graduated June 10, 1882; resigned May 15, 1884.	Lieutenant, commanding 2d Division, June 23, 1891; designation of Division changed to 3d Oct. 25, 1892.	R. I.
<i>Lieutenants, junior grade.</i> Washington Irving, June 23, 1891.	3d	Two years and four months at U. S. Naval Academy, Cadet-Midshipman.	Lieutenant, junior grade, 2d Division, June 23, 1891; now 3d Division.	N. Y.
William Henry Stayton, July 15, 1892.	2d	Cadet, U. S. Naval Academy, June, 1873; Midshipman, June 21, 1877; 2d Lieut., U. S. Marine Corps, July 1, 1883; 1st Lieut., June, 1890; resigned July 1, 1891.	Seaman, 1st Naval Battalion; Lieutenant, junior grade, 1st Division, July 15, 1892; now 2d Division.	Del.
<i>Ensigns.</i> Edwin Cairns Weeks, June 23, 1891.	2d	.....	Ensign, 1st Division, June 23, 1891; now 2d Division.	N. Y.
Byron Edward French, June 23, 1891.	4th	.....	Ensign, 3d Division, June 23, 1891; now 4th Division.	N. J.
Daniel Bacon, June 23, 1891.	2d	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., Dec. 13, 1883; honorably discharged April 15, 1889; Junior Ensign, 1st Division, June 23, 1891; now 2d Division.	N. Y.
Frederick Wood Meeker, June 23, 1891.	4th	.....	Ensign, 3d Division, June 23, 1891; now 4th Division.	N. J.
George William Blair, June 23, 1891.	1st	.....	Ensign, 4th Division, June 23, 1891; now 1st Division.	N. Y.
Theodore Clinton Zerega, June 23, 1891.	3d	.....	Ensign, 2d Division, June 23, 1891; now 3d Division.	U. S.
Wm. James Henderson, July 14, 1891.	3d	.....	Ensign, 2d Division, July 14, 1891; now 3d Division.	N. J.

NAVAL MILITIA — (Concluded).
FIRST SEPARATE NAVAL DIVISION.
Located at Rochester.
(Organized November 23, 1891.)

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Division.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Army or Navy of the United States or of Foreign States.	In the National Guard or Naval Militia.	
<i>Lieutenant.</i> James M. Angle, Nov. 23, 1891	Lieutenant, First Separate Naval Division, Nov. 23, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant, junior grade.</i> George Jackson French, Nov. 23, 1891.	Seaman, First Separate Naval Division, Sept. 29, 1891; Lieutenant, junior grade, Nov. 23, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Ensigns.</i> Courtland Avery, Nov. 23, 1891	Seaman, First Separate Naval Division, Sept. 29, 1891; Ensign, Nov. 23, 1891.	N. Y.
Frank Fillmore Andrews, Nov. 11, 1892	Seaman, First Separate Naval Division, Sept. 29, 1891; Ensign, Nov. 11, 1892.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Ensign.</i> Robert Timothy French, Jr., Sept. 21, 1892.	Seaman, First Separate Naval Division, Sept. 29, 1891; Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 21, 1892.	N. Y.

SECOND SEPARATE NAVAL DIVISION.
Located at Rochester.
(Organized November 23, 1891.)

<i>Lieutenant.</i> Edward Newton Walbridge, Nov. 23, 1891.	Lieutenant, Second Separate Naval Division, November 23, 1891.	N. Y.
--	-------	--	-------

<i>Lieutenant, junior grade.</i> Frank Morrison Enos, Nov. 23, 1891.	.....	Seaman, Second Separate Naval Division, Sept. 29, 1891; Lieutenant, junior grade, November 23, 1891.	N. Y.
<i>Ensign.</i> John James Leary, Nov. 23, 1891.	.....	Seaman, Second Separate Naval Division, Sept. 29, 1891; Ensign, November 23, 1891.	Ire.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Ensign.</i> Wallace John Herriman, Nov. 21, 1892.	.....	Seaman, Second Separate Naval Division, Sept. 29, 1891; Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 21, 1892.	N. Y.

CASUALTIES.

FULL AND HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

John E. Robie, 65th Regt., Jan. 7, 1892.
George A. Davis, 74th Regt., Jan. 19, 1892.
George A. Miller, 12th Regt., April 19, 1892.
George Krank, Supernumerary, Nov. 10, 1892.

Majors.

William Cary Sanger, 13th Regt., March 17, 1892.
Charles E. Waters, 23d Regt., June 20, 1892.
William H. Langley, I. R. P., 2d Brigade, Nov. 18, 1892.
Edward Elsworth, Supernumerary, Dec. 22, 1892.

Captains.

E. Austin Oathout, 8th Regt., Jan. 12, 1892.
Alfred E. Delcambre, 71st Regt., Jan. 12, 1892.
Henry L. Camman, 8th Regt., Jan. 21, 1892.
Ramon Cardona, I. R. P., 14th Regt., Jan. 29, 1892.
Charles F. T. Beale, 23d Sep. Co., Feb. 5, 1892.
Michael Brennan, 69th Regt., Feb. 5, 1892.
James S. Garrett, 18th Sep. Co., March 22, 1892.
Warren F. H. Tupper, 47th Regiment, March 23, 1892.
Thomas Miller, Jr., 17th Sep. Co., March 25, 1892.
William E. C. Mayer, 32d Regt., April 19, 1892.
David F. Dunsmoor, 45th Sep. Co., April 19, 1892.
John Cutts, 14th Regt., May 11, 1892.
Emil Magnus, Jr., 32d Regt., May 11, 1892.
Edward C. O'Brien, 71st Regt., June 8, 1892.
Charles O. Davis, 13th Regt., August 9, 1892.
Francis R. Keating, A. D. C., 4th Brig., September 20, 1892.

Thomas T. Haviland, 10th Sep. Co., September 20, 1892 (appointed February 15, 1892).
William E. Otto, 74th Regt., Oct. 25, 1892.
James M. Maconnell, 9th Regt., Oct. 25, 1892.
Wright D. Goss, 71st Regt., Oct. 25, 1892.
John Rooney, Supernumerary, Oct. 25, 1892.
Gilbert Lloyd, 14th Regt., Oct. 25, 1892.
Charles A. Denike, 13th Regt., Nov. 11, 1892.
Charles A. Sommer, 25th Sep. Co., November 16, 1892.
William E. C. Mayer, 13th Regt., November 30, 1892.
James H. Russell, 13th Regt., Nov. 30, 1892.
George J. Metzger, I. R. P., 65th Regt., December 13, 1892.
William F. Penney, 9th Regt., Dec. 20, 1892.

First Lieutenants.

George H. Rice, 14th Regt., Jan. 19, 1892.
Anthine W. La Rose, 10th Battalion, January 19, 1892.
Wm. M. Despard, 23d Regt., Jan. 21, 1892.
William Finkelmeier, 32d Regt., Feb. 3, 1892.
Albert F. Engelhardt, 47th Regt., February 11, 1892.
George C. Heilner, 8th Regt., Feb. 17, 1892.
George T. Haring, 13th Regt., March 3, 1892.
William R. Owens, 14th Regt., March 3, 1892.
John E. Hanson, 8th Regt., March 17, 1892.
Robert J. Minturn, 12th Regt., March 24, 1892.
Harry P. Fairchild, 12th Regt., March 24, 1892.
William G. Elliott, 47th Regt., March 30, 1892.

Wm. P. McLaury, Asst. Surg., 16th Sep. Co., March 31, 1892.
 Philip Milligan, Com. Sub., 8th Regt., May 18, 1892.
 George P. Camman, 8th Regt., May 31, 1892.
 Edward Morris, 23d Regt., May 31, 1892; appointed December 21, 1881.
 John P. Wilson, Asst. Surg., 19th Sep. Co., June 22, 1892.
 Augustus Baus, 12th Regt., June 23, 1892.
 Alonzo W. Hill, 12th Sep. Co., June 28, 1892.
 John J. Simmons, 17th Sep. Co., August 9, 1892.
 Emil J. Winterroth, 9th Regt., Sept. 20, 1892.
 Edwin W. Dayton, 22d Regt., Oct. 25, 1892.
 Thomas H. Newbold, 74th Regt., Oct. 25, 1892.
 John Gerin, Asst. Surg., 2d Sep. Co., Oct. 25, 1892.
 Charles F. Tupper, 20th Sep. Co., Oct. 25, 1892.
 John F. Griffith, 1st Battery, Nov. 10, 1892.
 Thomas F. Carroll, 47th Regt., Nov. 10, 1892.
 William Clarke Roe, 13th Regt., Nov. 11, 1892.
 Arthur W. Pray, 10th Battalion, Dec. 13, 1892.
 James H. Mitchell, Asst. Surg., 7th Sep. Co., Dec. 29, 1892.

Second Lieutenants.

Q. C. De Grove, Jr., 23d Regt., Jan. 19, 1892.

Charles E. Crowley, 42d Sep. Co., Jan. 20, 1892.
 John A. Wolff, 10th Battalion, Jan. 20, 1892.
 Samuel Brown, 74th Regt., Jan. 29, 1892.
 Waldo Leon Rich, 22d Sep. Co., Feb. 10, 1892.
 Henry E. Du Bois, Jr., 3d Battery, March 17, 1892.
 Andrew Conrad, 32d Regt., March 30, 1892.
 Harry J. McDermott, 14th Regt., April 6, 1892.
 Charles L. Bailey, 74th Regt., April 19, 1892.
 J. Francis Clarry, 47th Regt., April 20, 1892.
 Henry E. Kinkel, 13th Regt., June 8, 1892.
 John T. Slingerland, 8th Regt., July 25, 1892.
 James H. Vedder, 37th Sep. Co., Sept. 1, 1892.
 Charles H. Davis, 1st Sep. Co., Sept. 20, 1892.
 Charles F. Fury, 27th Sep. Co., Oct. 6, 1892.
 Harry E. Zittel, 7th Regt., Oct. 26, 1892.
 Michael Sullivan, 21st Sep. Co., Nov. 22, 1892.
 Robert A. Powers, 7th Regt., Nov. 29, 1892.
 Charles Slosson De Lano, 41st Sep. Co., Dec. 6, 1892.
 James Hay Cockburn, 12th Regt., Dec. 13, 1892.
 George W. Hunt, 13th Regt., Dec. 21, 1892.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

Majors.

Alexander Joseph Swift, Engineer, 3d Brigade, Jan. 14, 1892.
 Alfred E. Steers, 32d Regt., March 17, 1892.
 William R. Pryor, Surgeon, 22d Regt., April 19, 1892.

Captains.

Henry Augustus Adams, Chaplain, 74th Regt., April 6, 1892.
 William S. Rainsford, Chaplain, 71st Regt., April 19, 1892.
 Samuel R. James, 37th Sep. Co., July 26, 1892.
 Louis M. Mowbray, Lieutenant 1st Naval Battalion, Nov. 29, 1892.

First Lieutenants.

Reuben E. Fenton, 13th Sep. Co., Jan. 6, 1892.

Philip Heldrich, Asst. Surgeon, 30th Sep. Co., Jan. 19, 1892.
 Lemon Thomson, Jr., Asst. Surgeon, 18th Sep. Co., Feb. 3, 1892.
 Charles A. Andrews, 47th Regt., Mar. 31, 1892; appointed December 19, 1891.
 William A. Turpin, 1st Sep. Co., May 4, 1892.
 Charles F. Foote, 13th Regt., June 8, 1892.
 John Cummings, Jr., 44th Sep. Co., June 25, 1892.
 Samuel J. Sayle, 8th Regt., Aug. 27, 1892.

Second Lieutenants.

Grenville T. Snelling, 8th Regt., Jan. 21, 1892.
 Alfred William Simpson, 32d Regt., Feb. 17, 1892.

Anthony J. Griffin, 12th Regt., June 25, 1892.	Charles M. Ransom, 74th Regt., Oct. 25, 1892; appointed Dec. 8, 1891.
Allen Mason Thomas, Asst. Surgeon, 1st Naval Battalion, July 15, 1892.	William F. Huyck, 74th Regt., Nov. 4, 1892.
William C. Powers, Ensign, 1st Sep. Naval Division, Oct. 25, 1892.	Robeson Lea Low, Ensign, 2d Sep. Naval Division, Nov. 29, 1892.
	William Clinton Brown, Ensign, 1st Naval Battalion, Dec. 13, 1892.

RETIRED.

Captain Matthew W. Marvin, Thirty-third Separate Company, May 31, 1892.

DISMISSED BY SENTENCE OF GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Captain Luke C. Quinn, Sixty-ninth Regiment, December 21, 1892.

VACATED COMMISSION.

Colonel Henry Frost Clark, Assistant Quartermaster-General, by expiration of term of office, December 31, 1891.

RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY.

Brigadier-General Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., December 31, 1891.

Brigadier-General Walter C. Stokes, Paymaster-General, S. N. Y., December 31, 1891.

Colonel Albert B. Hilton, Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, December 31, 1891. Assigned to duty.

Colonel John S. McEwan, Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., November 22, 1892.

Major Frederick B. Spriggs, attached to Third Brigade, February 5, 1892.

Major J. Freeman Atwood, Surgeon, Fourteenth Regiment, May 11, 1892.

Captain Herbert C. Taylor, Inspector Rifle Practice, Ninth Regiment, May 5, 1892.

Captain William Kerby, Thirteenth Regiment, May 17, 1892.

Captain John August Henry Dressel, Thirteenth Regiment, May 17, 1892.

First Lieutenant George Alexander Glynn, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, May 13, 1892. Assigned to duty.

First Lieutenant Homer Bostwick, Adjutant, Seventy-first Regiment, May 13, 1892.

First Lieutenant Yellott D. Deckert, Adjutant, Ninth Regiment, September 20, 1892.

Second Lieutenant Albert E. Rich, Thirteenth Regiment, May 17, 1892.

Second Lieutenant Daniel P. Smock, Thirteenth Regiment, May 17, 1892.

The officers of the Thirty-second Regiment, not transferred to the Thirteenth Regiment, May 26, 1892.

The officers of the Fortieth Separate Company, May 26, 1892.

DISCHARGED UNDER M. C. 43.

Second Lieutenant Henry J. Englebert, Thirteenth Regiment, January 14, 1892.

DISCHARGED UNDER M. C. 46.

Captain Theodore Dubois Frear, Fourteenth Separate Company, June 16, 1892.

Second Lieutenant George W. Dunn, Fifth Separate Company, June 16, 1892.

DIED.

Major-General James W. Husted, Supernumerary, September 25, 1892.

Colonel William Freese Duncan, Assistant Surgeon-General, August 30, 1892.

Major H. Wadsworth Clark, Supernumerary, February 26, 1892.

Captain Albert Gallup, Signal Officer, First Brigade, December 24, 1892.

First Lieutenant Edgar S. Auchincloss, Commissary of Subsistence, Seventy-first Regiment, March 13, 1892.

First Lieutenant James J. Healy, Sixty-ninth Regiment, December 15, 1892.

Second Lieutenant Gustave E. De Riesthal, Fourteenth Regiment, January 23, 1892.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONS.

Organized.

Twenty-ninth Separate Company, December 28, 1891.

Company I, 22d Regiment, October 6, 1892.

Consolidations.

Twenty-ninth and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies, to form Forty-eighth Separate Company, May 13, 1892.

Companies D and E, 13th Regiment, to form Company D, same regiment, May 17, 1892.

Companies I and H, 13th Regiment, to form Company I, same regiment, May 17, 1892.

Transfers.

Company F, 32d, as Company E, to 13th Regiment, May 17, 1892.

Company K, 32d, as Company H, to 13th Regiment, May 17, 1892.

Disbanded.

Thirty-second Regiment, except Companies F. and K, May 17, 1892.

Fortieth Separate Company, May 17, 1892.

INDEX.

(Of pages 1 to 128 and 148 to 151.)

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Abell, Charles Lee	92	Banks, Robert Lenox, Jr	5, 128
Abrams, James C.....	30	Barber, Clarence James.....	97
Agar, John Giraud	148	Barker, Edward	35
Allen, Thomas H	22	Barlow, Joseph R. K.....	54
Alley, William Henry.....	66	Barnard, Bleecker S.....	49
Anderson, John A.....	54	Barnes, Walter F	73
Anderson, Frank Mortimer	66	Barnie, Alex., Jr.....	17
Andrews, Charles Allen.....	60	Barnum, Edward Herman.....	72
Andrews, Frank F.....	150	Barthelmess, Alfred William	41
Angle, James M	150	Barthman, Henry Chas	76
Angus, William A	92	Bartlett, Franklin.....	62
Annan, Edward, Jr	4, 13	Batchelder, Albert E.....	45
Appleton, Charles Adams.....	33	Bates, John N.....	26
Appleton, Daniel	28	Bates, William Graves.....	87
Appleton, Francis R.....	4, 21	Bauder, Frank.....	120
Arnold, David P.....	35	Baum, Harry C.....	122
Asten, Charles Edward ...	67	Beach, Bennett Sheldon.....	63
Auer, Michael	25	Beard, Francis D.....	4, 17
Austen, David E.....	51	Beasley, Crawford D.....	25
Avery, Courtland.....	150	Becker, Geo. John	80
Avery, Thomas H.....	59	Behrends, Jesse Hatch.....	81
		Bell, Franklin Noyes.....	107
Babcock, Charles E. P.....	79	Bell, James Alexander	65
Babcock, Francis Granger, Jr	125	Bellinger, John M.....	117
Babcock, Louis Locke.....	81	Bement, Charles F.....	33
Babcock, Theodore H	52, 128	Bemus, William Marvin.....	105
Bacon, Alexander S.....	95	Bendell, Herman.....	5, 14
Bacon, Daniel	149	Bennett, George L	77
Bacon, Louis Leville.....	115	Bennett, Walter Scott.....	65
Bailey, Fred. W. G.....	101	Benton, John W.....	119
Bailey, Fred. De Forest	74	Bergtold, Wm. Harry.....	93
Baird, Andrew Robertson.....	73	Bernardi, Peter.....	120
Baker, George Livingston, Jr.....	50	Berry, Thomas Benjamin	93
Baker, Guy E.....	5, 21	Beutell, Martin L	109
Balch, Henry Herbert.....	22	Bissell, Herbert P	5, 11
Balch, Lewis	44	Blackman, Walter Penniman.....	70
Ball, Ernest H	91	Blaine, Myron Depew.....	119
Ball, John Hathaway.....	5, 18	Blair, Geo. William.....	149
Ball, Samuel F	65	Blake, John Reginald.....	49

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Blackburne, Charles W.....	19	Cassin, Edward.....	86
Boecher, Adam.....	23	Castell, Edward W.	60
Bogart, John.....5,	16	Cavanagh, James.....	81
Borland, John Nelson.....	49	Chapin, William H.....	78
Bostwick, Homer.....	64	Charles, William Stewart.....	125
Bowman, George Thomas.....	94	Chase, George.....	36
Boyer, James S.	121	Chase, James T.....	99
Boylan, John F....	48	Chauncey, Henry, Jr.....	34
Bradley, John William.....	97	Chemidlin, Emile D.....	25
Brainard, James Seymour.....	115	Christey, Arthur B.....	79
Brendel, Henry William	81	Christoffel, John B., Jr.....	75
Bridges, Charles W	59	Church, Benjamin A	97
Bridgman, Oliver B.....	22	Clark, Charles F.....	115
Briggs, Albert H.....	78	Clark, Henry R....	92
Briggs, Philip H.....	17	Clark, Patrick	85
Broome, George Cochran.....	54	Clark, William C.....	88
Broun, Heywood C.....	68	Clayton, Bertram Tracy.....	53
Brown, Lionel E.....	55	Clement, George A.....	38
Brown, Thurber Arnold.....	116	Cleminshaw, Charles G.....5,	21
Bruce, Charles E.....	35	Cleveland, Henry.....	39
Bryant, Joseph D.....3,	14	Clifton, Charles	5, 9
Bryde, Wesley Egerberg	42	Clobridge, Selden C.....	56
Buchanan, Chas. Jay.....5,	11	Clute, William T.....	120
Buck, Willis R.....	92	Cobin, Israel Jones.....	89
Budlong, Andrew J.....	117	Cochran, George G.....	51
Bulger, William J....	127	Cochran, Henry L.....	68
Burgess, William Alfred	115	Cochran, John A	52
Burland, Benjamin William.....	121	Cochran, John Watson.....	32
Burns, Charles S.....	47	Cochran, William H. A.....4,	11
Burnton, Maurice Evans.....	63	Coleman, Hugh.....	83
Burr, Daniel S.....	109	Collier, Hiram Price.....	68
Bush, Robert P	113	Colligan, Michael J.....	75
Butler, John G.....	121	Collin, Thomas Campbell.....	100
Butler, Mighells Bachman.....	122	Collins, George W.....	82
Butt, McCoskry.....	47	Colyer, William T.....	70
Buyers, William Samuel	55	Colton, Ellsworth.....	98
Byington, Charles Sperry.....	43	Combés, Abbott C.....	107
		Conover, Aug. W.....	30
Cable, William Arthur.....	24	Content, Washington.....	48
Cameron, John William.....	114	Copeland, Ithamar W.....5,	19
Camp, John T.....	61	Cornell, William Alex.....	36
Campbell, William R.....	122	Cornell, William Duryea, Jr.....	77
Candee, Willard L.....	69	Cortelyou, William H.....	64
Cardona, Lawrence John.....	57	Cottle, Edmund P.....	94
Carlisle, Stewart B.....	104	Cox, Charles Newton... ..	74
Carroll, John Francis.....	55	Cowen, George William.....	55
Carscallen, Charles S.....	41	Crane, Austin O.....	58
Carter, William Harry	67	Crego, Floyd S.....	79
Case, David K.....	70	Crispell, Charles W.....	106
Cassidy, Clifford Chestnut....	65	Crocker, David.....4,	19

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Crooks, George W.....	114	Engelman, Charles Felix.....	23
Cusack, James W.....	99	English, Rich. Alex. Jos.....	37
Cushman, Harry Curtis.....	4, 9	Eno, Frederick Walter.....	95
		Enos, Frank M.....	151
Daley, Robert Joseph	65	Erdmann, John Frederick.....	88
Damer, Wm. Andrew.....	93	Everdell, Henry C.....	69
Dana, Paul.....	4, 17		
Darlington, James Henry	74	Fales, Henry Marshall	112
Davis, Loyal L.....	108	Farnsworth, John G.....	130
Davis, Wesley R.....	35	Farquhar, Percival	24
Davis, Westmoreland De La Warr,	89	Farrar, Frank N.	93
Davis, William Leonard.....	3, 20	Farrelly, Patrick.....	85
De Forest, Ezra.....	67	Faul, Alfred Charles.....	95
Demarest, George F.....	63	Feery, Denis J.....	86
Denison, Edgar V.....	44	Finkelstone, Hyman.....	37
Dennington, Frederick C.....	71	Fish, William Louis.....	75
Dennison, James A	87	Fisher, Samuel Percy.....	90
De Peyster, J. Watts.....	128	Fisk, Willard Clinton.....	31
Desmond, William.....	83	Fitch, William E	43
Dessar, Harry L	40	Fitzgerald, Louis.....	4, 6
Dewson, James B.....	31	Fitz Gerald, Walter H.....	57
Dick, Adolph E.....	66	Flanigan, William Livingston....	24
Dickinson, Henry Albert.	124	Fogarty, Philip.....	79
Dixon, John J.....	57	Ford, Robert E.....	82
Dodge, Delos M.....	117	Forshew, Robert Pierpont.....	149
Dorval, Alphonzo C.....	102	Fowler, Alvan Luther.....	41
Doty, Alva H.....	38	Fowler, George R.....	4, 14
Dowd, Heman.....	46	Fox, George C.....	92
Downs, Wallace A.....	87	Franchot, Richard Huntington...	123
Doyle, Peter C.....	5, 7	Francis, Augustus T	89
Duffy, Edward	81	Francis, Lloyd West.....	90
Duncan, William Butler, Jr.....	149	Franklin, William.....	94
Dunnell, William N.....	63	French, Byron Edward	149
Dunspaugh, Merrill M.....	110	French, George Jackson.....	150
Du Val, Horace C.....	31	French, Robert Timothy, Jr.....	150
Dye, Daniel Chauncy ...	124	Fritts, Crawford E.....	111
Dyer, George R.....	50	Frothingham, John B.....	4, 8
		Fuchs, Frederick Louis.....	23
Earle, Abraham Lent, Jr.....	53		
Earle, Ferdinand P.....	3, 18	Gadow, William H	26
Eastmead, Franklin Smith.....	106	Gaetz, Chas. Dickens	61
Eccles, Andrew John.....	32	Gager, Edward Ledgyard... ..	94
Eddy, Charles W.....	117	Gallatin, Francis Dawson	50
Eddy, John G.....	73	Gatley, George E	94
Eddy, William H.....	74	Gaus, Charles H.	5, 19
Ehrmann, William H.....	41	Gaynor, William J.....	4, 11
Eigabroadt, Fred. Thomas	101	Gibson, Kasson C	39, 128
Elliott, Elmore Edgar.....	107	Gillon, George Lewis	60
Elliott, Wm. G.....	77	Glynn, George A	127
Engelhardt, Albert Frank.....	76	Goodier, Lewis E	123

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Goodwin, Wendel	4, 12	Herniman, George William	81
Gould, Edwin	88	Herold, John George, Jr	74
Gould, George H	32	Herriman, Wallace John.....	151
Grealish, Martin P.....	85	Hess, Frank Judson.....	96
Gregg, Sylvester E.....	114	Higgins, Francis W.....	124
Gregory, Wm. Rowland	113	Higgins, Wm. Francis Joseph ...	42
Greene, Francis Vinton.....	87	Hilton, Albert B	3, 20
Greene, G. James	45	Hilton, George Porter.....	44
Greene, Samuel Dana.....	149	Hitchcock, Charles H	109
Greenough, Ernest A	102	Hoffman, Edward M.....	116
Gross, John H.	27	Hogan, William	84
Guiry, Maurice D	90	Holland, Henry.....	119
Guiteras, Ramon	24	Holland, John B.....	32
		Holly, Robert T.....	72
Haffa, George J	79	Holmberg, Carl L.....	61
Haggstrom, John Lea. Johnson,..	58	Holmes, Abram Darius Wilson...	41
Hall, A. Louis	111	Holmes, Frederick L....	69
Hall, Albert Mortimer	126	Holtz, Frederick Henry.....	95
Hall, Edward A	79	Hooley, Timothy Joseph	55
Hall, George E	68	Hopson, John C	102
Halsey, Frederick R.....	3, 15	Horsburg, Charles S	115
Hamilton, Henry De Witt.....	71	Hotchkin, Walter Bryant	66
Hamlin, George F	18	Houston, David Walker.....	110
Handy, James Frederick.....	71	Howe, James.....	60
Hanold, William W.....	53	Howland, John David	79
Harding, Richard H., Jr	59	Hubbell, William H	73
Harding, Robert M	92	Hudson, Frederick Richmond....	117
Harding, William J.....	10	Hughes, George	125
Harper, James Thorne	30	Hulett, Joseph Budd.....	112
Harriman, Oliver, Jr	37	Hull, Joseph T.....	70
Harriott, Marvin Beebe	45	Hunter, William Goldsmith.....	103
Harris, Louis A.....	103	Hussey, William James	64
Harroun, Gilbert K., Jr.....	49	Huston, Thomas William	50
Hart, George E. B	63	Hyatt, James L.....	44
Hart, Joseph	75	Hyde, Frederick William	105
Hart, Stephen Fowler.....	62	Hyland. Thomas G	125
Hathaway, Harry Albee	95		
Haubennestel, Louis P	109	Irving, Washington.....	149
Haubennestel, William	108	Ives, Edward Bernard.....	19
Haws, William Edward, Jr	62		
Hayden, James Raynor	148	Jacquette, William O.....	72
Hayes, Almeron D.....	26	Jackson, Thomas Edward.....	77
Hayes, Edmund	5, 15	Japha, Sol. E	38
Hazen, William Livingston	91	Jardine, Joseph P.....	13
Healy, Charles.....	86	Jarrett, Arthur R	52
Hemmings, Henry H	77	Jarvis, James Morgan.....	36
Henderson, Henry B.....	101	Jenks, Almet F.....	3, 11
Henderson, William James.....	149	Jennings, John T	55
Henry, David P.....	61	Jenny, Wm. Sherman	122
Henry, Nelson H	47	Johnson, Frank Abirt.....	105

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Johnson, Samuel Arnold	55	Lloyd, James H.....	110
Jones, Alonzo D	101	Lobdell, Francis.....	79
Jones, Fred. J.	113	Lodge, Lionel Savery	95
Jones, Samuel Case.....	96	Long, John F.....	29
Judson, Albert L	45	Loomis, Russell Mack Little.....	108
Judson, Edmund L.....	3, 20	Lorigan, George T.....	39
Judson, William Francis.....	50	Lowenbein, David	66
		Luscomb, Charles H	52
Kaufman, Franklin John	26	Lydecker, Charles E.....	30
Kayser, Charles W	73	Lyman, Frank.....	4, 15
Keck, Frank	90	Lynch, Michael.....	86
Kelly, Hugh Joseph	82	Lynch, Thomas F.	84
Kent, Geo. Edward	148	Lyon, Hervey Calkin.....	76
Kenworthy, James P	65		
Kerr, Thomas F	85	McBride, Neil B.....	59
Kimball, James Reid.....	93	McCarthy, Denis C.....	83
Kindler, Edwin J	103	McCauley, John.....	84
King, William Vinton	62	McCoy, James John.....	85
Kingston, Robert John.....	99	McCroskery, Louis W. Y.....	103
Kipp, W. H	28	McCrystal, Edward T.....	85
Kirby, William H	48	McCutcheon, Henry Daniel.....	76
Kirby, William M	96	McDougall, Addison.....	33
Kirkland, Eugene T	31	McDougall, Avery.....	125
Klein, John Frederick	107	McDougall, John W.....	31
Kline, Ardolph L.....	57	McGrath, Thomas.....	3, 9
Kohlberger, Chas. E	40	McGreevey, John.....	33
Kohnen, J. Fred.....	88	McIntyre, Ames E.....	112
Kopper, Frederick.....	12	McKim, Robert A....	37
Kraft, Edward J.....	70	McKim, Robert V.....	4, 14
		McLaughlin, Patrick F.....	59
Ladd, Wm. W., Jr.....	11	McLaughlin, Wm.....	84
Laing, George Edgar.....	25	McLean, Robert.....	32
Lambrecht, Frederick Thomas....	80	McLeer, James.....	4, 6
Landon, Francis Griswold.....	28	McNamara, John P.....	60
Langenbach, Otto F.....	79	McNulty, Peter Henry.....	4, 13
Larkin, Francis, Jr.....	15	McVicar, Wm. H.....	98
La Rose, Anthime W.....	10	Macaulay, John.....	47
Leary, John James	151	Macdowell, Frederick Lowman...	124
Le Count, Frank J., Jr.....	74	Magee, Francis J....	86
Leigh, Frederick T.....	19, 128	Magee, John.....	3, 20
Leonard, Paul F.....	83	Magee, Walter Charles.....	86
Leonard, Robert W.....	46	Mahon, Chas. Chas.....	85
Lester, James Westcott	110	Maidhoff, William J.....	64
Lewis, Angelo C.....	79	Mallette, Frederick A.....	119
Libbey, George E.....	75	Manning, James Hilton.....	5, 17
Liddle, John B.....	75	Marks, William W.....	39
Lilliendahl, J. G. R.....	63	Marsh, Edward T. T.....	88
Lindley, Charles Lutellus	47	Martin, James Curtis	118
Linson, William Henry	90	Mason, Jarvis Wolverton.....	37
Little, James Hugh.....	60	Maynard, Newland.....	39

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Mazet, Robert.....	33	Oliver, Richard.....	68
Meeker, Frederick Wood.....	149	Oliver, Robert Shaw.....	4, 7
Mellen, Calvert King.....	122	Olmsted, Laurel L.....	26
Meneely, Robert Knox.....	66	O'Meagher, William.....	82
Meyer, Charles Anthony, Jr.....	41	Owen, Frederick N.....	41
Michell, Harry W.....	56		
Milhan, René Leon.....	41	Paine, Henry G.....	49
Miller, Douglas Winslow.....	97	Palmer, William H.....	29
Miller, Ira.....	113	Park, Roswell.....	5, 14
Miller, Jacob W.....	148	Parke, Floyd B.....	113
Milsom, George Alfred.....	80	Parsons, William T.....	78
Mitchell, Edward H.....	58	Partridge, John N.....	67
Monroe, Robert Grier.....	3, 20	Pasco, George E.....	24
Montant, Auguste P.....	4, 10	Paterson, Thomas A.....	102
Mooney, Geo. Walton.....	36	Patterson, Thomas Cecil.....	50
Moore, John A.....	111	Paxton, John R.....	29
Moran, James.....	81	Payne, Richard Clark.....	111
Morgan, Patrick J.....	83	Peck, J. Oramel.....	57
Moriarity, Patrick J.....	85	Penney, Wm. Fred.....	51
Morro, August Teale.....	72	Peoble, Frederick G.....	53
Morrow, William B.....	118	Perkins, Chas. Lawrence.....	4, 13
Morris, Newbold.....	50	Perry, Edward Aylesworth.....	104
Morris, William F.....	58	Perry, Frank I.....	72
Mortimer, Thomas.....	83	Pettibone, Lauren W.....	5, 19
Mott, Seldon Whitney.....	108	Pettigrew, W. R.....	73
Mudge, Selden Johnson.....	123	Phisterer, Frederick.....	8
Mulford, Joseph Parker.....	71	Pickett, William P.....	70
Murphy, Arthur M.....	107	Pierce, Edward Allen.....	27
Murphy, John.....	82	Pollard, Don Alonzo.....	29
Murphy, William H.....	48	Poole, Harold Sheridan.....	42
Murray, Charles R.....	121	Porter, Josiah.....	3, 7
Murray, Malcolm C.....	65	Post, Daniel Hazeltine.....	105
Murray, William Duren.....	113	Powers, Edward R.....	47
Myer, Albert J.....	79	Praeger, Louis Jewett.....	71
		Pratt, Dana B.....	38
Neff, Lewis Knode.....	35	Preece, William E.....	63
Neftel, Knight.....	36	Pruyn, John Isaac.....	98
Nellis, George Webster.....	97	Putnam, Harvey W.....	78
Nesbitt, Daniel A.....	30		
Nesbitt, Harry M.....	32	Quick, Hewlings H.....	75
Nichols, Charles E.....	107	Quigley, John A.....	65
Noble, William C.....	59		
Nurzey, Walter F.....	78	Rand, George W.....	31
Nutt, Hassell.....	58	Rand, Thomas B.....	38
		Rasquin, Henry S.....	25
Oates, Andrew A.....	35	Ratcliff, John.....	79
O'Brien, John E.....	84	Remmer, Joseph H.....	114
O'Connell, John.....	84	Renton, Herbert.....	61
Olden, Edward James.....	76	Reton, Clarence Geer.....	91
Olin, Stephen H.....	4, 9	Rhoads, George B.....	30

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Richmond, Fred. Augustus.....	37	Shipman, Frederick Edward	57
Ricketts, Palmer C.....3,	15	Silkman, Charles R	69
Ridabock, Henry G.....	35	Sillcocks, Theodore W	68
Ritter, Eli.....	80	Silsby, Jerome Bursley.....	40
Roach, James Edward	45	Sloan, Thomas E	3, 20
Roberts, Clark Thomas.....	94	Smith, Alexis C	67
Robinson, James Gillespie.....	91	Smith, Charles W., Jr.....	50
Robson, John Thomas.....	95	Smith, Clinton Hartt	89
Rochester, Nathaniel.	5, 10	Smith, Edward Charles	49
Rodgers, George W.....	54	Smith, Eugene A	79
Roe, Charles F.....	22	Smith, George Moore	28
Roessle, Elwood O.....4,	13	Smith, Joseph M	62
Rogers, Charles S.....	3, 20	Smith, Lee Herbert.....	93
Rogers, Hiram C.....	109	Smith, Lester Bordman.....	96
Rogers, Robert C.....	80	Smith, Mason L	121
Romer, Wm. H.....	36	Smith, William Beard	64
Roosevelt, Frank	48	Snyder, Alexander C	55
Roosevelt, W. Emlen.....4,	21	Spencer, Wm. E	68
Rose, George M.....	95	St. John, Julius W	118
Ross, Moses Philip.....	91	Stacpole, Horatio Potter	43
Ross, Sanderson Alexander.....	115	Stayton, Wm. Henry	149
Royall, Walter Livingston.....	91	Steen, Benjamin S.....	56
Royce, Henry H.....	25	Stelle, Morton B.....	32
Ruppert, Jacob, Jr.....3,	20	Stevens, Frank L	117
Russell, George D.....	53	Stewart, James W	54
Ryan, John J.....	83	Stillman, Wait H	100
Ryan, Stephen P.....	83	Stimson, Daniel M.....	29
		Stivers, John Dunning.....	112
Saddler, John Timothy	116	Stivers, Lewis Stewart.....	112
Sanford, George D.....	3, 13	Stokes, Wm. A	69
Satterlee, Herbert Livingston ...	148	Story, Joseph G.....	16
Sauvan, Frank O	37	Strevell, Clarence.....	45
Scanlon, John J	85	Swift, George E	111
Schell, George C.....	119		
Schilling, Francis A	34	Talmage, T. De Witt.....	52
Schmidt, Theodore F	23	Taylor, Washington I.....	54
Schneider, Frederick	103	Teall, Wm. Sumner	26
Schumann, Arthur E	49	Ten Broeck, Edward B	15
Schuyler, James Everett.....	33	Terry, Roderick.....	47
Schuyler, Walter G.....	29	Tetamore, Frank L. R.....	57
Scofield, Clifford Gustavus.....	72	Thomas, John C	61
Scott, George D	34	Thompson, Aaron Wesley	105
Scott, Walter.....	97	Thompson, Charles Newton.....	38
Seiter, Charles Jacob	48	Thompson, William Bryan.....	98
Seward, William, Jr.....	37	Thorn, Britton C.....	69
Seward, William, 3d.....	42	Thurston, Nathaniel B.....	63
Seymour, William Wotkyns	100	Thyng, Culver Gilman	123
Sheehan, James F	99	Tift, De Solvo H	126
Sheldon, Theodore Butler	95	Tilden, Philip Smith	89
Shepherd, John S.....	69	Tillinghast, Chas. Whitney, 2d ...	100

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Tilton, Ernest Rollin	50	Welch, Samuel M., Jr	77
Timpson, Thomas W	90	Weld, De Witt C., Jr	73
Tobey, Bennett H	59	Wells, Frederick A	72
Tod, John Kennedy	88	Wells, John H	99
Todd, Charles Griswold	71	Wendel, Louis	23
Tompkins, Arthur Melville	42	Wentworth, George L	35
Tompkins, Robert F	105	Wernberg, Jeré A	52
Tracey, Charles W	4, 21	Werner, Charles	51
Treadwell, Harry H	65	West, John William	40
Treanor, John Patrick	104	West, William M	3, 12
Truman, Wm. Henry	40	White, James F	120
Tuttle, George Albert	63	Whitlock, Benjamin Morris	3, 18
Tyson, Geo. G	91	Whitney, Robert E	72
		Whitney, Russell Martin	123
Underwood, John N	27	Whitney, William M., Jr	43
Underwood, William J	33	Whittle, John Henry	89
Urquhart, John Cuthbert	101	Wieners, Godfrey A. S	38
		Wightman, John H	67
Valentine, William A	29	Wilks, Seth	91
Van Benthuyzen, Chas. Fred'k ...	45	Willcocks, Washington	39
Van der Poel, John	148	Williams, Harry A	55
Van De Water, George Roe	88	Williams, Chauncey P., Jr	5, 11
Van Duzer, Henry Sayre	4, 11	Willson, Walter Reginald	71
Van Gorden, Frank E	107	Wilson, Charles R	5, 21
Van Lennep, Frederick	33	Wilson, David	24
Varian, Joshua M	3, 16	Wilson, Guilford Reed	80
Vunk, Darwin E	125	Wilson, John Smith	106
		Wilson, Walter S	31
Wadsworth, Henry Cowles	78	Wilson, William	118
Wainwright, J. Mayhew	46	Wimmer, John	91
Walbridge, Edward Newton	150	Windsor, George William	80
Walton, John D	39	Wiswell, Frank R	53
Ward, James J	82	Wolf, Charles Joseph	93
Ward, John Bryan G. W	89	Wood, Frank Eugene	93
Warner, Robert W	117	Wood, Franklin Thomas	124
Warren, Charles Elliott	49		
Warren, Edward S	5, 12	Yates, Austin A	119
Warring, Francis B	106	Young, Horace Greeley	5, 13
Waterman, Henry	111	Young, Thomas M	35
Watson, William Le Roy	51	York, George W	93
Weber, Edward Yale	49		
Weeks, Edward Carns	149	Zerega, Theodore Clinton	149
Weeks, Edson J	5, 13	Zimmerman, William R	121

(B.)

REPORTS ON STATE CAMP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1892.*

To the Officer in Charge of the Division of Military Information, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.:

Sir.— I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Order 133, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, I reported by letter to the Governor of New York, and proceeded to the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, arriving June eighteenth, the day the camp opened. Lieutenants Hardin and French reported to me there the same day. Their reports on the camp are herewith inclosed. I omit a detailed description of the camp, as that has been reported on by others.

The camp was commanded by Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General, an able officer, most earnest and persistent in efforts to raise the standard of discipline and efficiency, and it is fortunate he has been continued in office long enough to effect many important improvements. On occasions when General Porter was temporarily absent the camp was commanded by the senior line officer present.

Colonel Phisterer, Chief of Staff, is an accomplished officer, zealous and studious; he very ably performed the duty of Chief Drill Instructor and also acted as Paymaster.

General McGrath, Inspector-General, was present a greater part of the time. He is an officer of thirty years' experience, a rigid inspector, keenly alive to anything likely to improve the appearance, discipline or efficiency of the command; and great credit was reflected on his department by the faultless police of the camp.

1892.

Colonel Story, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, was Post Quartermaster. He is a most efficient Quartermaster and, while carefully guarding the interests of the State, anticipates the wants of the command and is prepared for emergencies.

General Varian, Chief of Ordnance, was present a considerable part of the time. He is an able officer, well qualified to discharge the varied duties of his office. His department had charge of matters usually pertaining to the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Ordnance departments, in my opinion too much for one department. There is evident room for improvement in the practical organization of the supply departments.

Captain Shepherd, Twenty-third Regiment, Post Adjutant, is well informed and very exact in the performance of the duties of his office. He imparted to Adjutants and First Sergeants much valuable information relating to the preparation of required reports and returns.

The position of Post Surgeon was filled by Surgeons detailed for one week.

The medical department is in excellent condition, the officers generally being physicians of high standing.

Great credit is due to the intelligent, zealous and progressive work of Surgeon-General Bryant.

Captains Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, and Judson, Tenth Separate Battalion, instructors in guard duty, are thoroughly well informed and most efficient instructors. Great credit is due them for the highly satisfactory performance of guard duty; one uniform system is imparted to all the troops.

Major Stacpole, Tenth Separate Battalion, instructor in drill, has made a thorough study of that subject and is an excellent instructor.

Major Williams, Assistant Inspector-General, and Major Barrie, Storekeeper, and Assistant to the Post Quartermaster, discharged their duties very efficiently.

This completes the list of officers at post headquarters.

There is need for additional instructors in drill, and also for more ground for drill purposes.

The organized National Guard of the State is limited to 15,000, and the actual force is about 13,800. The plan is to have one-half the force go into camp each year, the several organizations remaining in camp one week. The camp lasts six or seven weeks; from 600 to 1,000 men in camp each week.

It has taken years of careful attention to detail to bring the Camp of Instruction to its present high state of efficiency. The troops are, on their arrival, made comfortable, and at once take up the prescribed course of instruction. A most encouraging feature is that officers and men willingly submit themselves to a system requiring arduous and persistent work.

Discipline is excellent. Military courtesy is carefully observed. There is almost no drunkenness, and punishments are rarely resorted to or needed; but in some commands too much talking was allowed in ranks, and in one or two instances I thought men were, without authority, absent from formations when the command was reported present or accounted for.

The question is asked: "Would not a brigade or division camp be better than the one at Peekskill?" I think not, for it would probably be much less thorough in battalion and regimental work. Both the Governor and the Adjutant-General expressed themselves as in favor of occasionally assembling the troops of the State at one point, to give practice in handling and supplying large bodies of men; this to be in addition to and not in lieu of the camp at Peekskill.

Each company should be provided with cooking utensils and with the camp and garrison equipage needed for pitching tents.

The infantry is armed with the Remington rifle, caliber fifty (shown by record of target practice at Creedmoor to be a good arm).

The cavalry troop has the Remington carbine. The State authorities recognize the advantage of adopting the same arms, ammunition and equipment as are used by the regular troops, but prefer to await the adoption by the United States of a new arm, as that seems likely to occur at an early date.

The percentage of attendance at camp and formations of the companies for drill and other purposes is generally very good and

in some commands excellent. (Officers informed me that their men who are in the Civil Service of the United States have the greatest difficulty in getting off during business hours to attend meetings of the company.) It would appear to be to the interest of the general government to be very liberal in this matter. In case of emergency requiring the use of the troops in the active service of the State or the United States, a very large percentage of the command would promptly respond to the call; that was the confident opinion of every officer whom I consulted on the subject.

My letter to the Governor expressed my wish to comply with requests from him or from the Commander of the camp; those requests were confined almost entirely to instruction in drill.

Attention is invited to the report of Lieutenant French for detailed description of the mode of instruction and the work done by the officers of the army.

The perfect courtesy with which the regular officers were treated, the close attention paid to such instruction as we gave, and the earnest wish to improve that was generally evinced, made our duty most pleasant.

I was also fortunate in having Lieutenants Hardin and French as assistants. They gave me the most earnest and efficient support in carrying out the instructions of the department, to cultivate closer friendly relations with the National Guard and to aid and instruct; they are especially well qualified for that duty.

Lieutenant French's accurate knowledge of the new drill helps to make him an excellent instructor; he also did valuable work as instructor in artillery drill, and would have accomplished more but that his time was so thoroughly occupied in other work.

Inspector-General McGrath informed me that in his annual report he will give the location of each organization of the National Guard of the State, together with its railroad connections, and he kindly offered to send me that data to be transmitted to your office. The report will be rendered next month. Upon the receipt of the information I shall send it to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. C. BATES,
Colonel, Second Infantry.

WEST BRIGHTON, N. Y., *August 6, 1892.*

*To the Officer in Charge of the Division of Military Information,
War Department, through Colonel John C. Bates, Second
Infantry:*

Sir.—I have the honor to report as follows concerning my tour of duty at the State Camp of Instruction, at Peekskill, N. Y., under orders No. 122, Headquarters, Army, May 24, 1892.

The camp was commanded by Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General, State of New York, assisted by the following staff:

Colonel Story, Ordnance Officer and Quartermaster.

General McGrath and Major Williams, Inspectors.

Colonel Phisterer and Major Stacpole, Instructors of Drill.

Captains Judson and Thurston, Instructors of Guard Duty.

Captain Shepherd, Post Adjutant.

All of these officers have had years of experience in the Camp of Instruction, and the administration of the camp was excellent.

The police of the camp is entirely beyond criticism.

The camp is supplied with good water-closets and bath-rooms, with tempered showers; water is obtained of excellent quality and in abundance from wells, and supplied by hydrants at convenient points. The drainage is good, ample sewers carrying off waste water and surface water rapidly.

The men are fed at a large and well-arranged mess-hall owned by the State.

Meals are furnished by contract, and are varied, well-cooked and abundant. The men are served with bread and coffee soon after reveille, before drill. Breakfast at 7.30, dinner at 12.30, supper at 5.30.

The men are quartered in wall tents, two in each tent. They are provided with cots, mattresses and blankets, the bedding being turned in to the Quartermaster by the troops after being used a week, and thoroughly renovated and cleansed before being again issued.

The hospital is well-conducted, and men are drilled in the duties of the Hospital Corps.

A signal corps of twenty-four men was in camp for a week, and are very expert in the use of flag, heliograph, torch and flash-light signals, and spent much time both day and night signaling messages by heliograph, and lights being sent a distance of about six miles.

Captain Gallup, of the First Brigade Signal Corps, who commanded the corps in camp, and some of his men, remained in camp two weeks after their tour, and instructed men of other commands in signaling of all kinds.

Detachments from different batteries were in camp during the whole time, and were drilled in the manual of the piece, fired the morning and evening guns and the necessary salutes; they were well drilled and fired the salutes with great accuracy.

Troop A, the only cavalry organization in the State, was in camp for a week, June eighteenth to twenty-fifth. It marched from New York to the camp and back.

While in camp the troops drilled, mounted and performed stable duty, all their duties being performed in good style and very thoroughly.

It is composed of some of the best young men in New York, is well equipped and is a good troop of cavalry—just what one would expect, knowing its commanding officer, Charles F. Roe, formerly of the Second United States Cavalry.

The infantry which occupied the camp, each organization remaining a week, were the Sixty-ninth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Thirteenth and Sixty-fifth Regiments, and Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth Separate Companies.

The separate companies were organized into provisional battalions under command of Captains, and although they had no knowledge of battalion drill before coming to camp, they improved

rapidly, and invariably surpassed the regiment in camp with them before leaving. This I attribute to the fact that having no battalion drill at home, they devote more time to company drill than the regiments do, and the company drill is consequently more thorough.

The drill of all the organizations would be much improved if they devoted more time at home to squad drill, and improved the individual training of the men. When the companies at battalion drill are composed of imperfectly drilled men, the Captains must devote too much time to their companies, and when the Captains are themselves inexperienced in battalion drill, they have all they can do to attend to their own duties without correcting the mistakes of the men.

Instructors in drill, both State and regular officers, were requested to correct mistakes on the ground and give such instructions as might be needed.

An excellent programme of drills had been arranged by the State officers prescribing the maneuvers for each day's drill. The company and regimental officers were assembled each afternoon, and the drill for the following day was explained and discussed and all questions carefully answered. The non-commissioned officers were instructed in the same way. This theoretical instruction lasted from two to three hours each afternoon until the entire drill had been explained to each organization.

The programme of drills was as follows, each week:

Monday.—5.45 to 7 a. m., the squad in extended order, and squad leading; 9.20 to 11.30 a. m., battalion in close order.

Tuesday.—5.45 to 7 a. m., section in extended order; 9.20 to 11.30 a. m., battalion in close order, completing school of battalion and platoon movements.

Wednesday.—5.45 to 7 a. m., platoon in extended order; 9.20 to 11.30 a. m., battalion in close order, all movements by platoons.

Thursday and Friday.—5.45 to 7 a. m., company in extended order; 9.20 to 11.30 a. m., battalion in extended order; blank cartridges used at all drills on Friday.

Saturday.—5.45 to 7 a. m., company drill, extended order.

The troops left camp Saturday afternoon.

The instructors, both State and United States officers, attended drill wherever assigned, made corrections and gave instructions, and the officers in command at all times received these corrections and instructions in the best possible spirit, and seemed anxious to receive instruction.

In addition to the drills, the ceremonies of guard-mounting and parade were performed daily, weather only interrupting them. These ceremonies were performed for instruction, and when necessary, which was rarely the case, these were corrected and partly repeated until done properly.

For six weeks there were two or more battalions in camp, and when they were there, parade was held in line, line of platoon columns and line of masses. Horses were furnished for mounted officers, but not always used at parade.

Two reviews were held during the encampment, and were in addition to the regular programme, no drills being postponed or dispensed with on account of them.

The last week, July thirtieth to August fifth, the camp was occupied by four companies, composed of details from the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Regiments, which were not in camp this year. These details were composed largely of non-commissioned officers, and during the week many officers and non-commissioned officers attended the camp as visitors, and were present at all theoretical instructions and drills, and evinced the most commendable interest in learning the new drill regulations.

The camp is very properly called a "Camp of Instruction." The State supplied competent instructors, and the officers and men ordered to the camp were anxious to learn, and profited by the time spent there.

I can not imagine any change made in the system pursued by New York which could improve the character or increase the quantity of instruction imparted in the limited time allowed.

Nothing could exceed the courtesy and kindness shown me by all connected with the camp.

Though possibly not coming within the scope intended for my report, I can not refrain from stating that the new drill regula-

tions were most easily learned. The extended order drill attracts and holds the attention and interest of the men, and I believe they are admirably adapted for the rapid training of new troops.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

E. E. HARDIN,
First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry.

WASHINGTON CITY, *August 30, 1892.*

*To the Officer in Charge of the Military Information Division,
Adjutant-General's Office, through Colonel John C. Bates,
Second Infantry:*

Sir.—In compliance with letter from the Adjutant-General, dated June 15, 1892, I have the honor to submit the following report of the tour of duty performed by me at the encampment of the National Guard of the State of New York, at Peekskill, N. Y., under paragraph 9, Special Orders 122, Headquarters of the Army, May 24, 1892:

I reported, by letter, to the Governor of New York, in compliance with the last-named order, and was promptly furnished with copies of orders relating to the encampment, together with a courteous letter from Colonel Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant-General, State of New York, giving me explicit instructions as to how to reach camp, ship baggage, etc.; copies of the orders referred to are from General Headquarters, State of New York; they will be mentioned in connection with the subjects to which they apply, and are furnished herewith. I reported to Colonel Bates at the camp June eighteenth.

The details ordered for duty at the Camp of Instruction are shown in General Orders 18, 22 and 24, 1892, and, in addition, a detail of four companies from the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Regiments, each made up of volunteers from its own regiment. Each company had four officers and consisted largely of non-commissioned officers doing duty as privates.

The general regulations adopted for the camp are shown in

General Orders 19, 1892; the special regulations in General Orders No. 20, 1892, and the rules of official etiquette in General Orders No. 6, 1891.

General Orders No. 14, 1890, publishes modifications of Military Code and Regulations, New York, since January 1, 1890.

Copy of the Code and Regulations, with all other modifications, have already been furnished.

General Orders No. 8, 1891, publishes instruction in duties of advanced guards, etc.

General Orders No. 14, 1891, instruction in office duties.

Reference is also made to the reports of inspecting officers visiting this camp in previous years for description of the permanent features of the camp.

Attendance in Camp.

The average percentages of attendance of regiments and separate companies, including officers and enlisted men, were: Regiments, eighty; separate companies, including Troop A, eighty-six.

Greatest percentage present.—Ninety, Sixty-fifth Regiment; 100, Twenty-first Separate Company.

Least percentage present.—Seventy-three, Sixty-ninth Regiment; seventy-three, Eleventh Separate Company.

Staff officers and officers attached are not included in figures relative to separate companies.

These percentages are made up from the number of officers and men paid for services in camp.

Detachments of artillery present in camp were as follows:

First Battery.—Twelve men, June eighteen to July two.

First Battery.—Four men, June eighteen to June twenty-five.

First Battery.—Four men, June twenty-five to July two.

Third Battery.—Twelve men, from July two to July sixteen.

Third Battery.—Ten men, from July two to July four.

Third Battery.—Four men, from July two to July nine.

Third Battery.—Four men, from July nine to July sixteen.

Second Battery.—Six men, from July sixteen to August five.

Second Battery.—Five men, from July sixteen to July thirty.

Second Battery.—Five men, from July sixteen to July twenty-three.

Second Battery.—Five men, from July twenty-three to August five.

Second Battery.—Five men, from July thirty to August five.

Signal Corps, First Brigade.—One officer and three men, July sixteen to August five, and seventeen men, July sixteen to twenty-three.

Provisional Companies.—Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third, July thirtieth. August fifth, Seventh, four officers, ninety men; Twenty-second, four officers, 113 men; Twelfth, four officers, 112 men; Twenty-third, four officers, eighty-five men.

During the last week sixty-eight officers and five enlisted men visited camp for the purposes of instruction.

Instruction.

The parts of the weekly programme of instruction that call for full description are:

Schools for officers, from 2 p. m. to 3.30 p. m., on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Schools for non-commissioned officers, from 3.30 p. m. to 5 p. m., on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and

Drills, 5.40 to 7 and 9.20 to 11.30 a. m., all week days, except Saturday.

All instruction was under the charge of Colonel Phisterer, Chief of Staff, who had prepared a programme for battalion drill in close order, as follows:

First Day.

Formation of battalion, 257, 258, 259, 261.

Open and close ranks, 263, 264.

Forward, guide center, march, 271.

Battalion halt, Captains rectify the alignment, 279.

Columns of fours, break from the right to march to the left, march, 284.

Fours left, march; guide center, 283.

To the rear, march; guide center, 277.

Battalion halt; battalion about face, 277.

Guides of (such) company on the line, guides on the line; on the center (right or left), dress, 280.

- Fours right, march, 283.
- On right into line, march, 289.
- Forward, guide center, march, 271.
- Right oblique, march, 278.
- Forward, march guide center, 271.
- Fours right, march, 283.
- Left front into line, march, 290.
- Right of companies rear into column, 301.
- Column of fours, first company fours right, march, 303.
- Right front into line faced to the rear, march, 291.
- Fours right about, march; guide center, 276.
- Fours right, march, 283.
- Column right, march, 200.
- Fours left, rear companies left front into line, march, 294, 296.
- Close column on first company, fours right, march, 338.
- Column of fours, first company, right forward fours right, march, 338.
- Column left, march.
- Fours left, rear companies right front into line faced to the rear, march, 297, 295.
- Close column on fourth company, fours left, march, 338.
- Column of fours, first company fours left, march, 342.
- Fours right about, march, 276.
- File closers on left flank, march, 285.
- Fours left, march; battalion halt, 283.
- Companies right, march, 298.
- Forward, guide left, march, 305.
- Companies right forward fours right, march, 330.
- Companies left front into line, double time, march, 330.
- Companies left, march, 298, 310.
- Companies left turn, march; guide left, 299.
- Fours right about, march; guide left, 307.
- Companies left turn, march; guide center, forward march, 299, 310.
- Battalion halt.

Second Day.

Companies break from the right to march to the left, march, 304.

Column right, march (on the march), 308.

Forward guide right, column right, march (from a halt), 309.

Right guides cover, right dress, 311.

On right into line, march, 312.

Companies left forward fours left, march; guide, 320.

Companies column half right, march (guide is right), 322.

Companies column half left, march; guide, 322.

Fours right, march.

Left front into line, march, 313.

Fours right, companies column right, march; guide, 201, 329.

Change direction to the right, march; guide, halt, and double time, 323.

Companies left front into line, double time, march; guide center, 324.

Battalion halt.

Fours right, march.

Left front into line of companies in column of fours, march, 325.

On (such) company close intervals, march; guide, 332.

On (such) company extend intervals, march; guide, 332.

Fours left, march.

Left front into line faced to the rear, march, 314.

Fours right, march.

On right into line of companies in columns of fours, march, 326.

Fours left about, march; guide.

Fours right, march.

Close in mass; guide (right or left), march, 335.

Deploy column, fours left, march, 346.

Change front on first company; companies right half turn, march; guide right, 315.

Close column on first company, fours right, march, 338.

Column right, march, 308, 343.

Deploy column faced to the rear fours right, march, 347.

Close column, first company column right, march, front (twelve paces), 339.

Change direction by the right flank, fours right, march, 344.

Column of fours, first company fours left, march, 342.

Close column faced to the rear, first company column right, march (twelve paces), 340.

Take full distance (guide); march, 336.

Companies left, march, 298.

Change front on first company, faced to the rear, companies right half turn, march; guide right, 317.

Fours left, march.

Close column, first company fours right, march (eight paces), 341.

Column of fours, first company left forward fours left, march, 342.

Column of companies, first company fours right, march; guide right, 302.

Third Day.

Platoons right forward fours right, march; guide (right, left or center), 320.

Platoons column half right, march, 322.

Platoons column half left, march, 322.

Change direction to the right, march; battalion halt (or guide right, left of center), 323.

Platoons left front into line, double time, march; guide or halt. (If the latter, omit the double time), 324.

Fours right, march.

Left front into line of platoons in columns of fours, march, 325.

Platoons column right, march, 329.

On right into line of platoons, in columns of fours, 326.

Fours right, march, 327.

Fours left, march, 328.

Platoons column left, march, 329.

Fours right, march.

Companies right by platoons, march; guide (right, left or center), 356.

Platoons left, march, 359.

Platoons right, march, 359.

From companies left oblique, march, 358.

Companies right by platoons, march; guide, 356.

Companies column right, march, 361.

On right into line of platoon columns, march (no dress but second platoon dresses without command), 362.

Companies column left, march, 361.

Right front into line of platoon columns, march; dress, 363.

Fours left, march; guide left, 364.

Platoons column left, march; guide, 365.

Companies column left, march.

Right front into line of platoon columns, march; dress, 366.

On (such) company close intervals, march; (not gaining ground to the front), 355.

On (such) company extend intervals, march; (not gaining ground to the front), 355.

Form companies, right oblique, march, 358.

Captains rectify the alignment.

Manual of arms.

Firings.

The movements are arranged in such order that the formation at the close of each admits of the performance of the one next following. Each Battalion Commander was furnished with a copy of this programme with instructions to follow it, but during the drill he was permitted to repeat a movement not well executed the first time.

This programme included all the movements in the School of the Battalion and was divided into three parts for drills on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

At the officers' school on Sunday, the part of the programme for Monday was explained by Colonel Phisterer, who then introduced Colonel Bates, Lieutenant Hardin and myself, stating that we would give any further explanations or answer questions on the subjects named; afterwards the officers were invited to bring up any other questions on the subject of drill regulations.

The asking and answering these questions were entirely informal and the attempt was made to make each explanation as complete and satisfactory as possible.

The school for non-commissioned officers on Sunday was for the purpose of instructing them as squad leaders and chiefs of sections in extended order, and proceeded as follows:

A sergeant was called upon to execute the signals prescribed on page 7, Infantry Drill Regulations, and attention was called to the mistakes most commonly made in using them. The sergeant was next required to form a squad and execute the various movements in squad leading, using signals alone, marching the squad, closed and deployed, and giving the commands for firing volleys.

Next, another sergeant was required to exercise another squad in a similar manner, then the two squads were combined as a section and the chief of section was required to exercise the section in a similar manner.

The non-commissioned officers were also given instruction in their duties as guides and file closers, and were invited to present questions on drill regulations, which were treated as in the officers' school.

At the schools on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, the programmes were explained as on Sunday, and the mistakes made at the drills since the last school were discussed.

The drills of the first week had developed the fact that it was with great difficulty that officers and non-commissioned officers could be made to give the proper commands for firing volleys, always choosing, if left without rigid instructions, to give firing at will, as the commands were more easily remembered; hence, instructions were given that at the squad and section drills no commands for firings should be given except for volleys.

Programmes giving in detail the movements to be executed at all drills in extended order were prepared after the second week, those for the squad, section and platoon simply naming the movements to be executed, those for the company and battalion each representing an advance from the point where artillery fire becomes effective, or compels the battle formation, up to the assault on the enemy's position, and supplying the instructions that would have to be given under the circumstances by the captain or major.

These programmes were as follows:

Squad in Extended Order.

Marchings of squad not deployed. Forward (526, 527). To the rear (527). By the flank (528). To halt (529). To change front or direction (530).

Firings, squad not deployed. At a halt and principally on the march. By squad (146). Kneeling (522).

Deployment of squad. At a halt and on the march (523). By the flank (524). To increase and diminish intervals (525).

Firings, squad deployed. At a halt and principally on the march. By squad (146). Kneeling and lying down (522).

To assemble the squad (532). On the march and at a halt. To rally the squad (531). On the march and at a halt.

Section in Extended Order.

Marchings, section not deployed. Forward (526, 527, 574, 559, 568). To the rear (527, 569). To change front or direction (530, 570).

Firing at a halt and principally on the march; section not deployed. By section (146). Kneeling (522).

Line of squads. When at a halt; on the march (560, 559). Right (or left) front into line of squads (561). On right (or left) into line of squads (562).

Marchings (as above).

Firings (as above); "by squad and section."

Line of skirmishers from line of squads. At a halt; on the march (523, 524).

Marchings (as above).

Firings lying down (as above); "by squad and section."

Assemble, at a halt and on the march, by squads (531, 566); the section to assemble (566).

Rally, at a halt and on the march, by squads (531, 576); the section to rally (576).

Platoon in Extended Order.

Form line of sections; at a halt and on the march; change direction.

Marchings of line of sections and change of direction.

Form line of squads at a halt, on the march and from column of squads (or fours).

Marchings of line of squads and change of direction.

Fire by platoon, section, squad, kneeling, and fire rounds, also at will; on the march.

Form line of skirmishers, on the march.

Marchings of line of skirmishers and change of direction.

Fire by platoon, section, squad, lying down; and fire rounds, also at will; on the march.

Assemble, by squad, section, the platoon; extend in line of squads, sections, skirmishers.

Rally, by squad, section, the platoon; deploy in line of skirmishers.

Rushes by sections and fire.

Rapid fire, kneeling.

To the charge.

Charge.

Rally and then assemble.

Company Extension.

For drill by companies; yet as if they were in battalion.

Owing to the limited space suitable for primary instruction in the extended order, the movement is divided into four stages, the end of each stage being the limit of the field, arriving at which the company returns to the starting point to operate from there in continuation of the plan and ground.

First Stage.

On the march; form for attack (supposed to be about 2,300 yards).

On the march; line of sections on (such) section (about 1,400 yards).

On the march; line of squads on (such) squad of (such) section (1,200 yards).

On the march; as skirmishers, march (900 yards).

The line of skirmishers is halted at the end of the field and marched to the rear.

Second Stage.

Having arrived at the starting point, the firing line is cautioned to lie down, upon halting, and marched forward, and then halted by the command: "Fire by platoon;" men halt and load. The chief completes the command and fires two volleys; the captain selects a squad from the support to reinforce at a point indicated by him (by orders to officers commanding supports), and notifies (by messenger) the chief of the firing line of reinforcement to arrive; one additional volley is fired; chief of support sends the squad in as directed, so as to arrive after the firing; and chief of the firing line gives the command to advance in double time, so that his line will advance as the reinforcement comes in or a little before; reinforcing squad deploys on the march. The firing line is halted by the command: "Fire by section;" men halt and load. Chief of firing line continues: "Two volleys at (such an object at (so many) yards," and finally "commence firing;" chiefs of sections repeat command: "Fire, by section, at (such an object), at (so many) yards;" and at the command: "Commence firing," give the command: "Section, ready, aim, etc.," fire two volleys, and command: "Cease firing." Captain orders one squad to reinforce, as above. Firing line fires one more volley, and chief of firing line causes it to advance in double time as the squad arrives. The line is halted by the command: "Fire by squad;" men halt and load. Chief of firing line continues: "Two volleys, at (such an object), at (so many) yards," and finally: "Commence firing." Chiefs of sections repeat his commands; corporals of squads fall to the rear (but a little) and repeat: "Fire by squad, at (such), etc.;" and at the command: "Commence firing," give the command: "Squad, ready, aim, etc." Fire two volleys and command: "Cease firing." Squad ordered from the support as above. Subsequently another volley is fired. Squad comes up, and the line is advanced with it in double time to limit of field; then halted and marched to the rear to starting point.

Third Stage.

Having arrived at the starting point, the firing line is marched forward, double time, completing the rush, and halted by the command: "Fire by squad;" men halt and load. Chief com-

pletes the commands as explained in third stage. Captain orders the last squad to reinforce the firing line (as above explained); takes command of the firing line, and each chief takes charge of his own platoon, and line advances by another rush; is halted by the command: "Fire by platoon." One volley (as above). The advance is now by alternate platoon rushes, each platoon executing a rush twice and firing two volleys after each rush, advancing when the other platoon fires its first volley. The rushes completed, the Captain commands: "Rapid fire." Chiefs of platoons give the command to fix bayonets, and to lay down the sights, and chiefs of platoons command: "Rapid fire kneeling, commence firing." At this, the men kneel and fire as rapidly as possible at the feet of the enemy; the platoon in rear advances on the line and takes part in the firing. When the Captain deems the fire to have attained the object, he commands, "cease firing," and without delay.

"To the charge, march;" when the line jumps up and advances in double time (easiest way to carry the piece is port arms), when about fifty yards from the enemy the Captain commands:

"Charge;" when the line charges the position of the enemy at a rush with cheers. Next is

"Rally;" men come in regardless of position and take the formation indicated by the Captain.

"Assemble;" the men assemble in proper positions and unfix bayonets.

Battalion Extension.

Major designates companies for fighting line and reserve; objective of each company, and base company of fighting line.

First Stage.

Twenty-three hundred yards. "form for attack."

Fourteen hundred yards, "firing line forms line of sections."

Twelve hundred yards, firing line forms line of squads; supports in line of sections.

Nine hundred yards, firing line forms line of skirmishers; supports form line of squads.

Return to starting point.

Second Stage.

Men cautioned to lie down upon halting.

Advance from starting point; firing line is halted by the command.

“Fire by platoon, etc.,” chief fires two volleys. Captain notifies chief of his firing line to expect supports. Chief fires another volley. Squad from support advances in double time, deploys on the march, and as it arrives, the firing line is advanced in double time (about twenty paces). Chiefs halt their firing line by the command.

“Fire by section, two volleys,” executed by chiefs of sections. Another volley by section. Re-enforcement by one squad and line advances in double time, as before. Reserve takes battle formation.

The firing line is halted by the command:

“Fire by squad, two volleys,” executed by corporals of squads. One more volley. Reinforcement of one squad as before, and line advanced in double time as before; halted by the command:

“Fire two rounds, etc.,” fire another round.

Reserve forms line of sections.

Reinforcement by last squad; Captains and Lieutenants of fighting line; advance in double time to limit of field and halted.

Reserve forms line of squads.

Fighting line returned to starting point.

Fire echelons of reserve companies have now taken the place of the company supports.

Third Stage.

Continuation of advance in double time; line halted by command:

“Fire by section, two volleys, etc.” An additional volley. Reinforcement by one squad as before; whole line advanced by rush (twenty paces) double time and halted by command:

“Fire by platoon” (one volley) one squad reinforces; advance of whole line by rush (twenty paces) as before, line halted by command:

“Fire by platoon” (one volley) another squad reinforces and line advances by alternate rushes by platoons, each platoon firing two volleys at each halt and making two rushes.

“Rapid fire, kneeling.” Chiefs of platoons order bayonets fixed and sights laid down; last of supports and the platoons in rear come up on the line in double time fixing bayonets and taking part in the rapid fire.

“To the charge;” line advances in double time.

“Charge;” men advance at a run and cheer.

Remainder of reserve come up to position to cover the assembly. Assembly.

In the programmes for company and battalion, the division into stages was made necessary by the limited size of the drill ground, each stage corresponding to the portion of the advance that could be executed while once passing from the starting point to the farther edge of the ground, the next succeeding stage being another advance over the same ground but representing a continuation of the advance in the preceding stage. At the close of each stage the command without changing its formation moved back to the starting point.

In the programme for the company, the distance from the firing line to the support was actually but twenty-five or thirty yards, representing nearly ten times that distance, and the distances passed over in the successive changes of formation—form for attack, line of sections, line of squads, and line of skirmishers were only such as were required to complete each formation.

The successive firings and reinforcements were arranged with a view to teaching by frequent repetition, first, that the commands for firing should always cause the line to halt and load, and, second, that the line should usually advance on receiving reinforcement from the support, not giving the support an opportunity to halt on the line.

The firings in the second stage were on this plan, first, two volleys by platoon, then, after a pause, another volley, immediately after which, and under cover of the smoke, a squad from the support should arrive and the whole line rush forward. The

number of volleys and the time and size of the reinforcement were always made the same for the sake of simplifying the instructions to be given by the Captain, and the kinds of volleys to be fired were made such as to give chiefs of platoons, sections and squads practice in giving commands.

Scouts were not used for the reason that their movements on the level drill ground would not instruct to any profitable degree.

The third stage of the advance of the company was intended to illustrate what follows when the action is advanced to the point where it is difficult or impossible to cause the whole line to advance, when the advance by subdivisions, as platoons or sections, becomes necessary. The advance by rushes was limited to platoons for the sake of teaching officers as thoroughly as time permitted the proper control of the men, there being too little time to instruct chiefs of sections in the rush by sections, and the officers needing the instruction quite as much as the non-commissioned officers. The programme for the battalion in extended order was made on the same plan as that of the company, and illustrates the bringing forward the reserve as supports and the final use of the reserve during the assault.

It had been shown by the work of the first week that the principles of the extended order could not be taught, or even fairly illustrated without, by some such means as a programme, drawing attention to one definite way of making a combination of movements that could be made in an advance, and the use of the level drill ground was necessary in order that the execution of the details of the movements might be seen.

For the purposes intended, namely, to drill the company or battalion in the essential details of an advance, and to illustrate as well as time and space permitted, the way to combine them, these programmes proved to be successful to a marked degree, but they do not give such an application of the principles involved as could be taught in further instruction on varied ground of such size as to allow one continuous advance upon a position selected.

The size of the ground owned by the State affords barely room for the proper exercise of three battalions in close order drilling at

one time, and for extended order there is not enough room for one battalion without resorting to some such division into stages as in the programmes used; the ground adjoining the old target range would be a valuable addition to that now owned by the State.

During the final week of camp the battalion was placed under the instruction of Colonel Bates.

The number of close order drills was reduced to two, and extended order drills increased to eight; this was made possible by the better company instruction of the troops in camp.

Instruction was given in the extended order, according to the same programmes as before, and, in addition, one drill in battalion extended order, illustrating as well as limited space permitted, the use of varied ground in the attack, with the enemy outlined, both the attack and defense using blank cartridges.

The lessons in fire discipline given in previous drills and the excellent discipline of the command made the control and regulation of the firing in the defense almost mechanical, and advantage was taken of this to illustrate by the fire of individuals, or portions of the line, the principles laid down under the headings, "Use of cover," and "Fire discipline;" the lesson seemed to be well understood.

The method of instruction at drills adopted during and after the second week was as follows:

At the battalion drills in close order an instructor accompanied each battalion commander; these instructors were Col. Phisterer, Major Stacpole, Tenth Battalion; and Lieut. Hardin, Seventh United States Infantry; when there was a fourth battalion, I accompanied the battalion commander—at other times I went with the same battalion as Col. Phisterer, attending to the work of the companies, correcting on the spot any error that I observed. Besides this, the work of all instructors was under the constant supervision of Colonel Bates.

The instructor who accompanied the battalion commander assisted him in carrying out the programme by giving him the name of the movement to be executed, telling him what commands to give and correcting his explanation of the movement when

necessary; during the execution of movements the instructor corrected on the spot such errors as were observed, or called the attention of the battalion commander to them if he did not himself observe and correct them.

At the battalion drills in extended order the instructors usually went with the captains, whose companies were in the fighting line, correcting such errors as they observed. At all other drills the instructors went from one company to another, giving instruction and correcting errors.

The drills showed plainly that the services of at least one instructor were necessary with each battalion, even if the battalion commander were well instructed, and it seems natural that this work should be most acceptably performed by State officers. It was evident at the first drills each week that the work done by the United States officers was not of the sort that had been expected by those at drill, and a certain amount of caution and reserve were necessary, allowing many errors to pass uncorrected, until a better acquaintance made it apparent to them that we were there to assist rather than criticize.

The successful results of the work of Colonel Phisterer and Major Stacpole are evidence of the value of such instructors. Such services as theirs cannot easily be procured; their value depends upon accuracy of information, and this is not to be acquired without devoting more time than business men are willing, if able, to give the subject.

It has to be considered that troops of the State are in camp for only one week in two years, and that a large and valuable part of the force cannot at other times be assembled for anything beyond company drill, and when, in addition to this, the frequent changes that occur in organizations are considered, it becomes evident that it is too much to expect that one man can give efficient instruction to more than a battalion, even assuming that the instruction in squad and company drill is excellent, and this is not, unfortunately, the rule.

Battalion commanders must have instruction as well as practice — it is to be expected that they will make mistakes, and their mistakes must not be passed over uncorrected.

The Instruction of Guards.

Captain N. B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, and Captain A. L. Judson, Tenth Battalion, had charge of this part of the instruction, and the results of their work were that guard mounting and guard duty were performed with such order and regularity that the impression conveyed was that they were performed by regular troops, having now and then a recruit on post.

The end of each day's tour of guard found the men fairly well assured in the performance of their duties. Great credit is due these officers for the efficiency and accuracy of their instruction; the work could not have been performed by less than two officers, nor by officers not thoroughly familiar with the duties and capable of imparting instruction in a manner to cause it to be remembered, for it is rarely found that officers or non-commissioned officers of the guard can give much assistance in this respect.

Instruction other than Infantry.

The detachments of artillery were drilled in the manual and mechanical maneuvers of the twelve-pounder Napoleon. A detachment of one sergeant, two corporals and ten men, of the Second Battery, were instructed at Battery Hill in the manual of the ten-inch smooth bore gun (three drills), and two gun detachments consisting of volunteers from the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments (one drill).

The proficiency attained at the ten-inch was highly satisfactory considering the limited time that could be devoted to it; the work was entirely voluntary and was performed during excessively warm weather; that of the detachments from the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments being on a day when they also attended three infantry drills.

The detachments of artillery fired the morning and evening guns, and the salutes on July four, fourteen, twenty-one and twenty-three, all of which were rendered in fine style.

Troop A, Captain Charles F. Roe commanding, reached camp about 11.30 a. m., June 19, after a march of two days from New York city. Not much comment concerning this troop is neces-

sary; it is a body of young athletes that can be made to accomplish anything reasonable. Their drills as a troop and squadron showed that officers and non-commissioned officers had a good understanding of their duties. The fact that most of the horses were without training in ranks makes the excellent work done by the troop seem surprising.

The organization and instruction of the Signal Corps are shown in the following extract from a letter furnished me by Captain Albert Gallup, Signal Officer, First Brigade, S. N. Y.

Copies of some of the test messages referred to in the letter are furnished herewith:

EXTRACT.

Organization.

* * * * *

“There are four corps in the State attached to the four brigades respectively, each of which consists, when of full strength, of a Captain, Lieutenant and forty enlisted men. Provision is made for a Chief Signal Officer for the State of the rank of Major, and I think that for proper and uniform instruction and inspection the four companies should be organized into a battalion, and that a Major should be commissioned. At present the First and Second Brigade Corps are efficient, the Third Brigade Corps has never been organized, though a few men have been enlisted and the Fourth Brigade Corps has no enlisted men. The utility of such uniform instruction is found in the fact that the War Department order (U. S. Signal and Telegraph Code authorized by G. O. 59, A. G. O., 1889), of which I inclose you a copy, is not always interpreted correctly, and many errors are observable in its use, though it is very simple. In addition to this, in matters of drill and discipline, these organizations seldom have had the benefit either of criticism or of comparison with other military organizations.

“The present organization of the corps was made under a bill which became a law last winter, and which amended the former law on the subject. It enables the formation of five sections of eight men each, including one chief of section, who acts as leader of one squad, and another non-commissioned officer

who acts as leader of the other squad, there being four sergeants and six corporals allowed, and each squad consisting of three privates and one non-commissioned officer. Thus with the members of the squads permanently assigned there are ten signal parties ready to perform signal duty, each of the members of which knows exactly what he should do. For continuous work, of course, two squads or one section would be necessary, and for this continuous and consequently more difficult work the non-commissioned officer of the higher rank would therefore be in command of the section.

Equipment.

“The equipment has varied and varies at present. The Second Brigade Corps, which is the oldest, early adopted a saber, probably for parade purposes. The First Brigade Corps had sabers issued at the outset, but of late they were turned in and carbines and pistols were procured. Both corps are mounted, although the Second Brigade Corps does not make a specialty of mounted drills or field work so far as I can discover. Our men are drilled as individuals, and thorough instruction of the individual in horsemanship is taught at the expense, perhaps, of precision in the school of the troop. The equipment of the enlisted men is as follows: The carbine in a scabbard which covers the whole of it is slung in front of the pommel. On the near side, the signal staff, with flags wrapped around it, is slung. The rest of the equipment is that of a cavalryman, excepting the saber; and, in addition, I propose to have leather slings and swivels for the carbines, in order that the men may sling them on their backs when dismounted.

“The chief of section or squad leader will carry a field glass, and, in a case, the new signal lanterns which are being made for us, slung under the cantele, and a spare canteen for each lantern, filled with kerosene, will be carried by one of the men, besides a spare wick. With this equipment which is light, all work can be done which was formerly done with the torch and much more satisfactorily.

“The First Brigade Corps has a complete field telegraph equipment and harness, excepting that the truck is not satisfactory, and permission has been given to exchange it for another one, provided the additional cost be not paid by the State; and this will be done as soon as we can discover an appropriate form of wagon.

Instruction.

“The recruits are at first taught the use of the wand and to read when it is swung rapidly: Operators learn this in five or six hours. Then they are taught to swing the flag at right angles to the line of vision, and the importance of this is impressed upon them. Next they are taught to send with a flash light, maintaining the rhythm and cadence with the utmost care, and with this, skill in reading comes to them without effort. At the same time they are mounted on blankets, and usually in about two months become fairly good stickers on.

“Next, they are taught the most important of the mounted exercises described in the drill regulations, of which I was kindly furnished with a list, prepared at West Point several years ago. Toward the end of the winter they are taught leaping, so far as the disposition of their horses will permit, aided by a blacksnake. During the second season they are required to read over, with as much care as possible, the school of the troop, and to become familiar with all that precedes this in the regulations. This was the course adopted before the present regulations were issued and it will be continued.

“Some time since instruction was given in the elements of reconnoissance work, but so many recruits were enlisted that it was impossible for me to continue this with the rest of my teaching, and I shall depend upon Ives for this work.

“To enable the men to read with facility, and especially to familiarize them with the difficulties of cipher messages, we have had cipher disks made, following the pattern of the war office, and the older men now can construct and interpret cipher messages without trouble. They are taught to read these by means of test messages, which I inclose to you, which consist of 100 characters selected at random and formed into words. At each

drill each man reads as many of these as time will permit, and the number of his errors of course indicates at once his percentage, of which a record is posted in the company room and the man is thus stimulated to greater exertions. Since the adoption of this system one man, from an average of sixty-two per cent., attained an average of ninety-one per cent in one winter. Another from an average of sixty-four up to an average in 1890 of ninety-eight, and in 1892, as I observed by referring to the record, on four successive nights, of 99.5, 100, 100, 100.

“In order that you may see how accurately they can become I send you a table of the record made by twelve during a competition between the First and Second Brigade Signal Corps last November:

Captain Gallup, 100, 100, average 100; 100, 100, average 100.

Sergeant Ives, 98.72, 98.72, average 98.72; 98.72, 100, average 99.36.

Corporal Super, 94.88, 98.72, average 96.69; 97.43, 98.72, average 98.08.

Corporal Spence, 98.72, 97.43, average 98.07; 96.16, 100, average 98.08.

Private Barber, 98.72, 100, average 99.32; 100, 100, average 100.

Private Bradwell, 98.72, 97.43, average 98.07; 98.72, 100, average 99.36.

Private Bruen, 100, 98.72, average 99.30; 94.88, 98.72, average 96.08.

Private Davis, 98.72, 98.72, average 98.72; 100, 98.72, average 99.36.

Private Hedge,, 98.72, average; 98.72, 97.43, average 98.08.

Private Kirshbaum, 93.59, 93.59, average 93.59; 100, 100, average 100.

Private Lomore, 100, 98.72, average 99.36; 100, 100, average 100.

Private Matheson, 97.43, 98.72, average 98.07; 98.72, 98.72, average 98.72.

“The first and second and the fourth and fifth figures show the record made while reading two cipher messages of seventy-eight letters each, sent at the utmost speed possible with flags.

"My book shows that at camp we qualified in the use of the heliograph (by which I mean, so instructed the men that they could set up and adjust and read and send with efficiency) eighteen Signal Corps men, and four operators from the Sixty-fifth Regiment, that in addition to these we instructed up to a certain point eighteen enlisted men from other organizations, some of whom are operators; and although no one of these can be intrusted with important signal work at present, yet they are all competent to work with and assist signal men, and with a week of continuous and uninterrupted schooling, which, because of their other duties, they did not receive this summer, the majority of them could undoubtedly be made quite efficient."

* * * * *

Instruction in signaling was given under the direction of Captain Gallup during the last three weeks of camp, including day and night work, in one case two stations that were six miles apart keeping up continuous communication for twenty-four hours.

Captain Thurston assisted Captain Gallup in this instruction, and, besides that mentioned above, gave instruction in signaling to the men in camp who had been detailed for the purpose.

Hospital Attendance, etc.

The camp was provided with a dispensary and two hospital tents. The medical service was as prescribed in par. 4, G. O. No. 19, 1892.

The number of sick averaged daily one-half of one per cent of the command; the majority of cases were the results of indiscretions in diet combined with the effect of hot weather. Instructions for medical officers in examination of recruits are contained in G. O. No. 24, 1891. Rules for making details for company bearers and their instruction are prescribed in G. O. No. 23, 1891.

Instructions in stretcher drill and prompt aid to the injured was given during the camp, and the stretchers were nearly always in attendance at drills; they were several times made use of to carry off to the hospital men overcome by the heat.

Ceremonies during Camp.

Guard mounting at 8.15 a. m., and parade in the evening were part of the regular programme. Three parades were omitted in consequence of rain or excessive heat.

Besides these ceremonies, on July fourth the entire command was paraded at noon during the firing of the salute to the Union, as prescribed in G. O. No. 20.

On July fourteenth, Governor Flower visited the camp, and was given the salute of nineteen guns prescribed in the State regulations, the troops parading as prescribed in G. O. No. 20. The command was then reviewed by the Governor.

The Chicago, Atlanta, Dolphin and New Hampshire, the latter with the First Battalion New York Naval Reserve Artillery on board, anchored in Peekskill Bay during the forenoon of July twenty-first. The Dolphin left early on the morning of the twenty-second, and the Chicago, Atlanta and New Hampshire, on the twenty-third.

On July twenty-first, the Governor visited camp and was there called upon by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and later by Admiral Walker, U. S. Navy; each on his arrival was given the prescribed salute.

On July twenty-second, the Governor, accompanied by his staff, returned the call of the admiral, visiting the Chicago and New Hampshire. The battalions of marines and blue jackets from the Chicago and Atlanta, and the Naval Reserve from the New Hampshire, were landed and, with the command in camp, were reviewed by the Governor. During the review the brigade was commanded by Colonel Bates, at General Porter's request, Lieutenant Hardin acting as Adjutant-General.

Parade was omitted on the twenty-second.

Not much opportunity was given to observe the Naval Reserve, but the fine physique and alert appearance of the men would attract attention anywhere, and they appeared to be under excellent discipline.

The Governor again visited camp on July twenty-third, and was given the prescribed salute of nineteen guns on his arrival.

No time was given during camp to target practice, and it is not seen how anything could be gained by so doing; the time was all needed for instruction in drill regulations and guard duty, while the practice on home ranges in different parts of the State has resulted, in the year ending November 4, 1891, in qualifying 322 sharpshooters and 5,256 marksmen, out of 8,228 practicing.

G. O. Nos. 15 and 17, 1892, publish the regulations governing target practice, Circulars 1 and 2, 1892, assign dates for practice, Circular No. 3, publishes conditions governing competition for State and brigade prizes. A copy of "Scorers' Instructions" is furnished herewith.

Inspection.

There were no formal inspections of troops during the camp. Clothing, equipments, etc., were inspected by company commanders at formations for parade, and by the officers of the guard at guard mounting, besides which, the Inspector General and his assistant, Major Williams, were at hand at all formations under arms, and very few things that should be corrected escaped their notice.

The camp was inspected by General McGrath or Major Williams daily in the most thorough manner. There seemed but one fault in the policing of camp; a considerable quantity of gravel that belonged in the company streets was swept up and carried off daily, the distinction between earth and dirt not being carefully made, otherwise it is simply perfect; the camp was a model of neatness.

Inspections during the year have been made by Brigadier-General Thomas H. McGrath, Inspector-General, and Colonel Wm. J. Harding, Assistant Inspector-General. Copies of the form used and extracts from his report were kindly furnished me by the Inspector-General, and are forwarded herewith.

Inspection.

Muster rolls.—Correct; lack neatness.

Arms.—Good order; serviceable.

Trousers.—Fair; not neat, nor creased.

Coats.—Very many ill-fitting.

Overcoats.— Good condition.

Blouses.— Good condition.

Helmets.— Good condition.

Helmet brasses.— As a rule clean, not bright.

Caps.— Good condition.

Belts.— Many rusty, not well cared for.

Boxes.— Good condition.

Brasses.— Generally clean.

Adjustment.— Poor.

Knapsacks.— Good; not properly packed.

Haversacks.— Fair.

Canteens.— Fair.

Adjustment.— Only fair.

Gloves.— Clean.

Leggings.— Many dirty.

Shoes.— Fairly clean.

Steadiness.— Good.

General appearance.— Fair.

Armory condition.— Clean, good order.

Extract from Report of the Inspector-General.

Books and papers.— Not neat and incorrectly kept.

Non-commissioned officers.— Very poorly instructed, unsoldierly in bearing, and incompetent.

Second Lieutenant.— Positively an incompetent officer; could not drill the company in the simplest movements and on his own plea of inability to drill was excused.

The drill throughout under command of the captain was poor, and as an officer he can hardly be classed fair.

Military courtesy is ignored throughout the company.

The report book shows that some fifteen men are habitual absentees.

It is recommended that this company be disbanded and mustered out of the service.

Inspection.

Muster rolls.— Correct and very neat.

Arms.— Very good condition.

Trousers.— Neat and extra well cared for.

Coats.—Very good and neat fitting.

Overcoats.—Very good.

Blouses.—Good.

Helmets.—Very good.

Helmet brasses.—Clean and very bright.

Caps.—Good.

Belts.—Very good order.

Boxes.—Good.

Brasses.—Neat; very bright.

Adjustment.—Very good.

Knapsacks.—Very good; neatly packed.

Haversacks.—Fair.

Canteens.—Fair.

Adjustment.—Very good.

Gloves.—Clean.

Leggings.—Clean; well cared for.

Shoes.—Clean and polished.

Steadiness.—Very good.

General appearance.—Very good.

Armory, condition.—Neat and good order.

Extract from Inspector-General's Report.

Books and papers correctly kept and very neat. All property accounted for and in good condition.

The company is in a thrifty condition. Very neat in appearance. Military bearing very good.

Drill in close and extended orders show thorough and intelligent instruction, and considering the short time since the issue of the new drill regulations, was very good.

During the year but one occasion occurred for calling into active service troops of the State; this was on account of threatened troubles from strikers at Tonawanda, about the middle of June. I am informed that, in the case of the Forty-second Separate Company (Niagara Falls), notice was received at 5 p. m. to be ready to take the train at 5.30 the next morning. At 5 a. m., all were present at the armory as ordered. This is mer-

tioned as an example of the kind of promptness that is confidently expected of the National Guard of New York, and particularly of the separate companies.

Instruction during the Year.

There was such a decided lack of thorough instruction in the squad and company drills in many of the companies in camp that it should not pass unnoticed; probably much of this was due to the recent adoption of the drill regulations and will doubtless be overcome, now that a better appreciation of the importance of the duties of non-commissioned officers is established, but there is also a need of better theoretical instruction on the part of officers; this deficiency will certainly be made up if the same interest that was shown in the discussions that were constant during camp continues.

Non-commissioned officers should be more generally supplied with copies of the Drill Regulations, and thus encouraged in their desire to understand them.

Military Courtesy.

General Order No. 6, 1891, covers this subject in detail; the observance of it was insisted upon throughout the camp. Enlisted men habitually salute officers, but there were failures and awkwardness in observing the requirements of this order, although it was perfectly evident that no disrespect was intended. A more thorough acquaintance with the order and its habitual observance in armories will leave very little chance for improvement in this respect. It seems not out of place here to mention a question on this subject that was asked at camp. It was:

If an officer of the National Guard, wearing his uniform, should visit West Point, whether cadets and enlisted men would salute him; in other words, whether his uniform would be recognized as that of New York State and entitle him to the same courtesy that his men were required to show to all United States Army officers? It can certainly be said that such courtesy would always be properly appreciated and there would be no failure to return it.

The earnestness of officers and men in the work of acquainting themselves with the requirements of the Drill Regulations made the task of instructing them particularly interesting. Numbers of questions on the subject were asked daily, but, as a rule, they indicated careful study and a desire to arrive at the most suitable means of applying the text; questions of the "hair-splitting" sort were exceptional. Schools for officers and enlisted men, and drills not named in the programme were frequent, and discussions of the subject were almost constant.

I am much indebted to General Porter and many officers and men of his command for the courtesy and kindness shown me as an officer of the regular service, and I wish to record as part of my report my thanks to them for a most pleasant and interesting visit.

I am, sir, very respectfully.

J. T. FRENCH, Jr.,

First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

1892.

26

(C.)

General Orders and Circulars and Opinions of the Judge Advocate General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK :

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *January 1, 1892.* }

Governor Roswell P. Flower, in assuming command of the military and naval forces of the State of New York, as Commander-in-Chief, announces the following officers as his staff:

Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon-General.

Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance.

Brigadier-General Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery.

Brigadier-General Alnet F. Jenks, Judge Advocate General.

Brigadier-General Thomas Hunt McGrath, Inspector-General.

Brigadier-General George D. Sanford, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Brigadier-General Benjamin M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Brigadier-General Frederick R. Halsey, Paymaster-General.

Brigadier-General William M. West, Quartermaster-General.

Brigadier-General Palmer C. Ricketts, Chief of Engineers.

Colonel Edmund L. Judson, Military Secretary (assigned).

Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Albert B. Hilton, Aide-de-Camp (assigned.)

Colonel Thomas E. Sloan, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel William Leonard Davis, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Charles S. Rogers, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel John Magee, Aide-de-Camp.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 2. }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, *January 1, 1892.* }

The following changes have occurred during the month of December, 1891, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

Commissioned.*General Headquarters.*

Frederick Kopper, Assistant in Quartermaster-General's Department, State of New York, with the rank of Colonel, with rank from July 19, 1887. Original.

Fourth Brigade.

Lauren Woodruff Pettibone, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Major, with rank from December 1, 1891, vice Hardwicke, resigned.

Ninth Regiment.

William Frederick Penney, Captain, with rank from November 30, 1891, vice Paret, resigned.

William H. Truman, Captain, with rank from December 7, 1891, vice Billings, resigned.

Harold Sheridan Poole, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 2, 1891, vice Penney, promoted.

Alvan Luther Fowler, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 23, 1891, vice Meyers, Jr., promoted.

Tenth Battalion.

Marvin Beebe Harriott, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 2, 1891, vice Williams, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment

Charles W. Smith, Jr., Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 29, 1891, vice Fairchild, promoted.

William Francis Judson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 6, 1891, vice Wainright, promoted.

Francis Dawson Gallatin, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 17, 1891, vice Blake, promoted.

Thomas Cecil Patterson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 18, 1891, vice Minturn, promoted.

Ernest Rollin Tilton, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 30, 1891, vice Warren, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Frank Remington Wiswell, Captain, with rank from November 19, 1891, vice Collins, retired.

Twenty-second Regiment.

William Henry Alley, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 9, 1891, vice Lamb, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Edward Herman Barnum, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 19, 1891, vice Todd, promoted.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Henry William Brendel, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 10, 1891, vice Cutler, resigned.

George William Herniman, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 16, 1891, vice Parker, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Paul Francis Leonard, Captain, with rank from February 18, 1891, vice Conlon, retired.

Patrick Clark, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 8, 1891, vice Desmond, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment.

John Bryan George Washington Ward, Captain, with rank from December 10, 1891, vice Bascom, resigned.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Alfred Charles Faul, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 10, 1891, vice Robson, resigned.

Honorably Discharged.

December 3.—Frederick W. Sears, Assistant Surgeon, Fortieth Separate Company, resigned.

December 3.—John A. Vanderpoel, First Lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment, resigned.

December 10.—Jerome C. Fredenburg, Second Lieutenant, supernumerary, resigned.

December 10.—Alfred A. Doughty, Captain, supernumerary, resigned.

December 10.—Charles H. McIlvaine, Captain, Forty-seventh Regiment, resigned.

December 22.—Joseph M. Dickey, Captain, Tenth Separate Company, resigned.

December 23.—Albert T. Weston, Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-second Regiment, resigned.

December 23.—Dayton L. Kathan, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-seventh Separate Company, resigned.

December 24.—J. Frank Valentine, Major, supernumerary, resigned.

December 30.—Charles M. Connolly, First Lieutenant, Seventy-first Regiment, resigned.

December 30.—George B. McWhinney, Second Lieutenant, Seventy-first Regiment, resigned.

December 30.—Norman McDonald, First Lieutenant, Twenty-second Regiment, resigned.

December 30.—Emil A. Meury, Chaplain, Thirty-second Regiment, resigned.

December 31.—William B. Overton, Lieutenant-Colonel, supernumerary, resigned.

Rendered Supernumerary.

Brigadier-General Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice. (Par. I, Special Orders No. 108, c. s.)

Brigadier-General Walter C. Stokes, Paymaster-General. (Par. II, Special Orders No. 108, c. s.)

Colonel Edmund L. Judson, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. (Par. IV, Special Orders No. 108, c. s.)

Colonel Albert B. Hilton, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. (Par. V, Special Orders No. 108, c. s.)

Colonel Pascal P. Beals, Assistant in the Department of Rifle Practice. (Par. II, Special Orders No. 105, c. s.)

Colonel Frank S. Collins, Assistant Chief of Artillery. (Par. III, Special Orders No. 105, c. s.)

Retired.

Captain Berthold Myers, Fifteenth Separate Company. (Special Orders No. 103, c. s.)

First Lieutenant Alexander Barnie, Jr., Quartermaster, Fourteenth Regiment. (Par. I, Special Orders No. 105, c. s.)

Died.

Captain Frank A. Gale, Ninth Regiment, December 24, 1891.

Second Lieutenant Edgar S. Schoonmaker, Twenty-second Regiment, December 5, 1891.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 3.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, <i>January 2, 1892.</i> }
----------------------------	---

The President of the United States having approved the system of drill regulations for infantry prepared by a board of officers of the United States Army, and the Secretary of War, under date of October 3, 1891, having published the same for the observance of the militia of the United States, it is hereby prescribed for the government of the National Guard of this State, and all infantry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited and those therein prescribed will be strictly observed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK :

GENERAL ORDERS { No. 4.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, <i>January 25, 1892.</i> }
----------------------------	--

Application having been made by the commanding officer of the Third Brigade, for permission to change the trimmings on the State uniforms issued to the infantry organizations of his command from blue to white, and such application having been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, the commanding officers of the infantry organizations of this brigade will cause such change to be made without delay, the white cloth proposed to be used for the collars and facings of the coats and the stripes on the trousers, to be first approved by the Chief of Ordnance, Acting Quartermaster-General.

The cost of such change may be paid from the military fund of the several organizations.

Coats and trousers for the infantry organizations of the Third Brigade will hereafter be issued, with coat-collars and facings, and trouser-stripes, of white cloth according to sample to be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance.

The color of the facings for the infantry organizations of this brigade, being white, the color of the cloth of the shoulder-knots, shoulder-straps and trouser-stripes, and the silk stripe of the sword belt of the officers of the same, will also be white, but officers may, if they so desire, wear out their present shoulder-knots, shoulder-straps and sword-belts, before making the change.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS { No. 5.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, <i>February 1, 1892.</i> }
----------------------------	--

The following changes have occurred during the month of January, 1892, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

Commissioned.

General Headq arters.

William James Harding, Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, with rank from January 25, 1892, vice McGrath, promoted.

Second Brigade.

William Henry Langley, Inspector of Rifle Practice with the rank of Major, with rank from December 21, 1891, vice Fox, rendered supernumerary.

First Battery.

Frederick Louis Fuchs, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, with rank from November 5, 1891, vice Brievogelle, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.

William Tigney Colyer, Captain, with rank from January 5, 1892, vice Guyon, resigned.

Edward Morris, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 2, 1891, vice Smith, resigned.

Thirty-second Regiment.

Reese Fell Alsop, Chaplain, with the rank of Captain, with rank from January 6, 1892, vice Meury, resigned.

John Francis Carroll, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 17, 1891, vice Magnus, promoted.

William Samuel Buyers, Second Lieutenant, with rank from January 5, 1892, vice King, promoted.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

William Louis Fish, Captain, with rank from January 11, 1892, vice McIlvaine, resigned.

Joseph Hart, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 16, 1891, vice Smith, resigned.

Charles Allen Andrews, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 14, 1891, vice Tupper, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Charles Joseph Wolf, Captain, with rank from December 16, 1891, vice Abell, promoted.

Charles Meredith Ransom, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 8, 1891, vice Young, resigned.

Tenth Separate Company.

Louis W. Y. McCroskery, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 9, 1891, vice Haviland, promoted.

Eighteenth Separate Company.

Russell Mack Little Loomis, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 28, 1891, vice Monty, resigned.

Honorably Discharged.

January 6.—Reuben E. Fenton, First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Separate Company, resigned.

January 7.—John E. Robie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixty-fifth Regiment, resigned.

January 12.—E. Austin Oothout, Captain, Eighth Regiment, resigned.

January 12.—Alfred P. Delcambre, Captain, Seventy-first Regiment, resigned.

January 14.—Alexander Joseph Swift, Engineer, Third Brigade, resigned.

January 19.—George H. Rice, First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment, resigned.

January 19.—Quincy C. DeGrove, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Twenty-third Regiment, resigned.

January 19.—George A. Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel, Seventy-fourth Regiment, resigned.

January 19.—Anthime W. La Rose, First Lieutenant, Tenth Battalion, resigned.

January 19.—Phillip Heldrich, Assistant Surgeon, Thirtieth Separate Company, resigned.

January 20.—Charles E. Cromley, Second Lieutenant, Forty-second Separate Company, resigned.

January 20.—John A. Wolff, Second Lieutenant, Tenth Battalion, resigned.

January 21.—William M. Despard, First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Regiment, resigned.

January 21.—Henry L. Cammann, Captain, Eighth Regiment, resigned.

January 22.—Grenville T. Snelling, Second Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment, resigned.

January 29.—Ramon Cardona, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Fourteenth Regiment, resigned.

January 29.—Samuel Brown, Second Lieutenant, Seventy-fourth Regiment, resigned.

Assigned.

Colonel Edmund L. Judson, Supernumerary, to duty at General Headquarters as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. (Par. I, Special Orders No. 1, January 1, 1892.)

Colonel Albert B. Hilton, Supernumerary, to duty as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. (Par. II, Special Orders No. 1, January 1, 1892.)

Discharged.

Second Lieutenant Henry J. Englebert, Thirteenth Regiment. (Par. VI, Special Orders No. 4, January 14, 1892.)

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS {	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, {
No. 6. }	ALBANY, <i>February 4, 1892.</i> }

In addition to the annual inspection required by law, the Inspector-General will make, or cause to be made, an inspection of drills, books and papers of companies of the National Guard at such times as he may deem proper.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 7.ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *February 15, 1892.* }

Application having been made by the commanding officer of the Forty-seventh Regiment for permission to change the trimmings on the State uniforms issued to this organization from blue to white, and such application having been approved by the commanding officer of the Second Brigade, and by the Commander-in-Chief, the commanding officer of the Forty-seventh Regiment will cause such change to be made without delay, the white cloth proposed to be used for the collars and facings of the coats, and the stripes on the trousers, to be first approved by the Chief of Ordnance, Acting Quartermaster-General.

The cost of such change may be paid from the military fund of the regiment.

Coats and trousers for the Forty-seventh Regiment will hereafter be issued, with coat-collars and facings, and trouser-stripes, of white cloth according to sample to be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance.

The color of the facings for this regiment being white, the color of the cloth of the shoulder-knots, shoulder-straps and trouser-stripes, and the silk stripe of the sword belt, of the officers of the regiment will also be white, but officers may, if they so desire, wear out their present shoulder-knots, shoulder-straps and sword belts, before making the change.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 8.ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *March 1, 1892.* }

The following changes have occurred during the month of February, 1892, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

Commissioned.

Eighth Regiment.

George Walton Mooney, Captain, with rank from February 11, 1892, vice Cammann, resigned.

Ninth Regiment.

Charles Sumner Carscallen, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 1, 1892, vice Penney, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Ardolph L. Kline, Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant, with rank from March 16, 1885, vice Wallace, resigned.

Frederick Edward Shipman, Quartermaster, with the rank of First Lieutenant, with rank from January 25, 1892, vice Barnie, retired.

Twenty-second Regiment.

Frank Mortimer Anderson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 2, 1892, vice Bell, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Henry De Witt Hamilton, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 5, 1892, vice Despard, resigned.

Joseph Parker Mulford, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 9, 1892, vice Colyer, promoted.

August Teale Morro, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 5, 1892, vice De Grove, Jr., resigned.

Louis Jewett Praeger, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 10, 1892, vice Morris, promoted.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

William Henry Chapin, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from January 28, 1892, vice Robie, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Edward Cassin, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 14, 1891, vice Lynch, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment.

Francis Vinton Greene, Colonel, with rank from January 26, 1892, vice Kopper, appointed Assistant in Quartermaster-General's Department.

Thirteenth Separate Company.

Daniel Hazeltine Post, First Lieutenant, with rank from January 22, 1892, vice Fenton, resigned.

Twenty-second Separate Company.

James Westcott Lester, Captain, with rank from January 15, 1892, vice McEwen, resigned.

Forty-seventh Separate Company.

William Stuart Charles, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 23, 1891, original.

Honorably Discharged.

February 3.—William Finkelmeier, First Lieutenant, Thirty-second Regiment, resigned.

February 3.—Lemon Thomson, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, Eighteenth Separate Company, resigned.

February 5.—Charles F. T. Beale, Captain, Twenty-third Separate Company, resigned.

February 5.—Michael Brennan, Captain, Sixty-ninth Regiment, resigned.

February 10.—Waldo Leon Rich, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second Separate Company, resigned.

February 11.—Albert F. Engelhardt, First Lieutenant, Forty-seventh Regiment, resigned.

February 17.—George C. Heilner, First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment, resigned.

Relieved.

Major Frederick B. Spriggs, from duty at Headquarters, Third Brigade, and returned to supernumerary list (Par. II, Special Orders No. 10, dated February 5, 1892).

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS { No. 9.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } ALBANY, <i>March 7, 1892.</i> }
----------------------------	---

The annual inspection and muster of the organizations named below will take place as follows:

Fortieth Separate Company, at armory, Syracuse, Monday, March 14, 8 p. m.

Forty-first Separate Company, at armory, Syracuse, Monday, March 14, 9 p. m.

First Separate Company, at armory, Rochester, Tuesday, March 15, 8 p. m.

Eighth Separate Company, at armory, Rochester, Tuesday, March 15, 9 p. m.

Thirty-fourth Separate Company, at armory, Geneva, Wednesday, March 16, 4 p. m.

Second Separate Company, at armory, Auburn, Wednesday, March 16, 8 p. m.

Thirty-eighth Separate Company, at armory, Oswego, Thursday, March 17, 4.30 p. m.

Twenty-ninth Separate Company, at armory, Oswego, Thursday, March 17, 5.30 p. m.

Fifth Battery, at armory, Syracuse, Thursday, March 17, 8.30 p. m.

Thirty-seventh Separate Company, at armory, Schenectady, Friday, March 18, 7.30 p. m.

Thirty-sixth Separate Company, at armory, Schenectady, Friday, March 18, 8.30 p. m.

Sixth Battery, at armory, Binghamton, Monday, March 21, 8 p. m.

Forty-fifth Separate Company, at armory, Cortland, Tuesday, March 22, 4.30 p. m.

Twentieth Separate Company, at armory, Binghamton, Tuesday, March 22, 8.30 p. m.

Thirtieth Separate Company, at armory, Elmira, Wednesday, March 23, 8 p. m.

Twenty-sixth Separate Company, at armory, Elmira, Wednesday, March 23, 8.30 p. m.

Third Separate Company, at armory, Oneonta, Thursday, March 24, 8 p. m.

Thirty-third Separate Company, at armory, Walton, Friday, March 25, 8 p. m.

Twenty-second Separate Company, at armory, Saratoga, Tuesday, March 29, 4 p. m.

Twelfth Separate Company, at armory, Troy, Tuesday, March 29, 8 p. m.

Eleventh Separate Company, at armory, Mount Vernon, Tuesday, March 29, 8 p. m.

Thirty-second Separate Company, at armory, Hoosick Falls, Wednesday, March 30, 7 p. m.

Fourth Separate Company, at armory, Yonkers, Wednesday, March 30, 8 p. m.

Twenty-first Separate Company, at armory, Troy, Thursday, March 31, 8 p. m.

Seventeenth Separate Company, at armory, Flushing, Thursday, March 31, 8 p. m.

Tenth Separate Company, at armory, Newburgh, Monday, April 4, 7.45 p. m.

Fifth Separate Company, at armory, Newburgh, Monday, April 4, 8.30 p. m.

Twenty-third Separate Company, at armory, Hudson, Tuesday, April 5, 8 p. m.

Sixteenth Separate Company, at armory, Catskill, Wednesday, April 6, 8 p. m.

Fourteenth Separate Company, at armory, Kingston, Thursday, April 7, 8 p. m.

Eighteenth Separate Company, at armory, Glens Falls, Monday, April 11, 8 p. m.

Ninth Separate Company, at armory, Whitehall, Tuesday, April 12, 8 p. m.

Twenty-seventh Separate Company, at armory, Malone, Wednesday, April 13, 8 p. m.

Thirty-fifth Separate Company, at armory, Ogdensburgh, Thursday, April 14, 8 p. m.

Twenty-eighth Separate Company, at armory, Utica, Monday, April 18, 8 p. m.

Thirty-ninth Separate Company, at armory, Watertown, Tuesday, April 19, 8 p. m. .

Forty-fourth Separate Company, at armory, Utica, Wednesday, April 20, 2.30 p. m.

Forty-sixth Separate Company, at armory, Amsterdam, Wednesday, April 20, 8 p. m.

Tenth Battalion, on suitable parade ground, Albany, Thursday, April 21, 2 p. m.

Seventh Separate Company, at armory, Cohoes, Thursday, April 21, 7 p. m.

Third Battery, at armory, Brooklyn, Monday, April 25, 8 p. m.

Second Brigade Signal Corps, at armory, Brooklyn, Monday, April 25, 9 p. m.

Second Battery, at armory, New York city, Tuesday, April 26, 8 p. m.

First Battery, at armory, New York city, Tuesday, April 26, 9 p. m.

Troop A, at armory, New York city, Wednesday, April 27, 8 p. m.

First Brigade Signal Corps, at armory, New York city, Wednesday, April 27, 9 p. m.

Fourteenth Regiment, at armory, Brooklyn, Thursday, April 28, 8 p. m.

Thirteenth Regiment, at armory, Brooklyn, Friday, April 29, 8 p. m.

Twenty-third Regiment, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, 2 p. m.

Forty-seventh Regiment, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Monday, May 2, 2 p. m.

Thirty-second Regiment, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 3, 2 p. m. .

Ninth Regiment, at armory, New York city, Wednesday, May 4, 8 p. m.

Twenty-second Regiment, at Van Cortland Park, New York city, Thursday May 5, 2 p. m.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, at armory, New York city, Friday, May 6, 8 p. m.

Seventh Regiment, at Van Cortland Park, New York city, Saturday, May 7, 2 p. m.

Seventy-first Regiment, at Van Cortland Park, New York city, Monday, May 9, 2 p. m.

Twelfth Regiment, at Van Cortland Park, New York city, Tuesday, May 10, 2 p. m.

Eighth Regiment, at Van Cortland Park, New York city, Wednesday, May 11, 2 p. m.

Forty-third Separate Company, at armory, Olean, Tuesday, May 24, 8 p. m.

Forty-second Separate Company, at armory, Niagara Falls, Wednesday, May 25, 8 p. m.

Seventy-fourth Regiment, at the parade, Buffalo, Thursday, May 26, 2 p. m.

Sixty-fifth Regiment, at armory, Buffalo, Thursday, May 26, 8.30 p. m.

By order of the Commander in chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 10.

ALBANY, *March 23, 1892.* }

I. Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the State, General Orders No. 24, from these headquarters, series 1891, are amended as follows:

(2) "A chest measurement" less than thirty-two inches at the termination of normal expiration, should reject.

(3) A difference between "expiration" and "inspiration" of less than two inches, should reject.

II. In relation to chest measurements, and the weight of recruits, G. O. No. 24, series of 1891, will be construed in accordance with the following communication from the Surgeon-General: "I am forcibly impressed with the fact that many of the results of measurements made at the termination of the acts of expiration, inspiration, etc., show conclusively that a number of the medical officers do not conduct this part of the physical examination with that degree of care and forethought which it is justly

entitled to receive at their hands, as frequently glaring inconsistencies appear in the recorded statements of physical examinations, indicating the comparative difference of measurements between chest circumference and inspiration in the same recruit. In several instances only one-half inch difference in these measurements is recorded. This result is manifestly erroneous, as is proven by the limit of expiration in these cases, which is from two to three inches less than the chest circumference. It appears obvious to me that the applicant unintentionally and, perhaps, unconsciously "swells up" to such a degree when the chest circumference is taken; that when asked to inspire fully he is able to increase but little more the circumference of the already much inflated chest. If medical examiners will heed the amendments made above they can then properly estimate the chest capacity of the recruits.

"It is not expected that a literal construction will be made of the requirements regulating the weight of recruits. An applicant who is muscular and vigorous, and in whom adiposity is not a noticeable feature, may be a suitable recruit if he be of little less weight than 125 pounds. On the other hand, an applicant who may comply fully with the stereotyped requirements in this respect, is illy fitted for service if general adiposis be a physical characteristic. A recruit of greater weight than 190 pounds may be in every way qualified for the service, and whether he be or be not thus qualified will depend much more on his height, chest and abdominal circumference as compared with his weight, than on the mere fact of weight alone. It is proper to say, however, that even under these circumstances a definite rational limit must be established for the guidance and support of those medical officers who, by reason of inexperience or of importunity, may recommend for the service those who are obviously unfitted for it."

III. When an organization has no medical officer, the medical examination should be made by the medical officer of the nearest organization, in case such officer can not be obtained it may be made by any one professionally qualified for this duty.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS { No. 11.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, <i>March 26</i> , 1892. }
-----------------------------	---

Commanding officers of brigades will forward direct to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, New York city, on or before April 10, 1892, a roster of the officers of their respective staffs.

Commanding officers of regiments and battalions will forward in the same manner a roster of the field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers of their respective commands; and commanding officers of companies, troop A, and of such batteries as may be armed with rifles, will, in like manner, forward the roster of their respective commands.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS { No. 12.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, <i>April 1</i> , 1892. }
-----------------------------	--

The following changes have occurred during the month of March, 1892, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

Commissioned.

Third Brigade.

John Bogart, Engineer, with the rank of Major, with rank from March 3, 1892, vice Swift, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment.

Edward Yale Weber, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 29, 1892, vice Vanderpoel, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment.

William Le Roy Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from March 3, 1892, vice Harding, promoted.

George William Cowen, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 25, 1892, vice Crolius, resigned.

Fourteenth Regiment.

John J. Dixon, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Captain, with rank from January 10, 1884, vice Cardona, resigned.

Edward H. Mitchell, Captain, with rank from December 21, 1891, vice Barlow, resigned.

Neil Bernard McBride, Captain, with rank from March 3, 1892, vice Henry, resigned.

Carl L. Holmberg, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 8, 1892, vice Haggstrom, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment.

Bennett Sheldon Beach, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain, with rank from February 1, 1892, vice Weston, resigned.

Malcolm Ceanmohr Murray, First Lieutenant, with rank from January 8, 1892, vice McDonald, resigned.

Charles Edward Asten, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 11, 1892, vice Murray, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment.

William O. Jacquette, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 8, 1892, vice Mulford, promoted.

Thirty-second Regiment.

James Hugh Little, Second Lieutenant, with rank from January 26, 1892, vice Wood, resigned.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Joseph Hart, Captain, with rank from March 9, 1892, vice Le Count, appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Edward James Olden, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 10, 1892, vice Fish, promoted.

Walter Frederick Barnes, Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant, with rank from February 24, 1892, vice Hubbell, promoted.

Henry Daniel McCutcheon, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 9, 1892, vice Hart, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

John McCauley, Captain, with rank from February 17, 1892, vice Brennan, resigned.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Harry Albee Hathaway, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 29, 1892, vice Brown, resigned.

Tenth Separate Company.

Thomas Townsend Haviland, Captain, with rank from February 15, 1892, vice Dickey, resigned.

Thirteenth Separate Company.

Frank Abirt Johnson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 18, 1892, vice Post, promoted.

Twenty-third Separate Company.

Henry Waterman, Captain, with rank from February 23, 1892, vice Beale, resigned.

Forty-second Separate Company.

Calvert King Mellen, First Lieutenant, with rank from January 19, 1892, vice Pettibone, promoted.

Honorably Discharged.

March 3.—George T. Haring, First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Regiment, resigned.

March 3.—William R. Owens, First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment, resigned.

March 17.—William Cary Sanger, Major, Thirteenth Regiment, resigned.

March 17.—John E. Hanson, First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment, resigned.

March 17.—Henry E. Du Bois, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Third Battery, resigned.

March 17.—Alfred E. Steers, Major, Thirty-second Regiment, resigned.

March 17.—Alfred W. Simpson, Second Lieutenant, Thirty-second Regiment, resigned.

March 22.—James S. Garrett, Captain, Eighteenth Separate Company, resigned.

March 23.—Warren F. H. Tupper, Captain, Forty-seventh Regiment, resigned.

March 24.—Harry P. Fairchild, First Lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment, resigned.

March 24.—Robert Shaw Minturn, First Lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment, resigned.

March 25.—Thomas Miller, Jr., Captain, Seventeenth Separate Company, resigned.

March 30.—Andrew Conrad, Second Lieutenant, Thirty-second Regiment, resigned.

March 30.—William G. Elliott, First Lieutenant, Forty-seventh Regiment, resigned.

March 30.—Charles A. Andrews, First Lieutenant, Forty-seventh Regiment, resigned.

March 31.—William P. McLaury, Assistant Surgeon, Sixteenth Separate Company, resigned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 13.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, April 6, 1892. }

I. Before a General Court-Martial, convened at the State Armory, in the city of Oswego, pursuant to S. O. No. 7, c. s., from these headquarters, of which Captain William M. Kirby was president, were arraigned and tried:

(1.) Private Charles Ahern, Twenty-ninth Separate Company.

Charge 1. Drunkenness on Duty.

Specification. In this, that the said Charles Ahern, a private in the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., on October 13, 1891, at the city of Utica, State of New York, while on duty with his said company, was drunk.

Charge 2. Disrespect to his Superior Officers.

Specification First. In this, that the said Charles Ahern, a private in the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, on October 13, 1891, at or near the city of Utica, in the State of New York, did use insulting and abusive language to his company commander, to wit: Captain A. M. Hall, and to First Lieutenant George A. Glynn, of said Twenty-ninth Separate Company, and did threaten to assault said First Lieutenant George A. Glynn.

Specification Second. In this, that the said Charles Ahern, at the State Armory, in the city of Oswego, State of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1892, did use language unbecoming a soldier to his commanding officer in substance as follows, that unless charges which he understood were pending against him were withdrawn, he would get out and raise hell with the company.

Specification Third. In this, that the said Charles Ahern, a private in the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, National Guard, State of New York, at the city of Oswego, State of New York, on or about the 1st day of January, 1892, did circulate for publication and sign a paper criticising and reflecting upon his commanding officer, of which the following is a copy, and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, January 5, 1892.

"To Captain A. M. Hall: We, the undersigned members of the National Guard, State of New York, wish through this petition to show our dissatisfaction in the appointment of John McDonald as janitor of the State Armory.

We furthermore wish to show our dissatisfaction in the discharging of James McCully as janitor.

We are very sorry to see that politics must break the tie that has bound us in such a harmonious company.

(Signed.)

CHARLES AHERN, and others."

Specification Fourth. In this, that the said Charles Ahern, a private in the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, National Guard, State of New York, did at the State Armory, city of Oswego,

State of New York, on January 24, 1892, use disrespectful language to his company commander, to wit: "I dare you to have a court-martial; you dare not do it."

Charge 3. Disobedience of Orders.

Specification. In this, that the said Charles Ahern, a private of the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, National Guard, State of New York, at the State Armory, in the city of Oswego, State of New York, on January 11, 1892, did participate in and preside at an unauthorized meeting of a few members of said company, in violation of the company by-laws, and the regulations governing the military forces of the State of New York, and after said meeting had been forbidden by his company commander.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the first specification of the first charge, not guilty.

To the first charge, not guilty.

To the first specification, second charge, guilty, with mitigating circumstances.

To the second specification, not guilty.

To the third specification, not guilty, but admits signing the paper set forth in the specification.

To the fourth specification, guilty, with mitigating circumstances.

To the second charge, not guilty.

To the specification of the third charge, guilty.

To the third charge, guilty.

Findings.

Of the specification of the first charge, and of the first charge, not guilty.

Of the second and fourth specifications of the second charge, guilty.

Of the third specification of the second charge, guilty, excepting the words "for publication," and the words "and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, on January 5, 1892."

Of the second charge, guilty.

Of the specification of the third charge, and of the third charge, guilty.

Sentence.

And the court does, therefore, sentence him, private Charles Ahern, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., to pay a fine of forty dollars, and to be dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State of New York, with loss of time served.

(2) Private Ward B. Dalrymple, Twenty-ninth Separate Company:

Charge 1. Disobedience of Orders.

Specifications.—In this, that the said Ward B. Dalrymple, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., on the 11th day of January, 1892, between the hours of 9 p. m. and 10 p. m., at the State armory in the city of Oswego, State of New York, did participate in an unauthorized meeting of a few members of said company in violation of the company by-laws and the regulations governing the military forces of the State of New York, and after said meeting had been forbidden by his company commander who was then and there present, the object of said meeting being for the purpose of criticising and censuring his superior officers.

Charge 2. Disrespect to his Superior Officers.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said Ward B. Dalrymple, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., did on January 11, 1892, at the city of Oswego, New York, use disrespectful language to his superiors, to wit: Captain A. M. Hall and Lieutenant George A. Glynn, in substance, as follows: "That unless said officers paid some attention to a protest heretofore presented by members of said company, they would find out whether the privates had any rights and anything to say about company affairs."

Specification 2.—In this, that the said Ward B. Dalrymple, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., did on or about January 2, 1892, at the city of Oswego, New York, sign and aid in the circulation of a paper for publication, criticising and reflecting upon his company commander, to wit: Captain A. M. Hall, of which the following is a copy, and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, on January 5, 1892:

“To Captain A. M. Hall.—We, the undersigned members of the National Guard, State of New York, wish through this petition to show our dissatisfaction in the appointment of John McDonald, as janitor of the State armory.

“We furthermore wish to show our dissatisfaction in the discharging of James McCully, as janitor.

“We are very sorry to see that politics must break the tie that has bound us in such a harmonious company.

(Signed) “WARD B. DALRYMPLE, and others.”

Charge 3. Conduct Prejudicial to Good Order and Discipline.

Specification.—In this, that the said Ward B. Dalrymple, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., did on January 11, 1892, at the State armory, in the city of Oswego, State of New York, willfully conduct himself in a listless and insolent manner during drill of said company; on one occasion while the company was standing at attention, and the officer in charge was explaining a movement about to be executed, he did face about and engage in conversation with a man in the rear rank.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification of the first charge, guilty, excepting the words, “the object of said meeting being for the purpose of criticising and censuring his commanding officer,” and as to these words, not guilty. The accused also pleaded mitigating circumstances.

To the first charge, guilty, with mitigating circumstances.

To the first specification of the second charge, not guilty.

To the second specification of the second charge, guilty, except as to the words, "aid in the circulation of," the words, "for publication, criticising and reflecting upon his company commander, to wit: Captain A. M. Hall," and the words "and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, on January 5, 1892."

To the second charge, not guilty.

To the specification of the third charge and to the third charge, not guilty.

Findings.

Of the specification of the first charge, and of the first charge, guilty.

Of the first specification of the second charge, guilty.

Of the second specification of the second charge, guilty, except the words "aid in the circulation of," the words "for publication," and the words "and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city on January 5, 1892."

Of the second charge, guilty.

Of the specification of the third charge and of the third charge, not guilty.

Sentence.

And the court does, therefore, sentence him, private Ward B. Dalrymple, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and to be dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State of New York, with loss of time served.

(3) Private Charles F. Carlton, Twenty-ninth Separate Company:

Charge 1. Disobedience of Orders.

Specification. In this, that the said Charles F. Carlton, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., on the eleventh day of January, 1892, between the hours of 9 p. m. and 10 p. m., at the State armory, in the city of Oswego, State of New York, did participate in an unauthorized meeting of a few members of said company as secretary of said meeting, in violation of the company by-laws, and the regulations governing the military

forces of the State of New York, and after said meeting had been forbidden by his company commander, to-wit, Captain A. M. Hall; the object of said meeting being to criticise and censure his superior officers.

Charge 2. Conduct Prejudicial to Good Order and Discipline.

Specification. In this, that the said Charles F. Carlton, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., did on January 11, 1892, at the State armory, in the city of Oswego, State of New York, between the hours of 7.30 p. m. and 8.30 p. m., culpably and wilfully destroy certain property of the State of New York, to-wit, one rifle.

Charge 3. Disrespect to his Superior Officer.

Specification. In this, that the said Charles F. Carlton, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., did on or about January 2, 1892, at the city of Oswego, New York, sign a paper criticising and reflecting upon his commanding officer, of which the following is a copy, and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, on January 5, 1892.

“To Captain A. M. Hall: We, the undersigned members of the National Guard, State of New York, wish through this petition to show our dissatisfaction in the appointment of John McDonald as janitor of the State armory.

“We furthermore wish to show our dissatisfaction in the discharging of James McCully, as janitor.

“We are very sorry to see that politics must break the tie that has bound us in such a harmonious company.

(Signed.) “CHARLES CARLTON, and others.”

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification of the first charge, guilty, except the words “the object of said meeting being to criticise and censure his superior officers.”

To the first charge, guilty.

To the specification of the second charge, guilty, except the words "culpably and willfully."

To the second charge, not guilty.

To the specification of the third charge, guilty, except the words "criticising and reflecting upon his commanding officer," and the words "and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, on January 5, 1892."

To the third charge, not guilty.

Findings.

Of the specification of the first charge, and of the first charge, guilty.

Of the specification of the second charge, guilty, except the words "and willfully."

Of the second charge, guilty.

Of the specification of the third charge, guilty, excepting the words "and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, on January 5, 1892."

Of the third charge, guilty.

Sentence.

And the court does, therefore, sentence him, Private Charles F. Carlton, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and to be dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State of New York, with loss of time served.

(4) Private Michael Budds, Twenty-ninth Separate Company.

Charge 1. Disobedience of Orders.

Specification. In this, that the said Michael Budds, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., did on the eleventh day of January, 1892, between the hours of 9 p. m. and 10 p. m., at the State armory, in the city of Oswego, State of New York, participate in an unauthorized meeting of a few members of said company, in violation of the company by-laws and the regulations governing the military forces of the State of New York, and after said meeting had been forbidden by his company

commander, to wit, Captain A. M. Hall, who was then and there present, the object of said meeting being for the purpose of criticising and censuring the officers of said company.

Charge 2. Disrespect to his Superior Officers.

Specification. In this, that the said Michael Budds, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., at the city of Oswego, N. Y., on or about the 2d day of January, 1892, did sign a paper for publication, criticising and reflecting upon his commanding officers, of which the following is a copy, and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, January 5, 1892:

“To Captain A. M. Hall: We, the undersigned members of the National Guard, State of New York, wish, through this petition, to show our dissatisfaction in the appointment of John McDonald as janitor of the State armory.

“We furthermore wish to show our dissatisfaction in the discharging of James McCully, as janitor.

“We are very sorry to see that politics must break the tie that has bound us in such a harmonious company.

(Signed.) “M. BUDDS, and others.”

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification of the first charge, not guilty, with an admission that he attended the meeting.

To the first charge, not guilty.

To the specification of the second charge, not guilty, with an admission that he signed the paper therein set forth.

To the second charge, not guilty.

Findings.

Of the specification of the first charge, and of the first charge, guilty.

Of the specification of the second charge, guilty, excepting the words “for publication,” and the words “and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, on January 5, 1892.”

Of the second charge, guilty.

Sentence.

And the court does, therefore, sentence him, Private Michael Budds, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., to be dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State of New York, with loss of time served.

(5) Private Judson K. Smith, Twenty-ninth Separate Company:

Charge 1. Disobedience of Orders.

Specification. In this, that the said Judson K. Smith, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., at the State armory, in the city of Oswego, State of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1892, between the hours of 9 p. m. and 10 p. m., did participate in the meeting of a few members of said company, in violation of the company by-laws and the regulations governing the military forces of the State of New York, and after said meeting had been forbidden by his company commander, who was then and there present, the object of said meeting being for the purpose of criticising and censuring said commanding officer.

Charge 2. Disrespect to his Superior Officers.

Specification 1st. In this, that the said Judson K. Smith, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., did, at the city of Oswego, N. Y., on or about January 2, 1892, cause to be written for circulation and publication, and did sign a paper criticising and reflecting upon his commanding officer, of which the following is a copy, and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, January 5, 1892:

“To Captain A. M. Hall: We, the undersigned members of the National Guard, State of New York, wish, through this petition, to show our dissatisfaction in the appointment of John McDonald, as janitor of the State armory.

“We furthermore wish to show our dissatisfaction in the discharge of James McCully, as janitor.

“We are very sorry to see that politics must break the tie that has bound us in such a harmonious company.

(Signed.)

“JUDSON K. SMITH, and others.”

Specification 2d. In this, that the said Judson K. Smith, a private, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., has, at various times and places, made remarks censuring and reflecting upon his superior officers in the presence of members of said command, and others not members of said command, thereby tending to incite disrespect and insubordination among the members of his company.

The second specification of the second charge was, on motion of the Judge Advocate, stricken out, before the arraignment of the accused thereon, and to the other charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification of the first charge and to the first charge, guilty.

To the first specification of the second charge, guilty, excepting the words "and publication," and the words "criticising and reflecting upon his commanding officer."

To the second charge, not guilty.

Findings.

Of the specification of the first charge, and of the first charge, guilty.

Of the specification of the second charge, guilty, excepting the words "and publication," and the words "and which was published in the Oswego Daily Times, a newspaper of said city, on January 5, 1892."

Of the second charge, guilty.

Sentence.

And the court does, therefore, sentence him, Private Judson K. Smith, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, and to be reprimanded in orders.

II. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial in each of these cases have been approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

III. Private Judson K. Smith interposed pleas of guilty on his arraignment, and the court in accordance with the provisions

of the regulations did not take any evidence and thus could not consider in awarding punishment all the circumstances connected with the offenses charged.

Private Smith admits that he not only signed the paper described and set out in the specification to the second charge, but prepared it. He attended the meeting in the State armory on the evening of January 11, 1892. This was not a casual gathering, but a meeting called for the purpose of criticising and censuring Private Smith's commanding officer, who forbade the holding of the meeting before it was organized, and gave formal notice that all who took part in it would render themselves liable to arrest and punishment. Notwithstanding this warning which was emphasized by the immediate arrest of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, Private Smith remained in the room and participated in the proceedings of the meeting, and became a party to the passage of a resolution for the appointment of a committee to communicate to the commanding officer of the company the dissatisfaction of the men with his conduct. The actions of Private Smith were, therefore, deliberate and not the result of impulse. The language of the paper signed by him was highly disrespectful, and his conduct in attending the meeting of January 11, 1892, was extremely reprehensible, since by his actions he gave support to a dangerous spirit of insubordination, even if he is free from the charge of fomenting it.

The Commander-in-Chief, in pursuance of the judgment of the court-martial, reprimands Private Smith, and expresses his strong condemnation of the conduct of which he was guilty.

IV. The sentences imposed by the court-martial will be carried into execution.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 14.ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *April* 29, 1892. }

.. Paragraphs 57, 89, 92, 93, 105, 107, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126, 148, 152, 167, 171, 188, 189, 202, 204, 241 and 243, of "Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty," are hereby amended to read as follows:

57. Immediately after bringing his guard to an order at the guard house, the commander of the new guard causes bayonets to be fixed, divides the guard into three reliefs, first, second and third, from right to left, and directs a list of the guard to be made. The sentinels and detachments of the old guard are at once relieved by members of the new guard. While this is doing, the two guards stand at ease, and the old commander gives to the new all necessary information and instructions relating to the guard and its duties. The new commander then proceeds to take possession of the guard-house and the articles in charge of the guard. The commander of the old guard causes his guard to unfix bayonets before marching it off, and the commander of the new guard dismisses his guard when the old guard has marched about fifty yards from the post. If there be no arm racks, he will first cause arms to be stacked, except in unfavorable weather.

89. If a guard be commanded by a commissioned officer no compliments will be paid to any officer not entitled to have the guard turned out for him. A guard being in line, and not under inspection, a non-commissioned officer in command will salute officers not entitled to have the guard turned out for them, with the rifle salute, bringing his guard first to carry arms.

92. A guard may be turned out between retreat and the time set for challenging by direction of any person entitled to inspect it, but the officer of the guard only salutes. During challenging time the guard is turned out for any one entitled to inspect it, and its commander, when the guard is formed, will say, "advance (so and so)," adding "with the parole," if he deem it necessary. The person being duly recognized as an officer entitled to inspect the guard, its commander will present it as prescribed in paragraph

84, except that he salutes and reports without bringing the guard to a present.

93. On the march, the guard with the prisoners, will march in the rear of the regiment with bayonets unfixed.

105. Whenever the guard is to be formed, the sergeant of the guard will form it promptly in the manner prescribed for a company in the Drill Regulations, Par. 187, except that bayonets are fixed; the sergeant of the guard performing the duties of the first sergeant, the reliefs forming as prescribed for fours, and the corporal of a relief taking post as its file closer; counting fours and division in platoons or sections will be omitted.

When the sergeant of the guard reports, he does so as follows:

“Sir, the guard is present,” or “sir, the guard and prisoners are present,” or “sir, the guard is present, and the prisoners are secure,” or “sir (so and so) is absent.”

Having reported he takes the post of the right guide of a company; the second sergeant, if there be one, takes the post of the left guide of a company; other sergeants take post as file closers.

In forming the guard prior to marching off, the sergeant of the guard will cause fours to be counted before reporting to the commander of the guard.

107. The guard will be dismissed as prescribed in the Drill Regulations, Par. 194, and the sergeant of the guard will cause the men to place their rifles securely in the arm racks, if these be provided; otherwise arms will be stacked, unless the weather be unfavorable, and the guard dismissed as prescribed in the Drill Regulations, Par. 25.

114. The corporal commands:

Call Off.

Commencing on the right, the men call off alternately, front and rear rank, one, two, three, four, and so on; if in single rank, they call off from right to left. The corporal then commands:

1. *Right.* 2. *Face.* 3. *Forward.* 4. *March.*

In wet weather the relief may be marched at secure arms.

The corporal marches on the left, and near the rear file, in order to observe the march. The corporal of the old guard marches

on the right of the leading file, and takes command when the last one of the old sentinels is relieved, changing places with the corporal of the new guard.

115. When the relief arrives at fifteen yards from the sentinel, he halts and faces toward it with arms at a carry.

At six yards from him the corporal commands:

1. *Relief.* 2. *Halt.*

The corporal, coming to a carry instead of an order, then adds, according to the number of the post:

1. *No* (——.) 2. *Post.*

The new sentinel comes to a carry, approaches the old and halts at about one pace from him, and both execute port arms, or saber.

116. The old sentinel, under the supervision of both corporals, whispers his instructions to the one taking post.

The corporals advance and place themselves, facing each other a little in advance of the new sentinel, the old corporal on his right, and the new corporal on his left, both at a carry or order.

117. The instructions relative to the post having been communicated, the new corporal steps back two paces, and commands:

1. *Forward.* 2. *March.*

And the old corporal places himself on the flank of the sentinels toward which the relief will march.

Both corporals take their respective places as the relief passes them. The old sentinel takes his place in the rear of the relief as it passes him, at a right shoulder or secure arms.

119. The corporals, while posting their relief will carry their rifles as the men do, except as provided in Pars. 115 and 116.

122. To post a relief at any other time than at guard mounting, its corporal forms it by the commands:

1. (Such) relief, 2. Fall in, 3. Take, 4. Arms (if such have been stacked.)

The corporal forms his relief as prescribed for a squad in the Drill Regulations Par. 120; the men take place according to the

numbers of their respective posts, viz., one, three, five, and so on in the front rank; two, four, six, and so on, in the rear rank; or in the order of their respective posts from right to left, according as the relief is in double or single rank.

The corporal, standing about two paces in front of the center of his relief, then commands:

Call Off.

The men call off as indicated above.

If the relief be in double rank, the corporal opens ranks; he commands:

1. *Inspection.* 2. *Arms.*

faces the officer of the guard, executes the rifle salute, reports:

“Sir, the relief is present.”

and then takes post on the right and is inspected with his relief.

123. If the necessity exist the corporal, immediately after his relief has been inspected, will command:

1. With ball cartridge, 2. Load, 3. Order, 4. Arms.

And will post it as above. Pieces will not be loaded without previous instructions from the commander of the guard.

125. To dismiss the old relief excepting in the foregoing case, it is halted and faced to the front at the guard-house by the corporal of the new relief temporarily in command, who then falls out. The corporal of the old relief then places himself on the right of its front rank, and, saluting the commander of the guard, reports:

“Sir, the relief is present.”

After inspection, the commander of the guard commands: “Dismiss the relief.” The corporal, after saluting, commands:

1. Port, 2. Arms, 3. Dismissed, or 1. Stack, 2. Arms, 3. Dismissed.

126. Should the pieces have been loaded before the relief was posted, the corporal after facing the relief to the front, and before presenting it for inspection to the officer of the guard will, command:

1. Draw, 2. Cartridge, 3. Order, 4. Arms.

148. Should the guard be turned out for national or regimental colors, or officers or dignitaries entitled thereto, the musicians of the guard will sound the prescribed march or ruffles when the guard presents arms. (See §§ 202 and 204.)

152. (The portion on page 41.) If the orderly selected be a cavalryman, he will leave his carbine in the arm rack in his company quarters, and report equipped with saber belt and saber. An infantryman will carry his bayonet in his scabbard.

167. Should the guard be formed soldiers will fall in, under arms, and at an order. They will be careful to cover accurately in file.

At roll-call, each man, as his name or number and relief is called, comes to an order arms.

171. Sentinels on post are not required to halt, or change the position of their rifle on arriving at the end of their posts; or to execute the "to the rear, march," precisely as described in the drill regulations, but may face about while marching, in the way most convenient to them, and either to the right about or left about, and at any part of the post as may be best suited to the proper performance of their duties. They will carry their arms on either shoulder, but will never quit them. In wet weather, if there is no sentry boxes, they may secure arms.

188. All guards and sentinels will pay the same compliments to the officers of the United States army and navy, marines, volunteers and militia as are directed to be paid to the officers of the National Guard, according to their relative rank. (R. 420.)

189. A sovereign or chief magistrate of any foreign country receives the salute prescribed for the President; members of a royal family receive the salute due to their sovereign. (R. 249.)

202. Guards will be turned out and arms presented for the following, trumpets or field music playing as indicated in each case:

1. The President of the United States. Music: "The President's March."

2. The Governor of the State and the General-in-Chief of the United States Army. Music: "The General's March."

3. The Lieutenant-General United States Army. Trumpets sounding three flourishes, or drums beating three ruffles.

4. A Major-General. Two flourishes, or two ruffles.

5. A Brigadier-General. One flourish, or one ruffle.

The Vice-President, or the President of the Senate, the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and Governors of other States receive the same honors as the General-in-Chief.

The Lieutenant-Governor, or the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly of this State, and American and foreign envoys or ministers receive the honors due to the Lieutenant-General.

Officers of a foreign military or naval service receive the honors due to their rank. (R. 233, 236, 237, 238.)

204. The national or regimental colors passing a guard are to be saluted, the trumpets sounding and the drums beating a march. (R. 229.)

241. The commander of an armed party, on passing a guard, will bring his command to a carry before returning the salute of the guard; he will return the salute of a sentinel by a personal salute only. A non-commissioned officer in command of an armed party will recognize the position of attention of a sentinel by bringing himself and his party to carry arms.

343. If there be but few prisoners, the sergeant may indicate the point of division as above, and form the necessary interval by the commands:

1. Right (or left) step; 2. March; 3. Guard; 4. Halt.

And close the interval by the commands:

1. Left (or right) step; 2. March; 3. Guard; 4. Halt.

II. At guard mounting, supernumeraries will be inspected as well as the immediate members of the guard, and will therefore execute inspection arms. The first sergeants will not be inspected.

III. When knapsacks are carried, the cartridge-box will be worn in front and inspected in that position. At the Camp of Instruction, knapsacks, haversacks and canteens will, however, not be worn at guard mounting, except on Saturdays.

IV. All persons, of whatever rank in service, are required to observe respect towards sentinels. Officers or enlisted men tampering with, molesting, or in any way annoying them, or giving misleading answers to the challenge, will at once be placed in arrest, or arrested.

Officers and non-commissioned officers are forbidden to order a sentinel on post to give up his arms to them.

V. The following instructions, to be observed by the guard at the Camp of Instruction, are published for the information of all concerned, and are to be read to the guard by the officer of the same.

Meals.—The guard is sent to meals by reliefs, one relief one-half hour in advance of the time for the meal prescribed in orders, one relief on time and one relief one-half hour after that time. The outpost will send one-half of the men one-half hour in advance of the ordered time, and the remainder when the first half returns. Men on posts must be relieved to conform with these hours, and their tours equalized at times when meal hours do not interfere.

Refuse.—No refuse is to be dumped over the bluff or deposited any place, excepting at the post near the bath-house, where there is a sign to that effect.

Passes.—No enlisted men are to be permitted by the outpost to leave the camp by boat or by the road without passes; these must be examined when men leave, and taken up on their return unless permanent. State employes, who have permanent passes signed by the order of the post commander, a sample of which is at the guard-house and outpost, are passed at all hours of the day and night. Passes which authorize men to be absent from a drill or parade, or beyond tattoo, must have been approved by order of the post commander to be valid.

Waiters.—At night, waiters employed in the mess hall are to be sent by the out-post along the road at the foot of the plateau to their quarters, and will not be permitted to come up the stairs.

Sentinels.—Sentinels on all posts in facing outward face away from the main camp; sentinel on No. 8 is guarding the head-quarter's tents. At night the sentinels on Nos. 3, 4 and 5 permit enlisted men and officers to visit the sinks upon being recog-

nized, and mark if they return. At "tattoo" the sentinels on 9, 10 and 11 are placed on the outside edge of the road along the color line, and at reveille they are returned to the inside edge of the road. In calling for the corporal of the guard the dividing line is at No. 8; the calls of No. 9, and of those numbered higher pass to the guard-house by the higher numbered posts, the calls of No. 8, and of those numbered less than 8 pass to the guard-house by the lower numbered posts.

Calls.—The calls, prescribed in orders to be sounded by the musician or musicians of the guard are sounded three times. The first time directly in front of the guard-tents; the second time in the center of the camp, and the third time on the color line, directly opposite the division street.

Challenging commences at taps and ceases at broad daylight, which will be construed to mean 4 o'clock a. m., and the hours are not called at night.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 15.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, {
ALBANY, *May 2, 1892.* }

I. The following regulations for rifle practice at the ranges, prepared by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, are published for the guidance and observation of all concerned.

II. Commanding officers of companies will see that the enlisted men of their commands receive the necessary preliminary instruction in rifle practice at the armories, and where possible that they have gallery practice, before they are sent to the ranges. In this connection attention is directed to paragraphs 69 to 79, inclusive, 85, 90 to 92, inclusive, 94, 142 to 148, inclusive, and 150, Infantry Drill Regulations.

III. Troops required or entitled to practice will be classified as follows:

All who do not appear on a range for practice, will constitute the third class.

All present for practice, without reference to qualifications in previous years, will constitute the second class, and practice in this class will be at 100 yards standing, on a No. 3 target. A score of fifteen or upwards at this distance will qualify.

The first class will consist of those who have qualified in the second class, and the practice in this class will be at 200 yards kneeling or sitting, and at 300 yards prone, on a No. 3 target. Those failing to make fifteen at two hundred yards will not shoot at 300 yards.

IV. A score of thirty or upwards, in the first class, made on the same day, will constitute a marksman, and entitle the maker to the State decoration.

A score of forty-two or upwards, made on the same day, by a marksman, at 500 or 600 yards, prone, on a No. 2 target, constitutes the marksman making it a sharpshooter, and entitles him to a silver bar.

Marksmen who fail to make twenty at 500 yards will not shoot at 600 yards.

On ranges where 600 yards can not be obtained, which must be certified to by an Inspector of Rifle Practice, a score of forty-two or upwards in ten consecutive shots at 500 yards will be required.

V. Practice will commence with class firing in squads, under a competent non-commissioned officer, or duly designated instructor at each firing point, the whole under the supervision of an Inspector of Rifle Practice, subject to the orders of the commanding officer present, and will be continued to the end by all present without reference to the scores recorded. Five consecutive shots will be fired at each distance.

All officers and enlisted men practicing, must shoot through the regular classes, and are prohibited from shooting for a second or higher score in a class in which they have already qualified. The record must stand upon the first qualifying score made.

Sharpshooters, however, may improve their score by subsequent practice.

Additional practice may be allowed to such as fail to qualify at any distance, provided time will permit.

Each enlisted man will shoot with the rifle issued by the State, and brought by him to the range, unless the same is declared imperfect by an Inspector of Rifle Practice, and in such case he will shoot with the nearest approved piece in the ranks.

VI. On the completion of class firing, firing in ranks will be taken up. The men will be formed in single rank, and will fire ten rounds as follows:

Fire by squad (section, platoon or company) at 100 yards, standing, two rounds; at 200 yards, kneeling, four rounds; at 300 yards, kneeling, four rounds.

The percentage made of the possible aggregate score in this practice, viz.: Firing in ranks, added to the percentage present and practicing of the aggregate strength of the organization, less commissioned officers, staff sergeants and musicians, on the day of practice, and the sum thereof, divided by two; determines the figure of merit for the year.

Ammunition other than that issued by the State is prohibited when firing in ranks. For firing in ranks, there should be erected without expense to the State, a wooden fence, six feet high by twelve feet long, to which the paper target may be attached. In the rear of the fence there should be a mound sufficient for safety.

VII. At least one officer of a company should be present with any part of it on duty at a range, and a field officer will take command of all the detachments of two or more companies.

Firing will not be permitted to proceed without the presence of a medical officer.

Front sight covers, of a pattern that may be easily detached, may be allowed in practice for the marksman's decoration, but must not be permanently attached to the rifle.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS { No. 16.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, <i>May 3</i> , 1892. }
-----------------------------	--

The following changes have occurred during the month of April, 1892, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

Commissioned.*Second Brigade.*

William Henry Albert Cochran, Inspector, with the rank of Major, with rank from March 28, 1892, vice Sanger, commissioned Major in Thirteenth Regiment.

Third Battery.

George Edgar Laing, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 28, 1892, vice Barnes, promoted.

Emile D. Chemidlin, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 4, 1892, vice Du Bois, Jr., resigned.

Eighth Regiment.

Richard Alexander Joseph English, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 24, 1892, vice Hansen, resigned.

Frederick Augustus Richmond, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 31, 1892, vice Sayles, promoted.

Ninth Regiment.

Jerome Bursley Silsby, Captain, with rank from April 4, 1892, vice Gale, deceased.

Rene Leon Milhan, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 4, 1892, vice Truman, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Alexander C. Snyder, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 12, 1892, vice Carscallen, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Richard H. Harding, Jr., Captain, with rank from March 25, 1892, vice White, resigned.

William C. Noble, Captain, with rank from March 29, 1892, vice Dixon, appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Albert Frank Englehardt, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 12, 1892, vice Engelhardt, resigned.

Henry H. Hemmings, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 2, 1892, vice Andrews, promoted.

William Duryea Cornell, Jr., Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 12, 1892, vice Engelhardt, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

James John McCoy, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 3, 1892, vice Leonard, promoted.

Martin P. Grealish, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 13, 1892, vice McCauley, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment.

Philip Smith Tilden, Captain, with rank from March 23, 1892, vice Delcambre, resigned.

George G. Tyson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 18, 1892, vice Ward, promoted.

Clarence Geer Reton, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 7, 1892, vice Stone, resigned.

Tenth Separate Company.

Lewis W. Y. McCroskery, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 21, 1892, vice Haviland, promoted.

Thirty-seventh Separate Company.

Benjamin William Burland, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, with rank from March 18, 1892, vice Kathan, resigned.

Honorably Discharged.

April 6.—Henry A. Adams, Chaplain, Seventy-fourth Regiment, resigned.

April 6.—Harry J. McDermott, Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment, resigned.

April 19.—George A. Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Twelfth Regiment, resigned.

April 19.—William E. O. Mayer, Captain, Thirty-second Regiment, resigned.

April 19.—Charles L. Bailey, Second Lieutenant, Seventy-fourth Regiment, resigned.

April 19.—David Foot Dunsmoor, Captain, Forty-fifth Separate Company, resigned.

April 19.—William S. Rainsford, Chaplain, Seventy-first Regiment, resigned.

April 19.—William R. Pryor, Surgeon, Twenty-second Regiment, resigned.

April 20.—J. Francis Clarry, Second Lieutenant, Forty-seventh Regiment, resigned.

April 25.—Bleecker S. Barnard, Captain, Twelfth Regiment, resigned.

Assigned.

Captain Theodore H. Babcock, supernumerary to duty on the staff of the Thirteenth Regiment (Par. III, Special Orders No. 30, dated April 20, 1892).

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS—
No. 17.

ALBANY, *May 7, 1892.* }

I. The General Inspector of Rifle Practice is authorized to assign dates for the rifle practice of the organizations of the National Guard during the current season.

II. Ammunition and volley targets will be furnished on the range at Creedmoor, by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, who is authorized to make requisition for the necessary supply direct on the Chief of Ordnance. Commanding officers of organizations, which do not practice at Creedmoor, will make requisition for the necessary supply of ammunition and volley targets direct on the Chief of Ordnance, at the rate of forty rounds per officer and enlisted man in service, on the thirty-first day of March, ultimo, and two volley targets per company.

III. Requisition for transportation to the rifle range will be made by the commanding officer of the organization direct on the Chief of Ordnance.

IV. Practice for the season will close November twelfth next, and no scores made after that date will be recognized.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS { No. 18.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, <i>May 12, 1892.</i>	}
-----------------------------	--	---

I. Details for duty at the Camp of Instruction are ordered for this season, as follows:

From June 18 to 25, the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

From June 25 to July 2, the Ninth Regiment and the Seventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-sixth Separate Companies.

From July 2 to July 9, the Fourteenth Regiment and the Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Thirty-second Separate Companies.

From July 9 to 16, the Thirteenth Regiment and the Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Separate Companies.

From July 16 to 23, the Sixty-fifth Regiment and the Eighth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Forty-second and Forty-third Separate Companies.

From July 23 to 30, the Second, Third, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-fourth, Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth Separate Companies.

II. The Seventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-sixth Separate Companies will form the First; the Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Thirty-second Separate Companies the Second; the Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Separate Companies the Third; the Eighth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Forty-second and Forty-third Separ-

ate Companies the Fourth; the Third, Thirtieth, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Separate Companies the Fifth; the Second, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first and Forty-eighth Separate Companies the Sixth; and the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Separate Companies the Seventh Provisional Battalion. Each battalion will be commanded by its senior Captain.

III. The State will furnish a band for the whole season, and regiments ordered to camp will not take their regimental bands with them.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 19.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, {
ALBANY, *May 13, 1892.* }

I. The following general regulations have been adopted for the government of the Camp of Instruction when occupied by troops:

1. The camp is constituted a military post and will be commanded by an officer selected by the Commander-in-chief, in accordance with the rules provided for the government of such posts, these regulations, and such orders as may from time to time be issued by these headquarters.

The military exercises to be practiced in camp shall consist of such as can not well be executed in armories, and of the extended order drill. There shall be schools of theoretical instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers. No reviews will be authorized except by orders from these headquarters.

Upon arrival in camp, commanding officers of regiments, separate battalions and detachments, and officers specially detailed, will at once report for instructions to the post commander, and regimental and battalion commanders will at the same time submit requisitions for the necessary quartermaster stores for approval.

2. The Chief of Ordnance, as such and as Acting Quartermaster-General and Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence, will cause the Camp of Instruction to be prepared in time for its occupancy by troops. He will provide and keep on hand at the camp the necessary quartermaster and ordnance stores, and, after consultation with the Surgeon-General, the necessary medical stores and supplies; he will provide, by contract, for the furnishing of cooked meals to the troops in camp, and will see that the meals are properly and promptly furnished, well cooked, of wholesome quality and sufficient quantity; he will furnish the necessary transportation to officers and enlisted men ordered there, to and from the camp.

Transportation for troops to the camp will be furnished, as far as practicable, in such manner that they will arrive at the camp not later than 3 o'clock p. m. of the day ordered, and the Chief of Ordnance will report to the post commander the arrangements made by him as to the time of arrival at, and departure from, the camp of the organizations ordered there.

Transportation will be furnished only for one chest for each company and headquarters, and one trunk for each officer.

Commanding officers of regiments, separate battalions, troops, batteries and separate companies, and officers specially detailed if not traveling with troops, will at once, upon notice of detail for camp service, make requisition for proper transportation of men and baggage from their station to the Camp of Instruction, direct on the Acting Quartermaster-General, the Chief of Ordnance. Commanding officers will specify the exact number of men as nearly as possible, for whom transportation is required. On arrival in camp, or as soon thereafter as practicable, commanding officers arriving by railway transportation will settle their transportation account with the Acting Quartermaster-General, the Chief of Ordnance. Transportation will be allowed for one servant for the officers of each company and the field and staff of a battalion, and for three servants for the field and staff of a regiment. Transportation will not be allowed for officers or enlisted men, other than that provided for their respective organizations, except in the case of officers or men specially detailed.

Horses for field officers will be furnished by the post-quartermaster, and transportation or forage will not be allowed for any other horses.

On the journey to and from, and the march into camp, the senior officer will command the troops present, and before leaving their stations, commanding officers will telegraph to the post commander the strength of their commands, servants separately.

3. Commanders of regiments and separate battalions on arrival in camp, will direct their commissaries of subsistence to report for duty while in camp, to the post commissary of subsistence, without being, however, relieved from duty with their regiments or battalions.

A ration will consist of early bread and coffee, breakfast, dinner and supper. Ration returns will be prepared by the company commanders each day, immediately after retreat or dress parade, covering all the rations received by their respective commands during the day; the officers and men present at breakfast will each be credited with one day's ration for that day, and to this number will be added the number of meals received by men joined after breakfast. Adjutants will perform the duties of a company commander for the field, staff, non-commissioned staff and band.

Company returns will be consolidated the same evening by regimental and battalion commanders, who will deliver the consolidation to the post commander; at the close of the tour, these officers will deliver to the post commander a consolidated return, in duplicate, of all the rations received, which will be the voucher upon which the Chief of Ordnance will pay the contractors.

Commanding officers of troops coming from distant stations should see that their commands are properly provisioned for the journey.

Rations will be allowed for the authorized number of servants.

4. The Surgeon-General, under the orders of the post commander, to whom he will report for orders, is charged with the general supervision and direction of the medical service at the camp, and is authorized to select one competent person, who shall

have charge, under his direction, of the medical stores at the camp, and who shall receive for his services transportation, rations and the pay allowed by law to hospital stewards.

Commanding officers of regiments and separate battalions will direct their respective senior medical officer to report, on arrival in camp, for orders and instructions to the Surgeon-General. The senior medical officer in camp will perform the duties of post surgeon, and will within ten days after his return from camp, prepare and forward on Form 72, a report of tour of service to the Surgeon-General.

The hospital steward of the regiment in camp, or, if there be none, one detailed, will act as post hospital steward. If a hospital steward has not passed an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, and been licensed as a druggist, according to the laws of the State, he will not be permitted to act as such. Regimental and battalion commanders ordered to camp duty whose hospital stewards do not meet these requirements, will at once report the fact to these Headquarters.

5. The Paymaster-General, under the orders of the post commander, to whom he will report for orders, is charged with the payment of the troops, and will take the necessary measures to pay each person entitled thereto on the last day of the tour of his organization in camp.

The pay-rolls in duplicate, will be prepared before going into camp by entering on them the name of each officer and enlisted man of the organization, with date of rank of officers and date of enlistment of the men. In camp credit will be given for the day, after retreat of such day, excepting the last two days, and the rolls fully completed, signed and amounts carried out, will be handed to the Paymaster-General as early before the close of the tour as possible, to enable him to pay the troops before their departure from camp. If practicable, the pay-rolls should be signed by the officers and enlisted men before coming into camp, but they must be signed, at the latest, on the first Sunday in camp. Special attention must be paid to the signatures, so that they correspond letter for letter, with the names as entered on the pay-rolls. Initials standing for names are not sufficient.

Pay will be allowed to officers and enlisted men present for the days on which the regiment or company arrives at, and departs from the camp; and for such other days of the tour during which they were present for duty, provided that their whole stay in camp does not consist simply in coming to camp on Saturday and spending Sunday there, or staying but one day, and returning on Friday to depart again on Saturday.

6. The uniform and equipments issued by the State will be worn without change or modification except as permitted by General Orders Nos. 21 and 25, series 1891, 4 and 7, series 1892, from these Headquarters. On drill, fatigue, and when off duty, the fatigue coat, R. 835, may be worn. White helmets may be worn by regiments, troops, batteries and signal corps. In the case of battalions composed of separate companies, if permission to wear white helmets is desired, application must be made by the battalion commander.

7. No men shall be taken to camp who are not already sufficiently well drilled to take part in the prescribed exercises, nor any men (those re-enlisted excepted) who have been enlisted within sixty days of the beginning of the camp tour of their respective companies.

8. Theoretical instruction in guard duty, will be imparted to non commissioned officers and privates by their respective company commanders before entering the camp. Instructions as to the general routine and duties of soldiers in camp should also be imparted in the same manner.

9. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions and companies are and will be held responsible for the correctness of returns and reports rendered by them.

There should be a well-instructed clerk to assist the first sergeants in their clerical duties.

The report book must show the condition of the company at the time the report is made, and the remarks must explain all the alterations which may have occurred since making the last report.

Within ten days after the close of the camp tour, commanding officers of regiments and battalions, troops and batteries, will

make reports to the Adjutant-General of the general management of their command and the results obtained.

10. *The following rules must be strictly observed :*

Persons not connected with the administration of the post, or not being members of an organization in camp, will not be permitted in the camp after tattoo.

The sale of all spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, and all huckster and auction sales are prohibited.

No ale, beer, wines or spirituous liquors will be used in camp, except upon the prescription of a medical officer of the post.

Fire-works, illuminations and other out-of-place performances, will not be permitted.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Major-General and Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK :

GENERAL ORDERS !
No. 20. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, May 14, 1892. }

The following special regulations applying to the Camp of Instruction, when occupied by troops, are promulgated for the information, guidance and observance of all concerned:

I. Until further orders, the hours of service will be:

First call for reveille, 4.55 a. m.

Reveille, 5 a. m.

Assembly, for roll call, immediately after reveille.

Sick call (by the musicians of the guard), 5.15 a. m.

First call for drill (by the musicians of the guard), 5.40 a. m.

Drill call, 5.45 a. m.

Assembly, for roll call and formation, immediately after drill call.

Recall from drill (by a musician of the guard), 7 a. m.

Mess call (for breakfast) (by the musicians of the guard), 7.25 a. m.

Assembly, 7.30 a. m.

Guard mounting (by the musicians of the guard), 8.15 a. m.

Assembly, for formation of details, 8.20 a. m.

Adjutant's call, 8.30 a. m.

First call for drill (by the musicians of the guard), 9.20 a. m.

Drill call, 9.25 a. m.

Assembly, for roll call and formation, immediately after drill call.

Recall from drill (by a musician of the guard), 11.30 a. m.

Mess call (for dinner) (by the musicians of the guard), 12.25 p. m.

Assembly, 12.30 p. m.

First Sergeant's call (by the musicians of the guard), 1.30 p. m.

Mess call (for supper) (by the musicians of the guard), 5.25 p. m.

Assembly, 5.30 p. m.

First call for parade (by the musicians of the guard), thirty-five minutes before sunset.

Assembly, for roll call and formation, thirty minutes before sunset.

Adjutant's call for formation of battalions, twenty minutes before sunset.

Adjutant's call for formation of regiments, ten minutes before sunset.

First call for retreat (by the musicians of the guard), if there be no dress parade, fifteen minutes before sunset.

Assembly, for roll call and formation, if there be no dress parade, ten minutes before sunset.

Retreat, if there be no dress parade, sunset.

First call for tattoo (by the musicians of the guard), 9.50 p. m.

Tattoo, 10 p. m.

Taps (by a musician of the guard), 11 p. m.

Church call, ten minutes before assembly (by musicians of the guard).

Assembly for divine service, at such hours as may be selected by regimental commanders.

At the first call for reveille, officers and men will rise and dress and place their tents in order. At the first sound of the assembly, following first call for reveille, companies will form for roll call, and the formation must be completed at the last sound of the assembly; the formation of a company must be attended by at

least one of its officers. Immediately after the assembly the roll is called, followed by notice to those who desire medical advice, to report, as soon as dismissed, to the first sergeant; the first sergeant then reports the result of the roll call to the officer present and dismisses the company, sending a detail for the early coffee and bread. The men will then continue to place their tents in order and police the ground around them and the company street, under the supervision of the sergeants and corporals of the company.

At sick call, the sick will be marched by the first sergeant, or a non-commissioned officer detailed by him, to the hospital; the non-commissioned officer will present the sick report to the medical officer and, in due course of time, return with it to the first sergeant. If there be no sick, a sick report need not be made.

At the first call for drill, officers and men will prepare to fall in under arms for drill, and at the first sound of the assembly following the drill call, companies will be formed and roll called.

At the assembly following mess call for breakfast, companies will be assembled and marched by the first sergeants to the mess hall.

At guard mounting call, the men detailed for guard and as supernumeraries will prepare to fall in; at the first sound of the assembly following it, the first sergeants will form their respective details, inspect arms and uniforms closely; replace men not up to the standard of neatness; instruct their supernumeraries and non-commissioned officers in their positions at guard mounting; and, at the first sound of the march following the adjutant's call, they will march them off. The first sergeant is responsible for his guard detail.

At the first call for drill, following guard mounting, officers and men will prepare for drill, and at the first note of the assembly, immediately after drill call, they will fall in, companies will be formed, and roll will be called.

At the assembly following mess call for dinner, companies will be formed and marched by the first sergeants to the mess hall.

At first sergeant's call, the first sergeants will repair promptly to the adjutant's office, prepared to take down in writing orders

dictated to them and the details made from their respective companies.

At assembly following mess call for supper, companies will be formed, and marched by the first sergeants to the mess hall.

At the first call for dress parade, officers and men will prepare to fall in; at the first sound of the assembly, companies will be formed, roll will be called, and company commanders will inspect their respective companies as to their general appearance; at the march following the first adjutant's call, the companies will be marched on promptly in succession in such manner, that the color company, which should march off at the first note of the march, will have the lead, and companies which should come on the line before others have precedence of the latter, there being between them an interval of the length of one but not more than of two companies; the formation of line for a parade should under no circumstances occupy more than five minutes: at the second adjutant's call the general line will be formed.

At the first call for retreat, officers and men prepare to fall in in the uniform and with or without arms as ordered at the time, generally in undress uniform and without arms; at the first sound of the assembly, formations are made, roll is called and the officer in command brings the company to parade rest, or if a general formation be ordered, marches his company on the line; after retreat has been sounded, the officer brings his company to attention and directs the first sergeant to dismiss it, but if a general formation have taken place he does not give these directions until the adjutant has dismissed the parade.

Fifteen minutes after tattoo lights must be extinguished and loud talking must cease.

At taps an inspection of quarters shall be made by an officer of each company designated by the company commander who will report to the officer of the day the names of all enlisted men who may be absent without leave; this officer should walk his company street after taps until absolute quiet is assured and turn out on the slightest breach of discipline in his company during the night.

II. When a company or detail falls in it does so at the head of the company street, i. e., the end nearest to the officers' tents; if the formation be for guard mounting, battalion drill, or dress parade, the company or detail will be marched as soon as formed and inspected to the other end, the foot, of the company street, its head showing clear of the tents, so as to be observed by the adjutant or officer in charge of the general formation. Details and companies of the right wing, when formed, should face the right flank of the camp, details and companies of the left wing the left rank; for a formation of a line of battalion in front of the camp, companies of the right wing march out of their company streets by the left flank, companies of the left wing by the right flank; when there are two companies in a street, the company of the senior officer forms nearest the head of the street; the company first to come on the line marches out first. The street, if there be one, between the right and left center companies, or located so as to divide the camp of the companies into halves, is designated "the division street;" the street between the tents of the company officers and the heads of company streets is known as the "officers' street."

Formations for all roll-calls should be carefully and promptly conducted. Men should fall in at the first sound of the assembly. As soon as a man takes his place in the ranks, he should be at attention. First sergeants should be at attention in front of the center of their companies until their presence is required elsewhere.

At the first formation in camp the company may fall in as prescribed for sizing the same; after that the formation is to be in accordance with drill regulations 187.

File-closers should be constantly vigilant, watch the men, pay attention to commands and never allow talking, gazing about or inattention in the ranks. Their instruction should be given quietly and in such manner as not to interfere with the commands of the commanding officer. They should see that their own line is dressed and their distances preserved.

When men in ranks are spoken to by file-closers for errors committed no reply should be made.

The officer present at reveille and retreat reports the result of the roll-call to the adjutant of the battalion, who reports to his commanding officer and the regimental adjutant, the latter reporting to the regimental commander. The commanding officers of battalions should be present at these formations, and see that they are made promptly and properly by the companies of their respective battalions.

III. The members of the guard coming off duty one day, are constituted the regular fatigue party or general police for the next day, and will report at the first call for the first drill of the day to the senior non-commissioned officer of the old guard, who should prepare, while on guard, a list of their names and companies. This non-commissioned officer will report the men absent and present to the provost sergeants of their respective regiments and battalions. The formation will be made at the point where the division street crosses the officers' street and the provost sergeants will be on hand at the proper time and place to receive their details.

The policing, except of company quarters, will be in the charge of the provost sergeants under the orders of the officer of the day; at first call for breakfast the men will be permitted to join their companies to report again immediately after breakfast if the policing be not finished.

The policing of the company quarters is under the charge of the company quartermaster sergeants, assisted by the sergeants and corporals of the company, who set the whole company at work.

The policing must be finished and tents ready for inspection when guard mounting on the parade ground is completed.

As there will be no old guard available on the first Sunday in camp, a detail must be ordered for this purpose by regimental and battalion commanders equal to the guard detail.

The ground to be policed by the troops will be the space occupied by them and fifty feet to the front and flanks of the camp proper; the remaining space of the camp ground will be policed and kept in order under the direction of the post quartermaster by men employed by him. Companies police their quarters, which

includes the street as far back as the rear of the company officers' tents; the general police covers the remainder of the camp to be policed by the troops; where two companies join, both are responsible for the space between the backs of the tents.

Every day, weather permitting, the tent floors must be raised before guard mounting, and remain raised at least an hour. Tents and grounds must be kept scrupulously clean, and the grass growing between and back of the tents must be kept trimmed and in good order; tubs must be empty and clean, and the work must be done promptly; and while the grounds must be kept scrupulously clean, this does not mean that all loose earth must be swept up and hauled off.

Tents will be dressed for inspection every morning before guard mounting, as follows: The front of the tent open; walls looped or rolled up if the weather permit; tent floor clean; boots and shoes clean, placed in an orderly way under the foot of the cot; trunks between the cots against the rear pole, or between the foot of the cot and the front of the tent, against the wall; bags, etc., closed, under the head of the cot; buckets empty and clean, upside down, against one side of the wall in front, or in front of one of the street corners of the tent, but uniform in each company; cups clean, in front or by the side of the bucket, or on top of wash basin; wash basin empty and clean, upside down on a bucket, and soap between basin and bucket; stools in front of foot of cot or tent, but uniform in each company; knapsacks packed, against foot of cot, with number toward the street; mattresses rolled up tightly, toward the head of the cot; blankets folded once lengthwise, then folded broadwise in five to ten parallel folds, according as they are single or double, and the pile neatly placed on top of, and parallel with, rolled mattress, the broad edges to the rear; coats or blouses folded lengthwise, buttoned, and buttons to the front, are neatly placed on top of blankets; overcoats and all other clothing, if not packed, are neatly folded and laid on the cot, back of mattress; helmets and caps are placed on the blankets or coats, ornaments to the front; accoutrements, haversacks and canteens are hung from the cross piece, attached to the rear pole; candlesticks, clean, are placed on the wash basins or

cups, if the latter be on the wash basins; and on a cord strung high from one upright pole to the other may be placed clean towels.

Unoccupied tents must be looped or rolled up, front open, and prepared for inspection, as well as those occupied.

A non-commissioned officer, as a rule, the company quartermaster sergeant, will be left in charge of each company quarters, to receive the inspecting officer.

The officer of the day will make an inspection each day, commencing on Monday, at drill call after guard mounting, and report the result thereof to post headquarters. The provost sergeants and regimental and battalion quartermaster sergeants will meet these officers when they arrive in the camp of their respective regiments and battalions.

The post surgeon will make two sanitary inspections each day, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, commencing on Sunday, and report the result of each inspection to post headquarters.

Company inspections by company commanders, or by the battalion or regimental commander, if he so desire, will take place Sundays at 9.30 a. m., and will be merely of dress and general appearance, without arms and, informally, of the quarters.

The post quartermaster will designate the place where refuse matter from the camp proper may be deposited, and will cause the collected matter to be removed each day at guard mounting. Commanding officers of regiments and battalions will prohibit the depositing of refuse matter after guard mounting, or anywhere else than at the appointed place.

IV. The nature of drills will be specified by the post commander from time to time; in the absence of such specific instructions, commanding officers of regiments and battalions will exercise their own discretion, keeping in mind the orders of the Commander-in-Chief as published in General Orders No. 12, c. s., from these headquarters.

When two or more battalions are to drill, one will do so in front, the other or others on the left flank of the camp, and thereafter,

according to rank of commanding officers, take turns, so that each day but one battalion will drill in front of the camp.

The early drill will be principally in company extended drill; the drill in the forenoon will be by battalion for three days, and in battalion extended order drill for the remaining days.

Drills on Saturdays are left to the discretion of regimental and battalion commanders.

Twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man will be allowed for practice in firings.

The fatigue party is excused from early morning drill, the old guard from the forenoon drill; no one else will be excused from drill except provost, quartermaster, commissary and ordnance sergeants, hospital stewards, company clerks, hospital attendants and the sick; prisoners not undergoing sentence may, in the discretion of the post-commander, be required to attend all drills; first sergeants may, however, be excused from the early morning drill by the company commanders, with the approval of the battalion or regimental commanders.

Commanding officers of battalions and companies should not use the drill ground as a place for theoretical instruction, except when absolutely necessary. Men should never be kept at carry arms during explanations. The movements should be rapid and varied to sustain the interest of the officers and men. Dressing should be prompt, and when only a few men are out of the alignment they should be spoken to by name or designated by the company commander after the command "front" is given; the whole command should not be compelled to wait for the slowness of one or two men. Soldiers are, and should be, addressed as men; the word "boys" is not found in the drill regulations.

Officers at drill, when they are to take a prescribed position, must hasten to it, not walk leisurely. The sword should be at "carry," except at parade rest, order arms and when marching in double time; it should not be lowered into both hands when turning, nor the point dropped under other circumstances; nor should it be transferred to the left hand.

Five minutes after the assembly for company drill every company must be on the drill ground.

Equalization should be prompt, and not a cause of delay as it too often is; an adjutant should be able to tell from his reports the exact number of men of each company due for drill, and make his preparations for equalization before drill call; if there be a discrepancy of more than two or three men between his figures and the first sergeant's report, he should, after drill, report the facts to his commanding officer, who should call for an explanation. A first sergeant reports the strength of his company to the adjutant as comprising (so many) sergeants (this includes corporals acting as sergeants) and (so many) files, and obtains these numbers before reporting his company to his captain; he reports to the adjutant as soon as he has reported to his captain, and on returning, reports orders received to the latter, who will direct him to carry out the same. Should it become necessary to reform the company, the captain will direct the first sergeant to do so, and having done so, the latter will report to the captain, "Sir, the company is reformed," and take his post.

Commanding officers of separate battalions will cause their musicians to report to the drum major of the post for instruction and quarters. The drum major will impart proper instructions to the musicians during drill hours and at such other times as he may select, and report absentees to the adjutant of their regiment or battalion. All calls not expressly prescribed to be sounded by the musicians of the guard, will be sounded by all the other field musicians on the color line; for this purpose and for ceremonies all the field musicians will therefore be united. The drum major is under the immediate orders of the post commander.

V. Schools of instruction will be ordered by commanding officers of regiments and battalions for the officers and non-commissioned officers of their respective commands, to take place every afternoon (Sundays excepted), between first sergeants' call and parade or retreat, and this action will be reported to post headquarters. At these schools errors and omissions, or violations of orders, regulations or customs of service, that have been noted by the commanding officers themselves, or to which their

attention has been called, will be pointed out, so that they may be avoided thereafter.

VI. When the camp is occupied by one regiment and one separate battalion, or by three separate battalions, they will form for parade as prescribed for a regiment, and colors will be carried by the regiment, or if three battalions, by the second, center, battalion. The staff of the officer commanding the parade will attend the same. Adjutants and sergeants-major will take turns in the formations for guard-mounting.

No one is excused from parade or review except the sick, line officers senior in rank to the commanding officer of the parade, and those absent on duty or with authority from the post commander; battalion and regimental commanders may excuse one or two men for the purpose of guarding the company streets and quarters while the companies are out on parade.

VII. The officers of the day and of the guard are under the exclusive orders of the post commander. The officer of the day is responsible for the proper and correct performance of guard duty, and especially that during the daytime each relief, after the first is posted, will be assembled by the officer of the guard at least half an hour before going on post, and properly instructed in the duties of sentinels. Challenging will commence at taps and cease at broad daylight.

The detail for camp guard will consist of: One captain, as officer of the day, two lieutenants, three sergeants, five corporals, two musicians, forty-eight privates, and will be made for regiments and separate battalions by numbers at post headquarters. On receipt of such detail the adjutants will promptly furnish the adjutant of the day with the names and dates of rank of officers and non-commissioned officers detailed by them, and he in turn will promptly notify the adjutants of the rank and position these officers and non-commissioned officers will occupy in the guard, and the adjutants will notify the officers detailed of their positions, and the first sergeants of the positions of the non-commissioned officers, so that the latter may be properly instructed by the former.

The detail for outpost duty will be announced when ordered, and will march on with haversacks, canteens, overcoats or blankets and such rations as may be prescribed.

The first officer of the day will, on arrival, make requisition for the following articles, which the Post Quartermaster is authorized to issue for the use of the guard:

Cots and mattresses for two-thirds of the guard, at the rate of one cot and one mattress per man; twenty-five camp stools; fifty candles; ten candlesticks; five lanterns; one gallon of oil; one table; ten brooms; two wooden pails; two tin pails for coffee; two bread baskets; two wheelbarrows; six rakes; six shovels; two sickles; one garrison flag; one storm flag; one State flag; two halliards.

These articles will be placed on the guard report, and turned over by each officer of the guard to his successor, who will verify the same and receipt therefor on the guard report. The officer of the guard relieved at guard mounting of the last day of the camp season, will, before guard mounting, turn in the property for which he is responsible, to the Post Quartermaster, and take the latter's receipt on his guard report.

The detail to fire the morning and evening gun and salutes will report for orders to the officers of the day, who will be responsible for the prompt and proper firing of the guns. At the opening of the camp season, on the arrival of the troops on the plateau, the artillery detachment, which must precede the troops to the camp, will fire the national salute of twenty-one guns, and with the first gun the flags will be hoisted. The morning gun will be fired at the first note of reveille; the evening gun at the last note of retreat. The firing of salutes will commence at the moment that the person saluted arrives opposite the guard-house or at such time as may be ordered by the post commander. The salute to the Union of forty-four guns will commence at 12 o'clock, noon, of the Fourth of July. At the closing of the camp season the troops will, before leaving, be paraded in front of the camp proper, while the artillery detachment will fire the national salute of twenty-one guns; with the last gun the flags will be

lowered, and the troops depart; the detail lowering the flags will turn in the same to the Post Quartermaster.

A supernumerary in the guard detail is to supply the place of any man of the regular detail who may not be accepted as fit at guard mounting, or of any man who may afterward, during the tour of guard duty, for any reason, be relieved from that duty. The supernumerary, after guard mounting, and while awaiting a call for his services on the guard, is not, strictly speaking, "a member of the guard," and hence is liable for other duty; nevertheless, he is a man who has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for guard duty at any moment, and can not absent himself from the post during this tour of guard duty. These obligations of supernumeraries should be made known to them by their respective first sergeants.

VIII. Company morning reports must be sent to the office of the regimental or battalion adjutant by 5.45 a. m. The medical officers will send in their sick reports by the same hour. The reports of regiments and separate battalions, accompanied by the reports of the companies, must be in the office of the post commander at 8.30 a. m., at the latest, and post surgeons will render their reports at the same time.

The pay-rolls, in duplicate, all completed and signed, must be delivered at post headquarters, without fail, Friday of each week, at noon. For payment, companies will be formed in the same manner as for any other military formation, but in the uniform in which they will travel to their home station, armed with side-arms only. Regiments, battalions and companies will be paid in the order of rank of their respective commanders. The company will be drawn up in line in front of the place of payment; the paymaster will, in the presence of the company, then administer the oath, as prescribed on the pay-roll, to its commanding officer, after which each man will promptly answer "here" to his name, step up to the paymaster, salute him with the hand farthest off, take his check with the hand nearest, and then pass to the rear of the company and take a position corresponding to the one held before stepping out, so that when the company is paid it will be already reformed, back of its original ground, ready to be marched off.

In stepping out to receive payment, rear rank men will pass through the line of the front rank, the front rank men stepping aside to allow them to pass.

Men who have been absent without authority from any prescribed duty will not be credited with pay for that day; to be entitled to a day's pay a day's duty must be performed.

Ration returns in duplicate will be prepared each day after retreat or dress parade, a consolidation made thereof, and sent to post headquarters the same evening; on Saturday the returns will be sent in with the morning report, and commanding officers of regiments and battalions will forward then also in triplicate a consolidation of all the rations received while in camp. The post band will be taken up on the ration return of the senior regimental or battalion commander.

Regimental commanders and those of separate battalions, on arrival will make requisition for the following articles, which the Post Quartermaster will issue on the approval of the requisition by the post commander.

Cots at the rate of one for each officer, enlisted man and authorized servant.

Mattresses at the rate of one for each officer, enlisted man and authorized servant.

Blankets at the rate of two for each officer, enlisted man and servant.

Camp stools at the rate of one for each officer, enlisted man and servant.

Wash basins at the rate of one for each officer, enlisted man and servant.

Tin cups at the rate of one for each officer, enlisted man and servant.

Candles at the rate of five for each officer, enlisted man and servant.

Brooms at the rate of one for each four officers, enlisted man and servants.

Candlesticks at the rate of one for each tent.

Wooden pails at the rate of one for each tent.

Tin pails for coffee at the rate of two for each company, and field and staff.

Bread baskets at the rate of two for each company, and field and staff.

Wheelbarrows at the rate of two for each company, and field and staff.

Rakes at the rate of two for each company, and field and staff.

Shovels at the rate of two for each company, and field and staff.

Sickles at the rate of two for each company, and field and staff.

Lanterns at the rate of three for each company, and field and staff.

Oil at the rate of one-half gallon for each company, and field and staff.

Tables at the rate of three for each company, and as many as may be necessary for the field and staff.

One National color for each provisional battalion.

For large companies, the allowance per company may be suitably increased.

The march into and out of camp is a route march; the outgoing regiment will form line between the mess-hall and guard tents, right resting towards the guard-house, clear of the road, and allow the incoming troops to pass it, after which it will take the road and leave camp; the honors to be paid are prescribed in General Orders No. 6, c. s., from these headquarters.

When a distinguished personage is to be received, line will be formed, clear of the road, with the left in the direction of the guard-house and as far from it as the strength of the command will permit, the right resting opposite the mess hall; ranks closed.

The troops at the post will form on the parade ground in front of the camp, in time to be brought to rest before, and to attention at 12 o'clock noon, of the Fourth of July; the band will take position between the line and the artillery detachment; after the artillery salute the troops will be dismissed.

On the arrival of an organization, returning from camp duty, at its home station, the commanding officer will at once report by

mail for duty to his brigade commander; officers and enlisted men on special duty at camp will in same circumstances report to their immediate commanding officer.

IX. Medical officers must not excuse any man from duty for trivial causes or without due examination; nor should they consider the case of any man who appears before them without the sanction of his company commander or his first sergeant, unless the exigencies of the case demand it; and whenever the medical officer excuses a man from duty or accepts him as sick, subsequent to sick call, it is the duty of such officer to notify at once the soldier's commanding officer or first sergeant of his action. Medical officers will bear in mind that while they have the right to say who is sick and who is not, their commanding officer is not compelled to abide by their opinion, and the duty of the medical officer ends in this respect with his report on the case and, if he desire, his protest against the action of the commanding officer.

X. Application for passes which cover the time of a prescribed drill or duty the soldier is subject to, or which extend beyond tattoo of the day of issue, must be made to post headquarters before noon for approval; passes of this kind not approved by the post commander will not be recognized by the guard. Passes to be absent between duties may be granted by regimental commanders and commanders of separate battalions, but only in cases of urgent necessity. Parties going bathing or on Sundays going to church in Peekskill will be placed in charge of officers, or non-commissioned officers; parties conducted by officers require no passes; if in charge of a non-commissioned officer, the pass should be for him by name and (so many) enlisted men; the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge is responsible for the prompt return of his whole party.

The waters of the creek having been pronounced by medical report unsuitable for the purpose, bathing away from the camp will not be permitted anywhere except in the Hudson river, and there not near inhabited houses or frequented roads.

The bath-house in camp will be open for use between reveille and tattoo, except for one half-hour after each meal.

XI. Officers and enlisted men when leaving their quarters, off duty, must wear the uniform coat, undress coat or blouse, buttoned; men while engaged in games of recreation are excused from compliance with this, and men actually at work on fatigue duty are not required to wear the blouse buttoned. Buttons should be replaced promptly when needed.

Undress or fatigue uniform implies for officers the undress coat, for enlisted men, the fatigue coat, and for all the cap, or summer helmet, if so ordered; officers are however authorized to wear in camp instead of the undress coat the close-fitting sack coat prescribed in R. 831. On occasions of ceremony, full dress will be worn. Staff officers (not of mounted troops) may on all occasions, when not otherwise directed by the post commander or other superior authority, exercise their discretion as to the duty on which top boots may be worn by them; but on occasions where their commanding officer is present his example is their guide, and uniformity must always be preserved.

XII. Temporary commanders of the camp will transact all post business at post headquarters and through the appointed staff officers.

XIII. The attention of all officers is called to R. 26, 86, 134, page 106, sixth section, 135, 170, 178, 179, 180, 412, 473, 477, 478, 479, 790, and General Orders Nos. 6, 8, 12 and 14, series 1891, from these headquarters.

XIV. Representatives of the press, who desire to remain in camp, will, upon reporting at post headquarters, be granted permission to do so, if properly accredited by the management of their respective papers; but will be required to conform to the rules established for the troops in camp.

XV. Absolute, prompt and unhesitating obedience to orders is demanded, and must be exacted of every one, high and low, officer and enlisted man; and regimental and battalion commanders are, and will be held, responsible for the discipline and proper instruction of their respective commands.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 21.ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, May 27, 1892. }

I. Before a general court-martial convened at the State armory in the city of Syracuse, pursuant to Special Orders No. 7, c. s., from these headquarters, of which Captain William M. Kirby was president, were arraigned and tried:

(1.) Private Charles N. Carlyle, Fortieth Separate Company.

Charge, Conduct Prejudicial to Good Order and Military Discipline.

Specification. In this, that the said Private Charles N. Carlyle, a private in the Fortieth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., while in uniform of the said National Guard, and being then and there under orders for duty, did attempt with force and arms to release from confinement, Private Florin Loehr, Fifth Battery, N. G., S. N. Y. Said Private Florin Loehr, being then and there in confinement by order of his superior officer.

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification of the charge, guilty, with mitigating circumstances in bar.

To the charge, guilty.

Findings.

Of the specification, guilty.

Of the charge, guilty.

Sentence.

And the court does, therefore, sentence him, Private Charles N. Carlyle, of the Fortieth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., to be dishonorably discharged from the National Guard of the State of New York, with loss of time served, and to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

(2.) Private Norman Frye, Fortieth Separate Company.

Charge, Conduct Prejudicial to Good Order and Military Discipline.

Specification. In this, that the said Private Norman Frye, Fortieth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., did while in the uniform of the said National Guard and being then and there

under orders for duty, did willfully and wrongfully aid, assist, abet and encourage an attempt then and there made to release from confinement Private Florin Loehr, Fifth Battery, N. G., S. N. Y. Said Private Florin Loehr, being then and there in confinement by order of his superior officer.

All this at the State armory, in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., on or about the 2d day of February, 1892.

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification, not guilty.

To the charge, not guilty.

Findings.

Of the specification, guilty.

Of the charge, guilty.

Sentence.

And the court does, therefore, sentence him, Private Norman Frye, Fortieth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., to be dishonorably discharged from the National Guard of the State of New York, with loss of time served and to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

(3.) Private Frank Higgins, Fortieth Separate Company.

Charge 1. Conduct Prejudicial to Good Order and Military Discipline.

Specification. In this, that the said Private Frank Higgins, Fortieth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., while in the uniform of the said National Guard and being regularly on duty with said company, did attempt with force and arms to release from confinement Private Florin Loehr, Fifth Battery, N. G., S. N. Y. Said Private Florin Loehr being then and there in confinement by order of his superior officer.

All this at the State armory, in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., on or about the 2d day of February, 1892.

Charge 2. Disrespect to his Superiors.

Specification. In this, that the said Private Frank Higgins, Fortieth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., while in uniform and being regularly on duty under orders, did raise his rifle at

his superior officer, Sergeant John Roller, Fifth Battery, N. G., S. N. Y. Said Sergeant John Roller being then and there regularly on duty, and did then and there threaten and attempt to assault, strike and beat said Sergeant John Roller.

All this at the State armory, in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., on or about the second day of February, 1892.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification of the first charge, guilty, with mitigating circumstances in bar.

To the first charge, not guilty.

To the specification of the second charge, not guilty.

To the second charge, not guilty.

Findings.

Of the specification of the first charge, guilty.

Of the first charge, guilty.

Of the specification of the second charge, guilty.

Of the second charge, guilty.

Sentence.

And the court does, therefore, sentence him, Private Frank Higgins, Fortieth Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., to be dishonorably discharged from the National Guard in the State of New York, with loss of time served and to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

(4.) Private Florin Loehr, Fifth Battery, N. G., S. N. Y.

Charge 1. Disobedience of Orders.

Specification. In this that the said Private Florin Loehr, Fifth Battery, N. G., S. N. Y., being on duty with said battery, and having been regularly ordered by his superior officer to perform certain duty, to wit, as a stable guard, did willfully refuse to perform such duty, and did willfully fail and neglect to perform the said duty.

All this at the State armory, in the city of Syracuse, New York, on or about the twenty-first day of February, 1892.

Charge 2. Disrespect to his Superiors.

Specification. In this that the said Private Florin Loehr, Fifth Battery, N. G., S. N. Y., being on duty with said battery, did in the presence of a large number of the enlisted men of said battery, address his said superior officer in opprobrious, unseemly and insulting language, and did then and there apply to his said superior officer divers and sundry vile, unseemly and opprobrious epithets and names, being too vile and unseemly to set forth herein.

All this at the State armory, in the city of Syracuse, New York, on or about the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1892.

The accused pleaded guilty to both charges and specifications, and the court found him guilty on both charges and specifications, and sentenced him to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and to be reprimanded in orders.

II. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Privates Charles N. Carlyle, Norman Frye, Frank Higgins, and Florin Loehr, have been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and the sentences imposed by the court-martial will be carried into execution.

In the case of Private Loehr, the Commander-in-Chief hereby reprimands him for the conduct of which he was guilty. It is the duty of every soldier to obey orders instantly and to the full extent of their meaning. It is equally a duty to show respect to superiors at all times, both in language and deportment. Private Loehr violated both of these obligations, and he deserves and receives the censure of the Commander-in-Chief. The court, in fixing his sentence, undoubtedly took into consideration his short term of enlistment and the regret expressed by him for his actions. Otherwise his conduct would have called for and no doubt would have received a more severe sentence.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. °

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 22. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *June 1, 1892.* }

I. General Orders No. 18, c. s., from these headquarters are amended as follows:

The tour of service in camp of the following will commence:

Of the Eighteenth Separate Company, July 2 instead of June 25, and as part of the Second Provisional Battalion.

Of the Twenty-seventh Separate Company, July 2 instead of June 25, and as part of the Second Provisional Battalion.

Of the Twenty-third Separate Company, June 25 instead of July 2, and as part of the First Provisional Battalion.

Of the Forty-second Separate Company, June 25 instead of July 16, and as part of the First Provisional Battalion.

Of the Thirty-second Separate Company, July 16 instead of July 2, and as part of the Fourth Provisional Battalion.

II. Troop "A" is detailed for a tour of service at the Camp of Instruction from June 18 to 25 next.

III. Details of one sergeant, two corporals, one bugler and twelve privates, for a tour of duty at the Camp of Instruction, will be made by the respective battery commanders as follows:

Of the First Battery, from June 18 to July 2, next.

Of the Third Battery, from July 2 to July 16, next.

Of the Second Battery, from July 16 to July 30, next.

IV. Captains Austin A. Yates, Thirty-sixth Separate Company; A. M. Murphy, Sixteenth Separate Company; William Haubenestel, Nineteenth Separate Company; Henry B. Henderson, Eighth Separate Company; William Wilson, Thirty-fourth Separate Company; W. Maurice Kirby, Second Separate Company, and Lewis E. Goodier, Forty-fourth Separate Company, commanding provisional battalions, will each select two competent officers of suitable rank, and five non-commissioned officers, from their respective commands, to serve with them respectively, as adjutant, quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, color bearer, provost-sergeant and clerk; the two officers may be selected from other separate companies, should there be in the battalion less than

the authorized number of lieutenants, for duty as such, and will be reported for detail to these headquarters as soon as possible.

V. The commanding officers of the separate companies, ordered in camp, will report at once by mail to the commanding officer of the provisional battalion of which they are to form part, and furnish the names and dates of rank of their officers and non-commissioned officers, and such other information as may be desired by him. The assistant surgeons of separate companies not detailed by name for duty with battalions, will accompany their respective companies to the camp.

VI. The roster for details from company will hereafter be arranged by squads in their order in line of company, so that the names of the men of each squad of the company, as formed at its first formation in camp, will follow each other in alphabetical order; details will be made in such manner that one man is taken from each squad before a second is taken from any of them, and so on; in this manner the squad will always be represented with full front in the formation of the company.

VII. Commanding officers of organizations ordered on camp duty will cause so much of General Orders Nos. 19 and 20, c. s., from these headquarters as affects enlisted men directly to be published to the whole command (viz.: second and third sections of paragraph 5 and all of paragraph 10 of G. O. No. 19; paragraphs I, II, III, sixth section of paragraph IV, second section of paragraph VI, last section of paragraph VII, second and third sections of paragraph VIII, paragraphs X, XI and XV of G. O. No. 20.) They will convene the officers and non-commissioned officers and cause the two orders named to be read, studied and fully understood by all. They will report to these headquarters compliance with the foregoing before the fifteenth day of June next.

VIII. The following are detailed for duty at the Camp of Instruction:

As Post-Surgeon, from July 23 to 30, Major Herman Bendell, Surgeon, Third Brigade.

As Assistant Surgeons of Provisional Battalions, of the first, First Lieutenant William Alfred Burgess, Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-eighth Separate Company.

Of the second, First Lieutenant John William Cameron, Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-seventh Separate Company.

Of the third, First Lieutenant Joseph Budd Hulet, Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-fourth Separate Company.

Of the fourth, First Lieutenant Francis Richard Hudson, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-second Separate Company.

Of the fifth, First Lieutenant Myron Depew Blaine, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-fourth Separate Company.

Of the sixth, First Lieutenant Robert W. Warner, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-first Separate Company.

Of the seventh, First Lieutenant Benjamin W. Burland, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-seventh Separate Company.

IX. The Chief of Ordnance will furnish the necessary transportation, quarters and subsistence of the officers and enlisted men detailed in, and in accordance with this order, requisition being made therefor as prescribed in the fourth section of § 2, G. O. No. 19, c. s., from these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 23.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *June 1, 1892.* }

I. The following changes have occurred during the month of May, 1892, among the Commissioned Officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

Commissioned.

Thirteenth Regiment.

James W. Stewart, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 31, 1892, vice Wiswell, promoted.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Michael J. Colligan, Captain, with rank from April 26, 1892, vice Tupper resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Walter Charles Magee, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 11, 1892, vice Monahan, deceased.

Seventy-first Regiment.

William Graves Bates, Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant, with rank from May 16, 1892, vice Bostwick, rendered supernumerary.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Charles Lee Abell, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from March 7, 1892, vice Davis, resigned.

Thomas Benjamin Berry, Chaplain, with the rank of Captain, with rank from April 29, 1892, vice Adams, resigned.

Thomas Hall Newbold, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 29, 1892, vice Damer, promoted.

Frederick Henry Holtz, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 28, 1892, vice Wolf, promoted.

Eighteenth Separate Company.

Loyal Lensey Davis, Captain, with rank from March 28, 1892, vice Garrett, resigned.

Twenty-first Separate Company.

David Walker Houston, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, with rank from April 20, 1892, original.

Twenty-third Separate Company.

Richard Clark Payne, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 12, 1892, vice Waterman, promoted.

Forty-sixth Separate Company.

George Hughes, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 18, 1892, vice White, resigned.

Honorably Discharged.

May 4.—William A. Turpin, First Lieutenant, First Separate Company, resigned.

May 11.—Emil Magnus, Jr., Captain, Thirty-second Regiment, resigned.

May 11.—John Cutts, Captain, Fourteenth Regiment, resigned.

May 18.—Phillip Milligan, Commissary of Subsistence, Eighth Regiment, resigned.

May 31.—Edward Morris, First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Regiment, resigned.

May 31.—George P. Camman, First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment, resigned.

Retired.

Captain Matthew W. Marvin, Thirty-third Separate Company (Par. II, S. O. 48, dated May 31, 1892).

Rendered Supernumerary.

Captain Herbert C. Taylor, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Ninth Regiment (Par. I, Special Orders No. 36, dated May 5, 1892).

Major J. Freeman Atwood, Surgeon, Fourteenth Regiment (Par. III, Special Orders No. 37, dated May 11, 1892).

First Lieutenant Homer Bostwick, Adjutant, Seventy-first Regiment (Par. II, Special Orders No. 38, dated May 13, 1892).

Captain William Kerby, Thirteenth Regiment (Special Orders No. 40, dated May 17, 1892).

Captain J. A. H. Dressel, Thirteenth Regiment (Special Orders No. 40, dated May 17, 1892).

First Lieutenant Lionel E. Brown, Thirteenth Regiment (Special Orders No. 40, dated May 17, 1892).

Second Lieutenant Albert E. Rich, Thirteenth Regiment (Special Orders No. 40, dated May 17, 1892).

Second Lieutenant Daniel P. Smock, Thirteenth Regiment (Special Orders No. 40, dated May 17, 1892).

First Lieutenant George Alexander Glynn, Twenty-ninth Separate Company (Special Orders No. 35, dated May 4, 1892).

The officers of the Thirty-second Regiment, except those transferred to the Thirteenth Regiment (Special Orders No. 41, dated May 17, 1892).

The officers of the Fortieth Separate Company (Special Orders No. 42, dated May 17, 1892).

Assigned.

Captain Kasson C. Gibson, Supernumerary, to duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice, Ninth Regiment (Par. II, Special Orders No. 37, dated May 11, 1892).

First Lieutenant George Alexander Glynn, Supernumerary, to duty with the Forty-eighth Separate Company until a Second Lieutenant shall be commissioned (Special Orders No. 35, dated May 4, 1892).

Transferred.

Captain James H. Russell, Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, to Company E, Thirteenth Regiment (Special Orders No. 41, dated May 17, 1892).

First Lieutenant Charles F. Ecote, Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, to Company E, Thirteenth Regiment (Special Orders No. 41, dated May 17, 1892).

Second Lieutenant John Francis Carroll, Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, to Company E, Thirteenth Regiment (Special Orders No. 41, dated May 17, 1892).

Second Lieutenant George Willis Hunt, Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, to Company D, Thirteenth Regiment (Special Orders No. 40, dated May 17, 1892).

Captain Albert Mortimer Hall, from the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, to the Forty-eighth Separate Company (Special Orders No. 35, dated May 4, 1892).

First Lieutenant De Solvo H. Tiff, Thirty-eighth Separate Company, to the Forty-eighth Separate Company (Special Orders No. 35, dated May 4, 1892).

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon William J. Bulger, Twenty-ninth Separate Company, to the Forty-eighth Separate Company (Special Orders No. 35, dated May 4, 1892).

II. The following changes in organization have occurred:

Consolidated.

Companies D and E of the Thirteenth Regiment, to be known as Company D (Special Order No. 40, dated May 17, 1892).

Companies I and II of the Thirteenth Regiment, to be known as Company I (Special Orders No. 40, dated May 17, 1892).

The Twenty-ninth and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies, to be known as the Forty-eighth Separate Company (Special Orders No. 35, dated May 4, 1892).

Transferred.

Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, to the Thirteenth Regiment, to be known as Company E (Special Orders No. 41, dated May 17, 1892).

Company K, Thirty-second Regiment, to the Thirteenth Regiment, to be known as Company H (Special Orders No. 41, dated May 17, 1892).

Disbanded.

The Thirty-second Regiment, except Companies F and K, May 26, 1892 (Special Orders No. 41, dated May 17, 1892).

The Fortieth Separate Company, May 26, 1892 (Special Orders No. 42, dated May 17, 1892).

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 24.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *June 15, 1892.* }

I. The signal corps of the First Brigade is detailed for a tour of duty at the Camp of Instruction from July sixteenth to twenty-third next.

II. Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General, is hereby detailed to command the Camp of Instruction of this State during the coming season.

III. The Chief of Ordnance will, during the camp season, be stationed at the camp, to enable him to comply with General Orders No. 19, paragraph 2, current series, from these headquarters. He will also exercise a general supervision over the quartermaster and subsistence departments in camp.

IV. The Inspector-General will, during the camp season, take post at the camp, and observe the discipline, drill of, and compliance with orders by the troops on duty there during the season.

V. The following officers are, upon his recommendation, ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Camp of Instruction on the eighteenth instant for duty on his staff:

Colonel Frederick Phisterer, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., as Chief of Staff.

Colonel Joseph G. Story, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, S. N. Y., as Post Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance officer.

Major Horatio P. Stacpole, Tenth Battalion, as Inspector of Drills.

Major Chauncey P. Williams, Jr., Inspector, Third Brigade, as Inspector of the Post.

Captain N. B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, as Inspector of Guards.

Captain John S. Shepherd, Twenty-third Regiment, as Post Adjutant.

VI. The Chief of Ordnance will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 25.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *August 2, 1892.* }

The annual inspection and muster of the organizations named below will take place as follows:

Twenty-second Separate Company, Saratoga Springs, Thursday, August eighteenth, 9 p. m.

Forty-seventh Separate Company, Hornellsville, Tuesday, September sixth, 8.30 p. m.

Twenty-fifth Separate Company, Tonawanda, Wednesday, September seventh, 7 p. m.

Twenty-fourth Separate Company, Middletown, Tuesday, September thirteenth, 8 p. m.

Twentieth Separate Company, Binghamton, Wednesday, September fourteenth, 8 p. m.

Thirty-first Separate Company, Mohawk, Thursday, September fifteenth, 8 p. m.

Thirteenth Separate Company, Jamestown, Wednesday, September twenty-first, 8 p. m.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 26.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *August 2, 1892.* }

The following changes have occurred during the months of June and July, 1892, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

Commissioned.

General Headquarters.

Alexander Barnie, Jr., Assistant in Ordnance Department, with the rank of Major, from June 17, 1892. Original.

George F. Hamlin, Assistant in the Department of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from June 1, 1892. Original.

Eighth Regiment.

Frank O. Sauvan, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 12, 1892, vice Heilner, resigned.

David P. Arnold, Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of First Lieutenant, from May 20, 1892, vice Milligan, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment.

Charles W. Smith, Jr., First Lieutenant, with rank from May 26, 1892, vice Fairchild, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment.

William Waldron Hanold, Captain, with rank from May 26, 1892, vice Watson, promoted.

William E. C. Mayer, Captain, with rank from May 30, 1892. Original.

William Samuel Buyers, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 30, 1892, vice Englebert, discharged.

John T. Jennings, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 27, 1892, vice Kinkel, resigned.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Frank Le Roy Tetamore, Surgeon, with the rank of Major, from May 23, 1892, vice Atwood, rendered supernumerary.

Lawrence John Cardona, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain, from June 7, 1892, vice Tetamore, promoted.

Thomas H. Avery, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 26, 1892, vice Steers, promoted.

Patrick F. McLaughlin, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 20, 1892, vice Curran, resigned.

James Hugh Little, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 6, 1892, vice McBride, promoted.

Charles Allen Andrews, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 9, 1892, vice Rice, resigned.

Herbert Renton, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 5, 1892, vice Noble, promoted.

Charles Dickens Gaetz, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 6, 1892, vice de Riesthal, deceased.

John C. Thomas, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 6, 1892, vice Henry, promoted.

George Lewis Gillon, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 8, 1892, vice Avery, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Ezra De Forest, Major, with rank from July 11, 1892, vice Waters, resigned.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Thomas F. Carroll, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 11, 1892, vice Elliott, resigned.

Henry C. Barthman, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 25, 1892, vice Colligan, promoted.

Henry D. McCutcheon, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 25, 1892, vice Hart, promoted.

William George Elliott, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 29, 1892, vice Christoffel, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Walter Fairfax Nurzey, Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant, from March 10, 1887, vice Chapin, promoted.

Jesse Hatch Behrends, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 17, 1892, vice Dobbins, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

William O'Meagher, surgeon, with the rank of Major, from June 7, 1892, vice Kelly, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment.

George Roe Van De Water, Chaplain, with the rank of Captain from April 22, 1892, vice Rainsford, resigned.

Seth Wilks, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 18, 1892, vice Connolly, resigned.

John Kennedy Tod, Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of First Lieutenant from May 19, 1892, vice Auchincloss, deceased.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Robert Mansfield Harding, Major, with rank from May 14, 1892, vice Abell, promoted.

Tenth Separate Company.

Louis A. Harris, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant from April 28, 1892. Original.

Sixteenth Separate Company.

Elmore Edgar Elliott, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant from May 12, 1892, vice McLaury, resigned.

Seventeenth Separate Company.

Franklin Noyes Bell, Captain, with rank from May 26, 1892, vice Miller, resigned.

Eighteenth Separate Company.

Russell Mack Little Loomis, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 4, 1892, vice Davis, promoted.

Thirty-third Separate Company.

James Curtis Martin, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 25, 1892, vice St. John, promoted.

Thirty-sixth Separate Company.

Peter Bernardi, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 20, 1892, vice Swanker, resigned.

Forty-first Separate Company.

William Sherman Jenney, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 3, 1892, vice Griffith, promoted.

Honorably Discharged.

June 8.—Charles F. Foote, First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Regiment, resigned.

June 8.—Henry E. Kinkel, Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Regiment, resigned.

June 8.—Edward C. O'Brien, Captain, Seventy-first Regiment, resigned.

June 20.—Charles E. Waters, Major, Twenty-third Regiment, resigned.

June 22.—John P. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, Nineteenth Separate Company, resigned.

June 23.—Augustus Baus, First Lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment, resigned.

June 25.—John Cummings, Jr., First Lieutenant, Forty-fourth Separate Company, resigned.

June 25.—Anthony J. Griffin, Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment, resigned.

June 28.—Alonzo W. Hill, First Lieutenant, Twelfth Separate Company, resigned.

July 25.—John T. Slingerland, Second Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment, resigned.

July 26.—Samuel R. James, Captain, Thirty-seventh Separate Company, resigned.

Discharged.

Captain Theodore Du Bois Frear, Fourteenth Separate Company. (Special Orders No. 55, dated June 16, 1892.)

Second Lieutenant George W. Dunn, Fifth Separate Company. (Special Orders No. 55, dated June 16, 1892.)

Assigned.

First Lieutenant Homer Bostwick, Supernumerary, to duty with Twenty-second Regiment, until January 1, 1893. (Special Orders No. 80, dated July 29, 1892.)

Died.

First Lieutenant Edward S. Auchincloss, Commissary of Subsistence, Seventy-first Regiment, March 13, 1892.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 27.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *August 29, 1892.* }

I. Before a general court-martial convened at the armory of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., pursuant to Special Order No. 38, c. s., from these headquarters, of which Major Nathaniel Rochester was president, was arraigned and tried:

Private William Boneberg, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Charge 1. Drunkenness on Duty.

Specification. In this, that Private William Boneberg, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., being on duty, appeared in the ranks in an intoxicated condition between the hours of 8 and 9 p. m., at the drill of this company. This at the State arsenal in Buffalo, on the fourth day of April, 1892.

Charge 2. Disrespect to his Superiors.

Specification 1. In this, that said Private William Boneberg, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., being on duty, did threaten to strike Corporal Briggs, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., who was then and there on duty. This in the quarters of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, at the

State arsenal, in Buffalo, N. Y., on the fourth day of April, 1892, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, p. m.

Specification 2. In this, that said Private William Boneberg, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., did use obscene language and applied an opprobrious epithet to said Corporal Briggs, who was then and there on duty, to wit, by saying that said Corporal Briggs was a "son of a bitch." This in the quarters of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., at the State arsenal, Buffalo, N. Y., on the fourth day of April, 1892, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, p. m.

Specification 3. In this, that said Private William Boneberg, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., being on duty, did make a general threat to strike officers and non-commissioned officers of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., who were then and there on duty. This in the quarters of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., at the State arsenal, Buffalo, N. Y., on the fourth day of April, 1892, between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m.

Specification 4. In this, that said Private William Boneberg, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., being on duty, did use disrespectful language to First Sergeant Henry A. Dann, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., who was then and there on duty. This in the quarters of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., at the State arsenal, Buffalo, N. Y., on the fourth day of April, 1892, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, p. m.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification of the first charge, guilty.

To the first charge, guilty.

To the first specification of the second charge, not guilty.

To the second specification of the second charge, guilty.

To the third specification of the second charge, not guilty.

To the fourth specification of the second charge, not guilty.

To the second charge, guilty.

Findings.

Of the specification of the first charge, and of the first charge, guilty.

Of each specification of the second charge, and of the second charge, guilty.

Sentence.

And the court does, therefore, sentence him, Private William Boneberg, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., to be dishonorably discharged from the National Guard of the State of New York, with loss of time served, and to pay a fine of twenty dollars.

II. The Commander-in-Chief has approved the proceedings, findings (except the findings on the third and fourth specifications of the second charge, which are disapproved), and sentence of the court-martial in the foregoing case of Private William Boneberg, and the sentence imposed by the court-martial will be carried into execution.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 28. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *October 1, 1892.* }

The following changes have occurred during the months of August and September, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York.

Commissioned.

General Headquarters.

Anthime Watson La Rose, assistant in the Inspector-General's Department, with the rank of Major, with rank from September 20, 1892. Original.

Eighth Regiment.

William H. Romer, Captain, with rank from May 13, 1892, vice Oothout, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment.

George R. Dyer, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 16, 1892, vice Weber, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Bennett H. Tobey, Captain, with rank from August 30, 1892, vice Cutts, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment.

John H. Wightman, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 6, 1892, vice Schoonmaker, deceased.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Walter P. Blackburn, Captain, with rank from September 12, 1892, vice De Forest, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment.

Ernest H. Ball, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 13, 1892, vice Wimmer, promoted.

Honorably Discharged.

August 9.—Charles O. Davis, Captain Thirteenth Regiment, resigned.

August 9.—John J. Simmons, First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Separate Company, resigned.

August 27.—Samuel J. Sayles, First Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment, resigned.

September 1.—James H. Vedder, Second Lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Separate Company, resigned.

September 20.—Francis R. Keating, Aid-de-Camp, Fourth Brigade, resigned.

September 20.—Emil J. Winterroth, First Lieutenant, Ninth Regiment, resigned.

September 20.—Charles H. Davis, Second Lieutenant, First Separate Company, resigned.

September 20.—Thomas T. Haviland, Captain, Tenth Separate Company, resigned.

Rendered Supernumerary.

Yellott D. Dechert, Adjutant, Ninth Regiment (Special Orders No. 89, dated September 20, 1892).

Died.

Colonel Willam F. Duncan, Assistant Surgeon-General, August 30, 1892.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 29.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, <i>November 1, 1892.</i> }
-----------------------------	--

I. The following changes have occurred during the month of October, 1892, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

Commissioned.

Eighth Regiment.

William Alexander Cornell, Captain, with rank from September 19, 1892, vice Tilden, commissioned Captain in Seventy-first Regiment.

Ninth Regiment.

Godfrey A. S. Wieners, Adjutant, with the rank of first Lieutenant, from October 4, 1888, vice Dechert, rendered supernumerary.

Twelfth Regiment.

Thomas Cecil Patterson, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 17, 1892, vice Minturn, resigned.

George Livingston Baker, Jr., Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 29, 1892, vice Smith, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Frederick George Peoble, Captain, with rank from September 22, 1892, vice Davis, resigned.

Bertram Tracy Clayton, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 12, 1890. Original.

George Cochran Broome, First Lieutenant, with rank from January 8, 1891, vice Foote, resigned.

Samuel Arnold Johnson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 15, 1892, vice Wiswell, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.

James Howe, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 30, 1892, vice Owens, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment.

Bennett Sheldon Beach, Surgeon, with the rank of Major, from September 6, 1892, vice Pryor, resigned.

Homer Bostwick, Captain, with rank from October 3, 1892. Original.

Twenty-third Regiment.

James Frederic Handy, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 12, 1892, vice Hamlin, promoted.

Louis Jewett Praeger, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 19, 1892, vice Morris, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment.

John Henry Whittle, Captain, with rank from September 23, 1892, vice O'Brien, resigned.

Fourteenth Separate Company.

Aaron Wesley Thompson, Captain, with rank from August 11, 1892, vice Frear, discharged.

Seventeenth Separate Company.

John Frederick Klein, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 20, 1892, vice Simmons, resigned.

Eighteenth Separate Company.

Seldon Whitney Mott, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 25, 1892, vice Loomis, promoted.

Twenty-ninth Separate Company.

Sanderson Alexander Ross, Captain, with rank from December 28, 1891. Original.

James Seymour Brainard, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 28, 1891. Original.

Louis Leville Bacon, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 28, 1891. Original.

Thirty-third Separate Company.

Julius William St. John, Captain, with rank from July 5, 1892, vice Marvin, retired.

Thirty-seventh Separate Company.

Frank Bauder, Captain, with rank from August 22, 1892, vice James, resigned.

Honorably Discharged.

October 6.—Edwin W. Dayton, First Lieutenant, Twenty-second Regiment, resigned.

October 6.—Charles F. Fury, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Separate Company, resigned.

October 25.—Charles M. Ransom, Second Lieutenant, Seventy-fourth Regiment, resigned.

October 25.—Thomas H. Newbold, First Lieutenant, Seventy-fourth Regiment, resigned.

October 25.—William E. Otto, Captain, Seventy-fourth Regiment, resigned.

October 25.—John Gerin, Assistant Surgeon, Second Separate Company, resigned.

October 25.—James M. Maconnell, Captain, Ninth Regiment, resigned.

October 25.—John Wimmer, First Lieutenant, Seventy-first Regiment, resigned.

October 25.—Wright D. Goss, Captain, Seventy-first Regiment, resigned.

October 25.—Gilbert Lloyd, Captain, Fourteenth Regiment, resigned.

October 25.—Charles F. Tupper, First Lieutenant, Twentieth Separate Company, resigned.

October 25.—John Rooney, Captain, Supernumerary, resigned.

October 26.—Harry E. Zittel, Second Lieutenant, Seventh Regiment, resigned.

II. The following companies have been organized:

In the First Brigade.

Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, at New York city. (Special Orders No. 94, dated October 6, 1892.) Mustered into service October 3, 1892.

In the Fourth Brigade.

Twenty-ninth Separate Company, at Medina. (Special Orders No. 96, dated October 25, 1892.) Mustered into service December 28, 1891.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 30.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } ALBANY, <i>November 11, 1892.</i> }
-----------------------------	---

First Lieutenant Edward E. Hardin, Seventh United States Infantry, having been directed by the Secretary of War to report to the Governor for orders and instructions, and having thus reported, the Commander-in-Chief directs that he be duly respected whenever he comes in contact with the troops of this State.

By order of the' Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 31.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } ALBANY, <i>November 11, 1892.</i> }
-----------------------------	---

The amendments to sections 17 and 64 of the Military Code, passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, and contained in chapters 29 and 472 of the Laws of 1892, are hereby promulgated for the information and government of all concerned. They are as follows:

§ 17. In the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief and under such regulations as he may prescribe there shall be attached to each division of the National Guard a signal and telegraph corps, and such corps may be attached to each of the division headquarters or to the headquarters of one of the brigades composing such division. The said corps shall consist, if attached to a division headquarters, of one chief signal officer with rank of major, and one signal officer with rank of captain; and if attached to a

brigade headquarters, of one signal officer with rank of captain and likewise such non-commissioned officers and privates, not to exceed forty, who may be specially enlisted in such corps or transferred thereto from the several organizations of the division or brigade for such instruction or service. In the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief an assistant signal officer may be commissioned for such corps with the rank of first lieutenant. The number of non-commissioned officers for said corps shall be at the discretion of the division or brigade commander, but shall not exceed ten in number, four of whom shall be warranted as signal sergeants, and the others as signal corporals, by the commandant of the division or brigade to which they are attached.

§ 64. The commanding officer of each regiment, battalion, troop, battery, company or signal and telegraph corps, shall appoint an armorer, who shall, under his direction, take charge of the armory or places of deposit of his regiment, battalion, battery, company or signal and telegraph corps, and of all uniforms, arms, equipments and other property which shall have been issued under the provisions of this act therein deposited, and to discharge all duties connected therewith as shall from time to time be prescribed by such commanding officer. Where two or more companies, with or without a battery or batteries, are quartered in the same armory or arsenal, there shall be but one armorer for all such organizations, who shall be appointed by the senior line officer therein quartered. In the several cities of the State, the senior line officer occupying any armory or arsenal may also appoint a janitor, whose special duty shall be to care for said armory, the repair and cleanliness of the same, and the furniture and fixtures, and in armories heated by steam he may appoint an engineer to have charge of the heating apparatus. And in cases where the size of such armory or arsenal renders it necessary to employ additional help to insure the proper care and cleanliness thereof and of the property therein deposited, which necessity and the amount of the additional help required shall be certified by such officer and the commanding officer of the brigade within whose district such armory or arsenal is located, he may appoint laborers, not to exceed two in number, and in

case such armory is occupied by any organization or organizations in addition to a regiment, one other laborer may be appointed for each of such organizations, who shall perform such duties in and about such armory or arsenal as shall be prescribed by said commanding officer. If less than eight companies, or companies and batteries, are quartered in the same armory or arsenal, but one janitor shall be so appointed, who shall also have charge of the heating apparatus, and but one laborer. Such persons so appointed shall receive a compensation for the time actually and necessarily employed in their duties, to be fixed by the commanding officer appointing such persons, as follows: When employed in quarters, armories or arsenals located in the various cities, armorers, janitors and engineers not to exceed four dollars per day, unless the city has a population of less than two hundred thousand, in which case such compensation shall not exceed three dollars per day, and two dollars per day in the armories not located in cities; laborers not to exceed two dollars per day, which compensation, as certified to by the commanding officer appointing such persons under the provisions of this section, shall be paid monthly and shall be a county charge upon the county in which said quarters, armory or arsenal is situated, and shall be audited, levied, collected and paid in the same manner as other county charges are audited, levied, collected and paid. A commissioned officer shall not be eligible for appointment to and shall not hold the position of armorer, janitor, engineer or laborer in any quarters, arsenal or armories.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 32. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *November 12, 1892.* }

The system of instruction in military signaling, prepared by Captain Albert Gallup, Signal Officer First Brigade, and published by him for the information of the National Guard, with

the view to insure uniformity in such instruction, has been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and the rules prescribed therein will strictly be observed by all concerned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 33.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *November 30, 1892.* }

The following changes have occurred during the month of November, 1892, among the Commissioned Officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

Commissioned.

General Headquarters.

Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel from January 1, 1880, vice McEwan, rendered supernumerary.

Francis Larkin, Jr., Assistant Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel from November 17, 1892. Original.

Fourth Brigade.

John Hathaway Ball, Ordnance Officer, with the rank of Major from August 17, 1892, vice Jewett, resigned.

Signal and Telegraph Corps.

Edward Bernard Ives, Assistant Signal Officer of Signal and Telegraph Corps attached to the First Brigade, with rank of First Lieutenant from October 24, 1892. Original.

Ninth Regiment.

Harry Lincoln Dessar, Captain, with rank from November 18, 1892, vice Maconnell, resigned.

Alvan Luther Fowler, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 20, 1892, vice Winterroth, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment.

Bleecker S. Barnard, Captain, with rank from November 2, 1892, vice himself, resigned.

Newbold Morris, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 17, 1892, vice Broome, commissioned First Lieutenant in Thirteenth Regiment.

Thomas William Huston, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 26, 1892, vice Patterson, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment.

George G. Cochran, Major, with rank from October 25, 1892, vice Sanger, resigned.

Fourteenth Regiment.

George Lewis Gillon, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 17, 1892, vice Tobey, promoted.

David P. Henry, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 18, 1892, vice Leonard, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment.

George Albert Tuttle, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain, from October 31, 1892, vice Beach, promoted.

Samuel Francis Ball, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 11, 1892, vice Dayton, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Frank I. Perry, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 20, 1892, vice Handy, promoted.

Charles W. Kayser, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 31, 1892, vice Blackman, promoted.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Henry H. Hemmings, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 21, 1892, vice Andrews, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment.

Frank Keck, Captain, with rank from November 9, 1892, vice Goss, resigned.

John Wimmer, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 18, 1892, vice Whittle, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.

William Franklin, Captain, with rank from September 19, 1892, vice Balcom, resigned.

Clark Thomas Roberts, Captain, with rank from September 26, 1892, vice Harding, promoted.

John Thomas Robson, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 26, 1892, vice Clark, resigned.

First Separate Company.

Lester Bordman Smith Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 11, 1892, vice Davis, resigned.

Fifth Separate Company.

James F. Sheehan, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 6, 1892, vice Dunn, discharged.

Tenth Separate Company.

William Goldsmith Hunter, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 9, 1892, vice McCroskery, promoted.

Twenty-second Separate Company.

John A. Moore, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant from September 13, 1892, vice Hall, resigned.

Forty-fifth Separate Company.

Henry Albert Dickinson, Captain, with rank from May 27, 1892, vice Dunsmoor, resigned.

Honorably Discharged.

November 4.—William F. Huyck, Second Lieutenant, Seventy-fourth Regiment, resigned.

November 10.—John F. Griffiths, First Lieutenant, First Battery, resigned.

November 10.—Thomas F. Carroll, First Lieutenant, Forty-seventh Regiment, resigned.

November 10.—George Krank, Lieutenant-Colonel Supernumerary, resigned.

November 11.—William Clark Roe, First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Regiment, resigned.

November 11.—Charles A. Denike, Captain, Thirteenth Regiment, resigned.

November 16.—Charles A. Sommer, Captain, Twenty-fifth Separate Company, resigned.

November 18.—William H. Langley, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Second Brigade, resigned.

November 22.—Michael Sullivan, Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Separate Company, resigned.

November 29.—Robert A. Powers, Second Lieutenant, Seventh Regiment, resigned.

November 30.—William E. C. Mayer, Captain, Thirteenth Regiment, resigned.

November 30.—James H. Russell, Captain, Thirteenth Regiment, resigned.

Rendered Supernumerary.

Colonel John S. McEwan, Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y. (Special Orders, No. 103, dated November 22, 1892.)

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 34.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *November 30, 1892.* }

The Commander-in-Chief announces with deep regret the death on the twenty-eighth instant, of Brevet Brigadier-General Richard H. Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth Artillery, United States Army.

General Jackson entered the regular army December 12, 1851, and served to the day of his death as private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, brevet second lieutenant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, receiving the brevets of lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general.

During the war he also held the position of assistant inspector-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, receiving the brevet of major-general of United States Volunteers.

He was detailed by the War Department to visit the Camp of Instruction of this State during the seasons of 1886, 1888 and 1890; his presence was of great service to the troops on duty there, and his manner, conduct and great kindness of heart, endeared him to, and won him the respect of every member of the guard he came in contact with.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No 35. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *December 21, 1892.* }

I. Before a general court-martial, convened pursuant to S. O. No. 32, c. s., from these headquarters, there was arraigned and tried Captain Luke C. Quinn, Sixty-ninth Regiment, on the charge, "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The accused "demurred," but the court not having sustained his demurrer, pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found the accused "guilty" of the charge, and sentenced him, Captain Luke C. Quinn, Sixty-ninth Regiment, to be dismissed from the military service of the State of New York.

The Commander-in-Chief approved the findings and sentence of the court, but pending the examination of the petitions for mitigation of the foregoing sentence, the latter was not ordered to be executed.

These petitions having been returned by the Judge Advocate General with the report that no case had been presented for a modification of the sentence, the latter will now be carried out, and Captain Luke C. Quinn, Sixty-ninth Regiment, ceases to be an officer of the National Guard of this State from this date.

II. The general court-martial referred to and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Alexis C. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment, is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK :

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 36. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *December 31, 1892.* }

The following changes have occurred during the month of December, 1892, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

Commissioned.

General Headquarters.

Edmund L. Judson, Military Secretary, with the rank of Colonel, from January 1, 1886. Reappointed.

Signal and Telegraph Corps.

Charles Woodward Blackburne, Assistant Signal Officer of Signal and Telegraph Corps, attached to the Second Brigade, with rank of First Lieutenant, from December 19, 1892. Original.

Seventh Regiment.

Charles Adams Appleton, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 9, 1892, vice Powers, resigned.

Ninth Regiment.

Alfred William Barthelmess, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 21, 1892, vice Weiners, appointed Adjutant.

Frederick Nash Owen, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 5, 1892, vice Carrere, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Bertram Tracy Clayton, Captain, with rank from December 2, 1892, vice Cochran, promoted.

Lionel Ellsworth Brown, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 15, 1892, vice Hanold, promoted.

William Frederick Penney, Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant, from December 20, 1892, vice Clayton, commissioned First Lieutenant in Company H.

Twenty-second Regiment.

William Harry Carter, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 2, 1892. Original.

Twenty-third Regiment.

De Witt Clinton Weld, Jr., Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 16, 1892, vice Praeger, promoted.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

George L. Bennett, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 18, 1892, vice Clarry, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

George John Becker, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 5, 1892, vice Nurzey, appointed Adjutant.

Seventy-first Regiment.

James Gillispee Robinson, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 14, 1892, vice Keck, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Edmund Petrie Cottle, Captain, with rank from November 15, 1892, vice Otto, resigned.

Lionel Savery Lodge, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 17, 1892, vice Huyck, resigned.

Twenty-third Separate Company.

George E. Swift, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 11, 1892, vice Payne, promoted.

Honorably Discharged.

December 6.—Charles S. De Lano, Second Lieutenant, Forty-first Separate Company, resigned.

December 13.—James H. Cockburn, Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment, resigned.

December 13.—Arthur W. Pray, First Lieutenant, Tenth Battalion, resigned.

December 13.—George J. Metzger, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Sixty-fifth Regiment, resigned.

December 20.—William F. Penney, Captain, Ninth Regiment, resigned.

December 21.—George W. Hunt, Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Regiment, resigned.

December 22.—Edward Elsworth, Major, supernumerary, resigned.

December 29.—James H. Mitchell, Assistant Surgeon, Seventh Separate Company, resigned.

Dismissed.

Captain Luke C. Quinn, Sixty-ninth Regiment (General Orders No. 35, c. s., dated December 21, 1892).

Died.

Captain Albert Gallup, Signal Officer, First Brigade, December 24, 1892.

First Lieutenant James J. Healy, Sixty-ninth Regiment, December 15, 1892.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,	}
NAVAL MILITIA.	ALBANY, <i>June 25, 1892.</i>	
GENERAL ORDERS } No. 1.		

I. In accordance with an act of the Legislature, reorganizing the Naval Militia, the designation of the First Battalion Naval Reserve Artillery is changed to First Naval Battalion; of the batteries thereof to divisions; and of the First and Second Separate Batteries, Naval Reserve Artillery, to First and Second Separate Naval Divisions.

II. An election is hereby ordered to take place at the headquarters of the First Naval Battalion, No. 55 West Twenty-sixth street, New York city, on the first of July next, at 8.30 p. m., to fill the position of Commander, Lieutenant-Commander and Lieutenant, to act as Navigator, as authorized by act of the Legislature. The commanding officer of the battalion will preside at the election.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK :

NAVAL MILITIA.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,	}
GENERAL ORDERS { No 2. }	ALBANY, <i>November 4, 1892.</i>	

General Orders Nos. 24 and 10, series of 1891, and 1892, respectively, from these headquarters, are hereby made applicable to the Naval Militia.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

(D.)

Report of the Inspector-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, *December 31, 1892.* }

To the Adjutant-General, Albany, N. Y.:

Sir.—In compliance with M. C. 20, I have the honor to forward my report for the current year.

The annual muster and inspection of the National Guard, made pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, shows the aggregate strength at that time (inclusive of General and Brigade Headquarters) to be as follows:

Cavalry	105
Infantry	12,353
Artillery	387
Signal Corps	41
Total	12,886

The composition of the several brigades is as follows:

First Brigade.

One Troop Cavalry	105
Seven Regiments Infantry	4,734
Two Light Batteries Artillery.....	164
One Signal Corps	23
Total	5,026

Second Brigade.

Five Regiments Infantry	2,932
One Separate Company	50
One Gatling Battery	71
One Signal Corps	18
Total	3,071

Third Brigade.

One Battalion (four companies) Infantry.....	254
Thirty Separate Companies	2,313
One Light Battery Artillery.....	82
<hr/>	
Total	2,649
<hr/> <hr/>	

Fourth Brigade..

Two Regiments (each eight companies) Infantry.....	843
Fifteen Separate Companies Infantry.....	1,227
One Light Battery	70
<hr/>	
Total	2,140
<hr/> <hr/>	

The result of the annual inspection and muster by organizations is given below:

Troop "A" (New York City).

Inspected April 27, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	97	4	.....
Total	101	4	105

Percentage present, 96 19.

Horse furniture, equipments and arms in good serviceable condition. The troop is a thrifty organization, well drilled and disciplined, willing and prepared for any service.

First Brigade Signal and Telegraph Corps (New York City).

Inspected April 27, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	20	3	.....
Total	20	3	23

Percentage present, 86.95.

The standard of ability which this corps has established is maintained. Property all well-cared for. Should be provided with improved kits and signal lanterns, United States pattern.

Second Brigade Signal and Telegraph Corps (Brooklyn).

Inspected April 25, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	15	3	.....
Total	15	3	18

Percentage present, 83.33.

This corps is thoroughly efficient in its branch of the service. All property well-cared for and in good condition as regards cleanliness. Modern appliances for night work should be provided.

Seventh Regiment (New York City).

Inspected May 7, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggregate.
	Officers	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	10
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Company A.....	3	100	103	.....	.....	.....	103
Company B.....	3	99	102	.....	1	1	103
Company C.....	3	95	98	.....	5	5	103
Company D.....	3	96	99	.....	4	4	103
Company E.....	3	91	94	.....	9	9	103
Company F.....	3	100	103	.....	.....	.....	103
Company G.....	3	100	103	.....	.....	.....	103
Company H.....	3	98	101	.....	2	2	103
Company I.....	3	98	101	.....	2	2	103
Company K.....	3	99	102	.....	1	1	103
Total.....	39	987	1,026	1	24	25	1,051

Percentage present, 97.62

The drills by companies and battalions before the inspection, and of the regiment after, gave unmistakable proof of earnest and intelligent armory work. All the drill denoted progress, and gives the Seventh a right to claim pre-eminence in substantial, as well as ceremonial work.

Eighth Regiment (New York City).
Inspected May 11, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	8	.....	8	2	.....	2	10
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	9	9	.....	2	2	11
Company B.....	3	40	43	.....	2	2	45
Company C.....	2	64	66	.....	7	7	73
Company D.....	2	47	49	.....	17	17	66
Company E.....	.....	22	22	.....	15	15	37
Company F.....	2	54	56	1	1	2	58
Company G.....	3	32	35	.....	17	17	52
Company H.....	2	33	35	.....	28	28	63
Company I	2	36	38	.....	22	22	60
Total.....	24	337	361	3	111	114	475

Percentage present, 76.02.

One company, D, is good; two, B and G, moderately good; one, F, fair; three, C, H and I, indifferent and poor, and E is in a disorganized condition. During the year ninety-three men were lost by desertion, expulsion and dropping. The military inferiority of this regiment is to be deplored.

Ninth Regiment (New York City).
Inspected May 4, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	10	10	.....	1	1	11
Company A.....	3	51	54	.....	3	3	57
Company B.....	3	36	39	.....	13	13	52
Company C.....	3	48	51	.....	10	10	61
Company D.....	3	44	47	.....	5	5	52
Company E.....	2	42	44	.....	7	7	51
Company F.....	2	47	49	1	1	2	51
Company G.....	2	57	59	.....	1	1	60
Company H	2	46	48	.....	6	6	54
Company I	3	46	49	.....	11	11	60
Company K	2	54	56	.....	.....	.....	56
Total	35	481	516	1	58	59	575

Percentage present, 89.74.

The improvement noted at last inspection has continued. The reports of the Assistant Inspector-General indicate that companies may be classed as follows: Good, A, E, F, G, H and K; fair, B, C, D; poor, I. The number absent from companies B, C and I, shows a lax condition of affairs, which the Colonel should look to. Paper men are of no value.

Tenth Battalion (Albany).

Inspected April 21, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	6	...	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	7	7	.....	1	1	8
Company A.....	3	60	63	.....	6	6	69
Company B.....	3	53	56	.....	5	5	61
Company C.....	3	47	50	.....	9	9	59
Company D.....	1	48	49	.....	2	2	51
Total	16	215	231	.....	23	23	254

Percentage present, 90.95.

All the companies of the battalion appear to be in good condition. Deficiencies noted appear on company rolls. The drill was very good. The newly elected Major proves himself to be a most competent officer.

Twelfth Regiment (New York City).

Inspected May 10, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	8	8	.....	2	2	10
Company A.....	3	40	43	.....	16	16	59
Company B.....	2	43	45	.....	12	12	57
Company C.....	1	43	44	1	17	18	62
Company D.....	2	58	60	.....	7	7	67
Company E.....	3	38	41	.....	12	12	53
Company F.....	2	39	41	1	12	13	54
Company G.....	2	35	37	.....	9	9	46
Company H.....	3	70	73	.....	11	11	84
Company I.....	2	38	40	.....	12	12	52
Company K.....	3	32	35	.....	12	12	47
Total.....	32	444	476	2	122	124	600

Percentage present, 79.33.

Sergeants and Corporals are of absolute importance to properly adapt the drill regulations. The large number of vacancies existing should be promptly filled by appointment. The drill of the regiment in close order movements was good; the only faults noted were plainly because of poor company work. No extended order drill was attempted.

Thirteenth Regiment (Brooklyn).
Inspected April 29, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Company A.....	1	63	64	.....	.....	.....	64
Company B.....	3	53	56	.....	2	2	58
Company C.....	2	54	56	.....	1	1	57
Company D.....	3	48	51	.....	.....	.....	51
Company E.....	3	49	52	.....	4	4	56
Company F.....	2	46	48	.....	1	1	49
Company G.....	2	80	82	.....	.....	.....	82
Company H.....	2	45	47	.....	2	2	49
Company I.....	3	45	48	.....	4	4	52
Company K.....	3	82	85	.....	3	3	88
Total.....	33	576	609	.....	17	17	626

Percentage present, 97.28.

Great care shown in the uniform and exact adjustment of equipments, particularly haversacks and canteen and rolled over-coats. The effect was marked and gave the whole command an excellent general appearance. The regiment seems to be in prosperous condition, although the state of the individual companies varies considerably. The high percentage of attendance very creditable.

Fourteenth Regiment (Brooklyn).
Inspected April 28, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	7	.....	7	3	.....	3	10
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Company A.....	1	40	41	.....	4	4	45
Company B.....	2	34	36	.....	27	27	63
Company C.....	1	37	38	1	11	12	50
Company D.....	2	66	68	.....	2	2	70
Company E.....	2	54	56	.....	2	2	58
Company F.....	1	42	43	.....	12	12	55
Company G.....	2	43	45	.....	6	6	51
Company H.....	.....	32	32	1	12	13	45
Company I.....	3	56	59	.....	3	3	62
Company K.....	2	42	44	.....	1	1	45
Total	23	456	479	5	80	85	564

Percentage present, 84.93.

The remarks upon the inspection and muster of the several companies, indorsed on the rolls, plainly point to defects of organization, deficiencies in condition and flexibility of discipline

that ought not to exist. There are twelve vacancies among the company officers which should be filled, while the warrants of fifty-eight non-commissioned officers are vacant. In strength, five companies are above the minimum, two at the minimum, and three below.

Twenty-second Regiment (New York City).
Inspected May 5, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total	
Field and staff.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	7	7	.....	3	3	10
Company A.....	3	40	43	.....	9	9	52
Company B.....	2	53	55	.....	5	5	60
Company C	3	64	67	.....	1	1	68
Company D.....	3	49	52	.....	12	12	64
Company E.....	3	91	94	.....	9	9	103
Company F.....	2	62	64	1	10	11	75
Company G.....	3	43	46	.....	10	10	56
Company H	2	56	58	1	5	6	64
Company I.....	.....	38	38	.....	.....	.....	38
Company K	3	53	56	.....	5	5	61
Total	34	556	590	2	69	71	661

Percentage present, 89.26.

Inspected at Van Cortland park, 2 p. m., May fifth; had been on the ground since 9.30 a. m., drilling under the direction of the Colonel. The regiment maintains a high standing in the service. Drill in close formation good. Movements in the extended order were cut short by rain.

Twenty-third Regiment (Brooklyn).
Inspected April 30, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Company A.....	3	90	93	.....	5	5	98
Company B.....	3	63	66	.....	1	1	67
Company C.....	3	75	78	.....	5	5	83
Company D.....	3	67	70	.....	3	3	71
Company E.....	3	60	63	.....	5	5	68
Company F.....	3	64	67	.....	5	5	72
Company G.....	3	59	62	.....	3	3	65
Company H.....	3	63	66	.....	3	3	69
Company I	3	74	77	.....	9	9	86
Company K.....	3	81	84	.....	1	1	85
Total	40	702	742	.....	40	40	782

Percentage present, 94.88.

Inspected at Prospect Park, 3 p. m., April 30. (For notes of inspection see company rolls.) Drill of the regiment formed in three battalions, under command of the Colonel, was good in close order movements. The omission of extended order drill, and practical work by the Twenty-third Regiment, was more than a disappointment.

Thirty-second Regiment (Brooklyn).

Inspected May 3, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	.....	9	9	.....	1	1	10
Company A.....	2	36	38	.....	1	1	39
Company B.....	3	44	47	.....	1	1	48
Company C.....	2	35	37	.....	.....	.....	37
Company D.....	1	35	36	1	2	3	39
Company F.....	3	41	44	.....	.....	.....	44
Company G.....	1	38	39	.....	5	5	44
Company H.....	1	43	44	.....	.....	.....	44
Company I.....	2	39	41	.....	2	2	43
Company K.....	.....	41	41	.....	6	6	47
Total	22	361	383	2	18	20	403

Percentage present, 95.04.

This organization at inspection was found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, and by order of the Commander-in-Chief, was disbanded May 26, except Companies F and K, which were transferred to the Thirteenth Regiment.

Forty-seventh Regiment (Brooklyn).

Inspected May 2, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	10
Non-commissioned staff.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Company A.....	3	41	44	.....	17	17	61
Company B.....	2	38	40	.....	10	10	50
Company D.....	2	84	86	.....	9	9	95
Company E.....	3	63	66	.....	1	1	67
Company F.....	.....	58	58	.....	20	20	78
Company G.....	1	62	63	.....	9	9	72
Company I.....	3	52	55	.....	10	10	65
Company K.....	2	40	42	.....	7	7	49
Total	25	448	473	1	83	84	557

Percentage present, 84.92.

The regiment was inspected and mustered at Prospect Park, and, as a whole, made a creditable showing. The strength and condition of the companies is unequal and uneven, and Company F ought to be supplied with officers immediately. There are vacancies for nine officers and thirty-four non-commissioned officers in the eight companies of the regiment. Many rifles were dirty, or rusty, or in poor condition.

Sixty-fifth Regiment (Buffalo).

Inspected May 26, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	8	.....	8	1	.....	1	9
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	10	10	.....	1	1	11
Company A.....	3	55	58	.....	3	3	61
Company B.....	3	64	67	.....	2	2	69
Company C.....	2	49	51	.....	3	3	54
Company D.....	3	47	50	.....	2	2	52
Company F.....	3	47	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Company G.....	3	37	40	.....	1	1	41
Company H.....	2	41	43	.....	12	12	55
Company I.....	3	39	42	.....	9	9	51
Total	30	389	419	1	33	34	453

Percentage present, 92.49.

The condition of the Sixty-fifth Regiment is satisfactory. Company officers are intelligent and competent, and all appear to work in the right direction. Vacancies to complete squad formation in all companies should be filled.

Sixty-ninth Regiment (New York City).

Inspected May 6, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	8	.....	8	1	.....	1	9
Non-commissioned staff .....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Company A.....	3	53	56	.....	12	12	68
Company B.....	2	59	61	1	33	34	95
Company C.....	3	63	66	.....	13	13	79
Company D.....	3	69	72	.....	11	11	83
Company E.....	3	68	71	.....	11	11	82
Company F.....	3	69	72	.....	20	20	92
Company G.....	3	66	69	.....	1	1	70
Company H.....	3	72	75	.....	10	10	85
Company I.....	2	62	64	1	12	13	77
Company K.....	3	55	58	.....	19	19	77
Total.....	36	646	682	3	142	145	827

Percentage present, 82.46.

The Company officers should be required to study and recite the drill regulations. Not all the companies are completely equipped and their general condition is unequal. A few are in a satisfactory state, others only fair or middling, while Companies E and F are positively poor.

Seventy-first Regiment (New York City).

Inspected May 9, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	.....	6	6	.....	1	1	7
Company A.....	2	55	57	.....	9	9	66
Company B.....	3	98	101	.....	2	2	103
Company C.....	3	37	40	.....	10	10	50
Company D.....	2	51	53	1	4	5	58
Company F.....	2	37	39	.....	15	15	54
Company G.....	2	38	40	.....	3	3	43
Company H.....	3	36	39	.....	13	13	52
Company I.....	2	36	38	.....	10	10	48
Company K.....	3	44	47	.....	9	9	56
Total.....	29	438	467	2	76	78	545

Percentage present, 85.69.

The drill under command of the Colonel was fair only, a lack of company drill was evident, but, nevertheless, improvement was noted. There is yet hard and conscientious work to be done, and all officers must strive to second the well directed efforts of the Colonel.

Seventy-fourth Regiment (Buffalo).

Inspected May 26, 1892.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	8	.....	8	1	.. .....	1	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	.....	8	8	.....	1	1	9
Company A	3	38	41	.....	3	3	44
Company B	1	38	39	1	10	11	50
Company C	2	41	43	.....	5	5	48
Company D	3	35	38	.....	8	8	46
Company E	2	29	31	.....	19	19	50
Company F	3	38	41	.....	3	3	44
Company G	3	33	36	.....	8	8	44
Company H	3	40	43	.....	3	3	46
Total.....	28	300	328	2	60	62	390

Percentage present, 84.10.

The regiment was inspected and mustered at the "Parade" under embarrassing conditions on account of a heavy rain occurring just at the commencement of the ceremonial. Drill was abandoned for this reason. Companies A, C, F and H were the best presented. The others varying from fair to very poor. (See company rolls.)

Vacancies of sixteen sergeants and thirty-nine corporals should be filled as soon as possible; these non-commissioned officers are a necessity in carrying out the drill regulations.

First Separate Company (Rochester).

Inspected March 15, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	63	3	.....
Total	67	3	70

Percentage present, 95.71.

The company has considerably improved. Drill very good except loading and firing. File-closers not active in attending to their duties.

Second Separate Company (Auburn).

Inspected March 16, 1892.

	Present.	Absent	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	85	4	.....
Total	89	4	93

Percentage present, 95.69.

Drill in the school of the battalion was most creditable. Officers and non-commissioned officers well instructed. The military appearance and drill of the company give evidence of zealous, patient and intelligent work on the part of the commanding officer, in which he is ably assisted by his lieutenants.

Third Separate Company (Oneonta).

Inspected March 24, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	78	3	.....
Total	82	3	85

Percentage present, 96.47.

The uniforms require refitting. Company in excellent condition. Men well set up; drill shows hard work on part of commanding officer who is vigorous and painstaking. First and second lieutenants both good officers. If they would join hands for the good of the company better results would be attained.

Fourth Separate Company (Yonkers).

Inspected March 30, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	82	5	.....
Total	86	5	91

Percentage present, 94.50.

This company is, in every way, a well-drilled and disciplined command, composed of a most excellent class of citizens. The Captain is a hardworking and efficient officer, and the lieutenants are well instructed in their duties. The non-commissioned officers (among whom there are no vacancies) seem to be unusually proficient and well instructed.

Fifth Separate Company (Newburgh).

Inspected April 4, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	84	1	.....
Total	87	1	88

Percentage present, 98.86.

Loading and firing very poor. Commands of First Lieutenant radically wrong and errors not corrected. He should read and observe the requirements of Drill Regulations or resign. The general condition of the company is improved, and if the Captain were assisted by intelligent officers, further progress could be made.

Sixth Separate Company (Troy).

Inspected February 2, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	95	5	.....
Total	99	5	104

Percentage present, 95.19.

The usual neat inspection. The Sixth Separate Company loses nothing in thrift, discipline, military appearance and drill.

Seventh Separate Company (Cohoes).

Inspected April 21, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	63	1	.....
Total	66	1	67

Percentage present, 98.47

Company in a thrifty condition. Shows continued improvement.

Eighth Separate Company (Rochester).

Inspected March 15, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	81	2	.....
Total	85	2	87

Percentage present, 97.70.

Drill most creditable except loading and firing, which should at once receive attention. Non-commissioned officers and file-closers need to be more alert to their duties. They have duties to perform and should be required to act.

Ninth Separate Company (Whitehall).

Inspected April 12, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men	55	9	.....
Total	59	9	68

Percentage present, 86.76.

The company made a good showing and is in very fair condition.

Tenth Separate Company (Newburgh).

Inspected April 4, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	2	.....	.....
Enlisted men	71	1	.....
Total	73	1	74

Percentage present, 98.64.

The company is in a thrifty condition. In military appearance and soldierly bearing it fills the requirements of the standard.

Eleventh Separate Company (Mt. Vernon).

Inspected March 29, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men	52	5	.....
Total	56	5	61

Percentage present, 91.80.

The general condition of the company is satisfactory. Closer attention should be given to the instruction, bearing and military appearance of the non-commissioned officers. The drill in the Inspector's presence was good, and, in some respects, excellent. The loss of strength since last inspection has been considerable.

Twelfth Separate Company (Troy).

Inspected March 29, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	2	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	58	1	.....
Total	60	1	61

Percentage present, 98.36.

Non-commissioned officers as file-closers have duties to perform and should be required to attend to them. Brasses should not only be clean, but bright. The company has made a considerable improvement, which is the more creditable because of adverse circumstances.

Thirteenth Separate Company (Jamestown).

Inspected September 21, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	88	8	.....
Total	92	8	100

Percentage present, 92.00.

Considering the hard service through which the uniforms had passed at Buffalo, the condition and appearance were surprisingly good. The company made an appearance highly creditable. Drill, discipline and general appearance excellent.

Fourteenth Separate Company (Kingston).

Inspected April 7, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate
Officers	3	1	.....
Enlisted men.....	55	3	.....
Total	58	4	62

Percentage present, 93.54.

The general appearance of this company was very good and particularly commendable, considering the lax manner in which

the captain has cared for the command. It is hoped that a change will restore the Fourteenth Company to its once proud position. To do it, much hard work is required.

Fifteenth Separate Company (Poughkeepsie).

Inspected July 20, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	49	4	.....
Total	52	4	56

Percentage present, 92.85.

Drill of the company poor. Instruction is either superficial, or one movement is not properly impressed before another is taken up. Loading and firing poor. It is better to go slow and be more thorough. There are vacancies of one sergeant and three corporals which should be filled.

Sixteenth Separate Company (Catskill).

Inspected April 6, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	1	.....
Enlisted men.....	45	6	.....
Total	48	7	55

Percentage present, 87.27.

The condition of the company is very satisfactory. Everything is in an apparent thrifty condition.

Seventeenth Separate Company (Flushing).

Inspected March 31, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	2	2	.....
Enlisted men.....	37	9	.....
Total	39	11	50

Percentage present, 78.00.

Captain was not present at the inspection. A complete change of non-commissioned officers has taken place since last muster, and five warrants are still vacant. Net loss nineteen during the year. The average of absentees from the last ten drills reaches forty-three per cent. The condition of the company is unmistakable proof that it has been mismanaged and neglected. Unless it quickly improves, it should be disbanded.

Eighteenth Separate Company (Glens Falls).

Inspected April 11, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	46	6	.....
Total	49	6	55

Percentage present, 89.09.

The company is in very fair condition. Drill lacks snap and life. General appearance very good. Property well cared for.

Nineteenth Separate Company (Poughkeepsie).

Inspected July 20, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men	92	8	.....
Total	95	8	103

Percentage present, 92.23.

The company had passed the week previous to this inspection in camp and is in a good condition of drill and discipline.

Twentieth Separate Company (Binghamton).

Inspected September 14, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men	79	11	.....
Total	83	6	89

Percentage present, 93.26.

In military appearance and drill the company is up to the standard. Military bearing is not good. Steadiness and attention under arms is a requisite which so good a company should not lack.

Twenty-first Separate Company (Troy).
Inspected March 31, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men	100	.....	.....
Total	103	.....	103

Percentage present, 100.

The company maintains its high standard. In thrift and “esprit du corps” it equals any in the National Guard.

Twenty-second Separate Company (Saratoga Springs).
Inspected November 29, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men	71	.....	.....
Total	74	.....	74

Percentage present, 100.

The military condition of this company is better than for many years past. The drill gives evidence of good work, and shows plainly the benefits of the tour of duty at camp.

Twenty-third Separate Company (Hudson).
Inspected April 5, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men	58	1	.....
Total	61	1	62

Percentage present, 98.38.

Non-commissioned officers as guides, or in command of subdivisions, carry their rifles as the men do. P. 193. The principal of alignments requires particular instruction. Loading

and firing guides go through all movements. All the drill lacks snap. The company is a good one and no doubt will improve under its new commander.

Twenty-fourth Separate Company (Middletown).

Inspected September 13, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	1	.....
Enlisted men.....	71	7	.....
Total	74	8	82

Percentage present, 90.24.

A very creditable inspection. Arms, uniforms and equipments in very good condition. Military bearing and appearance very good.

Twenty-fifth Separate Company (Tonawanda).

Inspected September 7, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	1	.....
Enlisted men.....	78	6	.....
Total.....	81	7	88

Percentage present, 92.05.

General appearance of the company was very good. Equipments in good order, neatly and properly adjusted. Uniforms good condition and well fitted as a rule, and considering the fact that the company had returned from a tour of duty at Buffalo about ten days prior to this inspection, the neatness of everything was remarkable. A creditable inspection in every way.

Twenty-sixth Separate Company (Elmira).

Inspected March 23, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	2	2	.....
Enlisted men.....	61	8	.....
Total	63	10	73

Percentage present, 86.30.

Many of the coats, and most all trousers, very much worn; some have been in use since 1884, and have been reissued to recruits time after time. This condition caused the company to appear very unmilitary. When dressed in blouses for drill, the appearance was very much improved. Drill of the company under Lieutenant Jones was very good. A vacancy of First Sergeant and one Corporal exists. Otherwise the company is in good condition. Drill and discipline good.

Twenty-seventh Separate Company (Malone).
Inspected April 13, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	45	7	.....
Total.....	49	7	56

Percentage present, 87.50.

The company is in a thrifty condition. A thoroughly reliable command. The approaching completion of the new armory should induce the best young men of the locality to enlist.

Twenty-eighth Separate Company (Utica).
Inspected April 18, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	73	8	.....
Total.....	77	8	85

Percentage present, 90.58.

Company is in good condition. Drill good. Positions in loading and firing good, but arrived at in different ways. Cadence of side step too quick. Men very steady during ceremony.

Twenty-ninth Separate Company (Oswego).
Inspected March 17, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	73	1	.....
Total.....	76	1	77

Percentage present, 98.70.

The Thirty-eighth was consolidated with this company (General Orders No. 23, c. s., A. G. O., dated June 1, 1892), to be known as the Forty-eighth Separate Company, Oswego.

Twenty-ninth Separate Company (Medina).

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	55	.....	.....
Total	55	.....	55

Percentage present, 100.

This company organized by Special Orders No. 96, c. s., dated October 25, 1892, and announced in General Orders No. 29, c. s., A. G. O., dated November 1, 1892.

Thirtieth Separate Company (Elmira).

Inspected March 23, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	76	3	.....
Total	79	3	82

Percentage present, 96.34.

Drill by captain and both lieutenants shows the effect of careful and proper instruction. Uniforms should be fitted to the men, which will naturally enhance the military appearance of the company. Loading and firing require more drill, particularly in position of men, and should be as directed in the Drill Regulations.

Thirty-first Separate Company (Mohawk).

Inspected September 15, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	54	4	.....
Total	58	4	62

Percentage present, 94.51.

It is expected that the advantages of the new armory, now occupied by the company, will show improvement in drill and discipline. Present condition of the company is not satisfactory.

Thirty-second Separate Company (Hoosick Falls).

Inspected March 30, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	73	2	.....
Total	76	2	78

Percentage present, 97.43.

There is no command “Lay on loose pieces” after “Stack arms.” Right and left guides execute loading and firing. There are no oblique firings. Non-commissioned officers as guides, or in command of platoons, carry rifles same as men. Distance open ranks, three paces or six (6) back steps. The company is in good condition and maintains its high record for drill and discipline.

Thirty-third Separate Company (Walton).

Inspected March 25, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	72	5	.....
Total	75	6	81

Percentage present, 92.59.

It is a matter of great regret that Captain Marvin, who has so ably and successfully commanded this company since its organization, feels called upon to resign. It is hoped that the memory of the good work accomplished by him will be a continual incentive to both officers and men to maintain the standard which he has established.

Thirty-fourth Separate Company (Geneva).

Inspected March 16, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	1	.....
Enlisted men.....	83	5	.....
Total	86	6	92

Percentage present, 93.47.

The company is well officered and in good condition. The prospect of soon taking possession of the new armory has already shown good results in the number and class of men enlisting. The future looks bright.

Thirty-fifth Separate Company (Ogdensburgh).

Inspected April 14, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	2	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	52	13	.....
Total	54	13	67

Percentage present, 80.59.

Drill of the company makes it apparent that instruction is not good. Errors and omissions were not corrected by the captain, and the faults were many. The only remedy I can suggest to save this company is the resignation of the captain.

Thirty-sixth Separate Company (Schenectady).

Inspected March 18, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	76	2	.....
Total	79	2	81

Percentage present, 97.53.

This is a good company and has made fair progress in the new drill regulations. General appearance and military bearing good.

Thirty-seventh Separate Company (Schenectady).

Inspected March 18, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	88	5	.....
Total	91	5	96

Percentage present, 94.79.

This company is well made up. More snap and life is required in the drill. The company should be second to none in the State.

Thirty-eighth Separate Company (Oswego).

Inspected March 17, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	1	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	36	10	.....
Total	37	10	47

Percentage present, 78.72.

The company has been working at a disadvantage for the past year. No company can prosper without a captain.

NOTE — This company was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Separate Company of Oswego, G. O. No. 23, c. s., A. G. O., dated June 1, 1892, to be known as the Forty-eighth Separate Company.

Thirty-ninth Separate Company (Watertown).

Inspected April 19, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	79	4	.....
Total	83	4	87

Percentage present, 95.40.

A company so good in most respects should not lack in military courtesy. The company is in a thrifty condition.

Fortieth Separate Company (Syracuse).

Inspected March 14, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	68	5	.....
Total	71	5	76

Percentage present, 92.95.

In a very unsatisfactory condition and recommended for disbandment.

NOTE.—This company disbanded May 26, 1892, S. O. No. 42, c. s., A. G. O., dated May 17, and promulgated in G. O. No. 23, c. s., A. G. O., June 1, 1892.

Forty-first Separate Company (Syracuse).

Inspected March 14, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	69	6	.....
Total	72	6	78

Percentage present, 92.30.

Non-commissioned officers should be models of soldierly bearing and cleanliness and alive to their duties. The company is in good condition and intelligently commanded.

Forty-second Separate Company (Niagara Falls).

Inspected May 25, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	71	1	.....
Total	74	1	75

Percentage present, 98.66.

Company shows a loss of twelve as compared with last muster. Otherwise is in a thrifty condition.

Forty-third Separate Company (Olean).

Inspected May 24, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	75	3	.....
Total	79	3	82

Percentage present, 96.34.

This company is in better condition than at any time since its organization. Armory and quarters clean, neat and well cared for. Property in good condition.

Forty-fourth Separate Company (Utica).

Inspected April 20, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	67	7	.....
Total	71	7	78

Percentage present, 91.02.

Loading and firing in old manual; otherwise drill very good. A good company, well commanded and in a thrifty condition.

Forty-fifth Separate Company (Cortland).

Inspected March 22, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	1	.....
Enlisted men.....	58	18	.....
Total	61	19	80

Percentage present, 76.25.

Drill shows only medium work on part of late commanding officer and is not satisfactory; lacks proper instruction as to details. File-closers, except Lieutenant and First Sergeant, very poor; they seem to have no idea of their duties. Loadings and firings very poor. First and Second Lieutenants are both good officers, intelligent and interested, and under their guidance the company should prosper.

Forty-sixth Separate Company (Amsterdam).

Inspected April 20, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	2	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	98	2	.....
Total	100	2	102

Percentage present, 98.03.

A fine company in every way; in good condition.

Forty-seventh Separate Company (Hornellsville).

Inspected September 6, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	3	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	59	6	.....
Total	62	6	68

Percentage present, 91.18.

The first requisites of a good military company are neatness and steadiness. Dirty brasses should not be tolerated. Gazing about and unsteadiness in ranks should be stopped. Snap and vim should be instilled. These requirements necessarily precede good drill. The make-up of this company is so good that these things should be accomplished without trouble or delay.

Forty-eighth Separate Company (Oswego).

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	100	.....	.....
Total	104	.....	104

Percentage present, 100.

Organized by consolidation of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies, General Orders No. 23, c. s., A. G. O., dated June 1, 1892.

First Battery (New York City).

Inspected April 26, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	6	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	77	.....	.....
Total	83	.....	83

Percentage present, 100.

The battery appeared neat. Men very steady. Dismounted drill very good.

Second Battery (New York City).

Inspected May 9, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	6	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	73	2	.....
Total	79	2	81

Percentage present, 97.53.

Inspected and mustered at Van Cortland park, to which place the battery had marched from its armory and been in camp for two days previous. Mounted drill in various evolutions of the battery very creditable. Drivers during all movements and under fire had perfect control of the horses. This work was practical demonstration of the fact that a National Guard Battery can quickly be adapted to mounted service.

Third Battery (Brooklyn).

Inspected April 25, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	5	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	61	5	.....
Total	66	5	71

Percentage present, 92.96.

Gatlings and howitzers in good order, clean, bright, and well cared for. Harness same as last report. The battery is in a thrifty condition. Well disciplined; efficient.

Fifth Battery (Syracuse).
Inspected March 17, 1892.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	6	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	61	3	.....
Total	67	3	70

Percentage present, 95.71.

General condition, drill, discipline and appearance of the battery is good. Harness and all horse furniture well cared for, clean; brasses bright. It is old and of no value for any service except parade. Unfit for purposes of drill. Dismounted drill full of life and snap. Very good non-commissioned officers.

Sixth Battery (Binghamton).
Inspected March 21, 1892.

	Present	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men.....	73	5	.....
Total	77	5	82

Percentage present, 93.90.

Uniforms, particularly coats of many men, require refitting. This done, the military appearance of the battery will equal any organization in the State. The general condition of the battery is excellent, giving evidence of zeal and intelligent work. Non-commissioned officers unusually bright.

Naval Militia.

Below is appended the result of the inspection of the Naval Militia located in New York city and Rochester:

First Battalion, N. M., S. N. Y.

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Aggre- gate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Field and staff.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
First Division.....	3	62	65	.....	5	5	70
Second Division.....	3	76	79	.....	5	5	84
Third Division.....	4	72	76	.....	5	5	81
Fourth Division.....	2	60	62	.....	4	4	66
	18	270	288	.....	19	19	307

Percentage present, 93.81.

The condition of the battalion is highly gratifying; and considering the fact that they have been without an armory or any proper place for drill and instruction since the muster in, the work accomplished seems marvelous. Great credit is due to all officers and men.

First Separate Naval Division.

	Present	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	5	.....	.....
Enlisted men	51	.....	.....
Total	56	.....	56

Percentage present, 100.

Discipline and appearance of the division very good. Time and attention should be devoted to drill and manoeuvres more in accord with the vocation of the organization. Other work than infantry drill, both theoretical and practical, can be attended to with advantage.

Second Separate Naval Division.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	4	.....	.....
Enlisted men	38	.....	.....
Total	42	.....	42

Percentage present, 100.

Battery movements very good; commands of petty officers too timid. Life and snap must be instilled in all drill. In this the example of every officer is requisite. Theoretical work must not be neglected.

Uniforms.

I am positively in favor of a uniform dress for all troops of the National Guard, but think a modification of the style as issued is desirable, and have made to you a special report covering the subject.

Non-commissioned Officers.

The schooling and theoretical instruction of non-commissioned officers is too generally neglected. Many of the men seem to think that when they have received their warrants and donned the

chevron, that thereafter they are to pose as ornaments. That any are permitted to think that they have no particular work to do is the fault *only* of commanding officers of companies.

Every non-commissioned officer has not only work to do, but his work is important.

This has *always* applied, but with more potency now, under the new drill, than ever before. Frequent theoretical instruction should be given, and they should not be ignored in the practical work.

The corporal should command his squad, the sergeant his section and the commissioned officers supervise and correct errors.

If not competent to perform their duties they should be promptly reduced to the ranks, and others qualified appointed in their stead.

Compulsory Parades.

Since the establishment of the State camp, to which organizations are generally ordered for duty once in two years, days devoted to field work have become almost obsolete.

I believe that battalions and regiments should be required to devote at least *one* day to field work during the year that they do not attend camp.

In accord with these views I would respectfully recommend that section 68, M. C., be amended so as to provide that it shall be compulsory for battalions and regiments to perform, during the year in which they do not serve a tour of duty at camp, *one* day of out-door work, on a field *suitable* for drill in extended order; and that this parade shall be counted as one of the five compulsory parades provided for in the section above quoted. The present drill regulations causes this to be more essential than ever before.

Only the ground work and theory of the extended order drill can be instructed in the armory. It requires the field to develop the work.

New Drill Regulations.

It is a pleasure to note the very commendable progress which has been made in the new drill throughout the National Guard. In many organizations the methods have been intelligently com-

prehended, and the change from old to new made quickly and accurately.

In comparatively few the progress is not so marked. Here, as in everything else that pertains to prosperous organizations, is shown plainly the good that results from intelligence and competency in commanding officers.

The change which was dreaded by many who were imbued with the idea that it would be difficult to forget the old, while learning the new, has been pleasantly accepted by *all*, and the results attained have been more favorable than expected.

Armories.

There are now twenty-six (26) armories owned by the State, which are occupied by troops; all in good condition except that of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, and the Utica armory. Substantial repairs should be made to the roof of the Forty-seventh Regiment armory. The Chief of Ordnance, with the meager sum at his disposal, applicable, has made temporary repairs.

The armory at Utica is dilapidated, but an appropriation has been made, the land purchased, and plans adopted for the construction of a new building in that city.

Armories are in course of construction in Brooklyn, Jamestown, Poughkeepsie, Geneva, Cohoes and Utica.

Including the State arsenal in New York, there will be under charge of the Chief of Ordnance thirty-two buildings.

For the proper care of these and the ground and buildings at State camp, Peekskill, the Legislature should make ample provision.

Brigade Inspections.

The inspection of companies of regiments in matters that appertain to drill, discipline, proper care of books and papers and condition of property, by direction from brigade commanders, is too infrequently made. They should be informed as to the capacity and ability of all company officers, the methods of keeping records, attendance at drills, etc., through reports made to them by their brigade inspectors.

A recent order issued by the commanding officer, Second Brigade, under date of December 16, 1892, is such an unusual and important movement in this direction, that I think it worthy of note, and commend it to all brigade commanders for similar action. I annex a copy of the order below:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y.,
HALL OF RECORDS, BROOKLYN, *December 16, 1892.* }

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 6 }

I. Major William H. Cochran, Inspector, is hereby directed to thoroughly inspect the several organizations of this brigade as to their general efficiency, military appearance, percentage of attendance at drills, condition of records, and such other matters as will enable him to fully inform the brigade commander as to the condition of the brigade.

These inspections will be commenced as soon as possible, and will be made upon such dates as the Inspector may select.

Commanding officers will see that every facility is afforded the Inspector for the proper performance of this duty.

* * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General McLeer.

JOHN B. FROTHINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

From observation and report made on the different organizations at the time of the annual inspection, I can say that the condition of our State troops is satisfactory. As is always the case, some commands are thrifty, enthusiastic, and carry on the work with vigor and intelligence. Others (and I am glad to say by far the few) are sluggish and lacking in thrift.

The conditions for approbation or commendation in any organization can, *as a rule*, be charged to commanding officers.

In proportion to the ability and interest given to his command, is the ratio of its progress, and efficiency. The fact that we have so many officers of marked ability is the best reason for the general prosperity which prevails.

Accompanying this I forward report of Colonel William J. Harding, Assistant Inspector-General, which I commend. Colonel Harding has given particular attention to the inspection of drills of companies of regiments, and the methods of caring for books and papers. His conclusions and recommendations are valuable.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

BROOKLYN, *December 31, 1892.*

Brigadier-General THOMAS H. McGRATH, *Inspector-General, S. N. Y.*

Sir.—During the year 1892, pursuant to your directions, I inspected and mustered the Fourteenth and the Forty-seventh Regiments, the former at its armory and the latter in Prospect Park parade, being attended and assisted by Major William H. A. Cochran, Inspector, Second Brigade. I also inspected and mustered the Fourth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Separate Companies at their armories in Yonkers, Mt. Vernon and Flushing. My reports of these inspections have already been made. I likewise accompanied and assisted you at the annual inspections and musters of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Sixty-ninth Regiments.

In the course of these inspections, my attention was attracted by various faults and imperfections that seem to require correction, and call for general comment. I frequently noticed unsteadiness and conversation in ranks at attention, tolerated by commanding officers, and permitted to pass (apparently as matters of course) without rebuke by junior officers and file closers. I also noticed that many companies were incorrectly formed. Men were frequently found in the line of file-closers without reason or purpose; ranks were often poorly aligned, and the prescribed distances between ranks, and intervals between files, not always accurately taken. It was also apparent that instruction in the manual for the inspection of the piece had been imperfectly imparted, particularly the position of *port arms*. The manner and method of preparation for inspection of knapsacks displayed lack of instruction and want of practice. The

want of ease with which knapsacks, haversacks and canteens were worn and carried was very noticeable. This was chiefly due, I think, to the unhandy way in which the straps had been adjusted, and these accoutrements fitted to the physical set-up of the wearers. At any rate, much carelessness and, perhaps, ignorance concerning an important and essential matter came under my observation in this connection. The shoes worn by very many of the officers and men were not suitable for marching even under ordinary and mild conditions of duty. In anticipation of extended tours of service and trying marches these matters of accoutrements and shoes should, I think, be attended to. The measure of endurance and marching capacity of infantry is largely involved in them. Non-commissioned officers, in particular, should be expected to look to matters of that character, and inaugurate a change for the better by setting the example in their own personal equipment.

Stated musters and inspections are, I believe, usually held in or near the camps or quarters of the troops to be inspected, and immediately after formation for that purpose. Defects or shortcomings, completeness or sufficiency, may then properly be criticised or noticed, and appropriately censured or commended, as the cases require. When an inspection and muster takes place after troops have been engaged from early morning in marching and drilling, the inspecting officer and the troops are both at a disadvantage, particularly if ammunition has been used in the firings, and movements in extended order practiced in open country. Under conditions such as these the unusual spectacle is presented of troops parading for inspection and muster with dirty rifles and dusty or muddy uniforms, shoes and accoutrements. Just criticism is, for the time, disarmed, and praise or blame silenced. If inspections and musters are combined with "field days," I think the inspections and musters should precede the field work.

I noticed that formations of battalion lines and formations of regimental lines, on these occasions, were often faulty in conception, execution and final position. You have yourself observed

how carelessly many of the muster-rolls were made up, even those copied from the original and corrected draft.

Following your directions, and in accordance with General Orders No. 6, A. G. O., series 1892, I have inspected the drills, books and papers of companies from time to time, and have, in some cases, made special reports thereon. Upon these occasions, and during these tours of duty, I have met with many objectionable practices and customs, and defects and faults that seem to call for and invite remarks.

I find the attendance at company drills uncertain, irregular and meager; that time is lost and wasted in falling in and getting to work, and that drills hardly ever last an hour and a half. Companies rarely fall in and form according to drill regulations, because in this regard various old-fashioned habits are still followed, and regulations disregarded. Some companies fall in and form in the narrow company rooms; others immediately in front of the door, and near the wall; and a few only form in the open space of the drill floor. Every company should have a parade ground permanently assigned to it, on the main drill floor, for all formations and dismissals. Meetings of the company civil organization are allowed wholly to set aside company drills, or materially to shorten them. Too little time is given to the firings; I mean to that exact and nice instruction that regulations contemplate and prescribe in this, the most important of all the requirements of a soldier. I notice also that instruction is not given in the bayonet exercise.

The drill hours are often wasted by useless repetition of the march by fours, company front, turns, etc., while elementary training, not only of recruits but of older members, is slighted and seems to be very generally abandoned for more advanced instruction, not as exacting perhaps of the patience of officers or the attention of the men. I do not find that classes for the theoretical instruction either of officers, or of non-commissioned officers are regularly held; hence untactical instruction, or instruction not uniform in character, growing out of conflicting readings and ignorance of drill regulations, is not infrequently

given on the drill ground by the different officers of the same regiment. It is an unusual thing to see field officers in official attendance at company drills.

Although marked inattention in ranks is occasionally met with, I find that attention, steadiness and discipline are generally well practiced and maintained, the exceptions usually occurring before the officer assumes command, and after he relinquishes it — that is, while the first sergeant is in charge.

The books and records of companies, so far as I have examined them, are almost invariably kept so negligently as to be useless as records, or else are entirely disregarded. I think that the two important books, viz., the descriptive book and the report book (of attendance) should be inspected at short intervals by competent and authoritative officers,, so as to insure their complete condition at all times.

I have, as you will see, limited my comments to matters that are questionable and irregular only; and have refrained from enumerating the deserving and commendable instances and displays that have come under my notice. Moreover, my inspections of drills have been confined to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and have not, as yet, embraced all the organizations stationed there.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed.)

WM. J. HARDING,

Assistant Inspector-General.

Lieutenant E. E. Hardin, U. S. A., who has reported to you for duty, by order from the War Department, has devoted considerable time during the past six weeks to visiting separate companies and imparting the benefits of his knowledge and experience to officers and men.

These visits have been productive of great good, and I have the pleasure to note that I have received communications from the commanding officers of companies expressing their appreciation of the excellent work in which Lieutenant Hardin is engaged.

BUFFALO.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of August eighteenth, I received your verbal order to proceed to Buffalo and report to Brigadier-General Peter C. Doyle, for duty in connection with subsistence of troops of the First, Second and Third Brigades ordered, or to be ordered, there for duty.

By your authority I immediately communicated with Major E. O. Roessle, Commissary, Third Brigade, and directed him to prepare to accompany me. Left Albany at 8.25 a. m., arrived in Buffalo at 5.15 p. m., and reported to General Doyle.

The methods of furnishing subsistence and supplies, the expense incurred and the payment of accounts have already been made the subject of a report to you.

This, together with the fact that you were personally in the field, makes it unnecessary for me to present any detail here. I would say, however, in general, that all commissaries, in fact, *every officer* that was met, were informed from the first and continually, that they could have anything and everything required for the comfort of the men.

Energetic regimental and battalion commissaries took advantage of this, and promptly made requisition for such things as they required. This embraced not only articles of food, but appliances for cooking, cups, plates, knives and forks, pots and kettles, rakes, shovels, hoes, brooms, picks and axes. Cots were furnished for use in the hospitals, and medical stores on requisition from the surgeons. In fact, everything was to be obtained by the simple requisition.

This was my interpretation of the orders from the Commander-in-Chief, "to spare no expense in providing for the comforts of the troops."

Just in proportion to the zeal of commanding officers and commissaries, were the respective commands cared for.

The following gives the stations of the separate companies and batteries of the Third and Fourth Brigades, the population and principal industries of the various localities, and other statistical information which may be of possible value. Also accompanying

this, I forward a map showing the geographical location of the organizations above referred to.

AMSTERDAM.

Amsterdam is situated in the easterly part of the State, thirty-three west from Albany, in Montgomery county.

Population, about 20,000.

Principal industries, machine shops, manufacture of carpets, knit goods, rugs, brooms, wagon springs, paper boxes and linseed oil.

Estimated number of employes, 6,500.

Located here is one separate company of infantry; the Forty-sixth.

Captain, Darwin E. Vunk.

Four officers, 100 enlisted men.

Nationality, principally American.

Average age, 24 1-2 years.

Average height, five feet, five inches.

Average weight, 150 3-4 pounds.

Occupation, clerks and employes in shops and mills.

The company is well drilled and disciplined, reliable and prepared for any service.

Railroads.

The New York Central and Hudson River railroad and the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railroad, running east and west from New York to Buffalo.

Navigation.

By the Erie canal from Albany to Buffalo.

AUBURN.

Auburn is located at the head of Owasco lake and is county seat of Cayuga county.

Population, about 26,000.

Principal industries, manufacturing of harvesting and agricultural machinery and tools, woolen goods, silk fabrics, carriage hardware, wagons, boots and shoes.

Exclusive of miscellaneous mechanics, such as masons, carpenters, painters, etc., there are thirty factories, with about 4,450 employes. Fourteen of these factories work products of iron and employ male help exclusively, to the number of about 2,400. Of the remaining industries, about two-thirds of the operatives are females.

There is in this city a large State prison.

Located here is one separate company of infantry; the Second. Captain, William M. Kirby.

Four officers; enlisted men, eighty-nine.

All officers and men American, except six, to wit: One English and five Irish-Americans.

Average age, 26 years.

Average height, five feet, nine inches.

Average weight, 148 3-4 pounds.

Occupation, professional, merchants, clerks and mechanics.

Railroads.

New York Central and Hudson River railroad, or what is known as the Auburn branch, runs east to Syracuse, where it connects with the main line, and west, via Geneva, Canandaigua and Rochester, to Niagara Falls. The main line connection at Syracuse covers all points east and west, from New York city to Buffalo.

BINGHAMTON.

The city of Binghamton, county seat of Broome county, is situated in the southerly part of the State about seven miles from the Pennsylvania State line.

Population, about 35,000.

Principal industries, are manufacturing of cigars, boots and shoes, carriage building, machine shops and foundries, planing and wood-working mills and clothing.

In these and other less important industries about 10,000 people are employed.

Here are located one separate company of infantry, to wit: The Twentieth, and one light battery, the Sixth.

Twentieth Separate Company.

Captain, Hiram C. Rogers.

Four officers, enlisted men, eighty-five.

Average age, 25 years.

Average height, five feet, nine and one-half inches.

Average weight, 160 pounds.

Officers all natives of the State.

Enlisted men all American born, except three, one Irish and two German.

About fifty per cent of the company are employes in the different industries of the city. The others are clerks, salesmen, merchants and professional men.

The company is well officered, in a very good condition of drill and discipline and reliable for any call that may be made upon it.

Sixth Battery.

Four three-inch muzzle-loading rifles (ordnance guns).

Captain, L. L. Olmstead.

Officers, four; enlisted men, seventy-eight.

This battery is also provided with rifles, in good condition of drill and discipline, men reliable and ready for service, either as artillery or infantry.

Railroad Connections.

East via New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, along the southern boundary of New York to Jersey City, N. J.

Northeast via Delaware and Hudson Canal Company railroad to Albany. (This road crosses the New York, Ontario and Western railroad at Sidney, making connection for the north to Oswego, Military Post, United States Army, on Lake Ontario, south to Weehawken, N. J.) Connection at Albany for Boston via Boston and Albany railroad.

North via Binghamton, Syracuse and New York railroad (leased by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad) to Syracuse and Oswego, and by the Utica division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad to Utica. Both connect with the New York Central.

West via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the New York, Lake Erie and Western to Dunkirk and Buffalo.

South via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, through Scranton and Stroudsburgh, Penn., to Hoboken in New Jersey. This road connects at Manuka Chunk, with the Pennsylvania railroad for Philadelphia, Penn.

CATSKILL.

Situated on the Hudson river, about thirty-five miles from Albany, in Greene county.

Population, about 8,000.

Industries, two knitting mills, four brick yards, one chair factory. The principal occupation is agriculture, hotels and boarding houses for summer guests.

In manufacturing establishments, about 500 people are employed permanently.

There is located here one separate company of infantry, the Sixteenth.

Captain, Arthur M. Murphy.

Officers, four; enlisted men, fifty-one.

Nationality, principally American. All born in the United States except ten, to wit: Four, Germany; three, England; two, Ireland, and one, Canada.

Average age, 26 1-2 years.

Average height, five feet seven and three-fourths inches.

Average weight, 152 pounds.

Occupation, professional, mechanics and merchants.

This company is thrifty and reliable, and is well commanded.

Railroads.

Catskill is an important station on the line of the West Shore railroad, at which all trains stop. Connections are made north and west by this route to Albany and through central New York via Utica, Syracuse and Rochester to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge. To the south, with Weehawken, N. J., and New York city. The New York Central railroad is available by ferry across the Hudson river. The Catskill Mountain and Cairo railway runs to Palenville and Cairo in the Catskill mountains.

Navigation.

Navigation is by the Hudson river south to New York city and north to Albany and Troy.

COHOES.

Situated in the eastern part of the State, twelve miles north from Albany.

Population, about 25,000.

Principal industries are the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods.

Estimated number employed is 14,000.

Located here is the Seventh Separate Company of Infantry.

Captain, Thomas C. Collin.

Four officers, seventy enlisted men.

Nationality, American, except two English.

Average age, 25 years.

Average height, five feet, eight inches.

Average weight, 151 pounds.

General occupation, operatives in mills.

The company is well commanded, in good condition of drill and ready for any duty.

Railroads.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad runs north via Saratoga and Fort Edward to Whitehall at foot of Lake Champlain and south to Albany and Troy, where connection is made with the main line of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. Troy and Schenectady branch, New York Central and Hudson River railroad connects direct with Schenectady and Troy.

Navigation.

Erie canal, east and west, Albany to Buffalo; Champlain canal, West Troy to Whitehall and Lake Champlain. Sixty-six miles long.

CORTLAND.

Cortland is situated south of the central part of the State, in Cortland county.

The population of Cortland village is about 8,800, and including the immediate vicinity, is about 15,000.

Principal industries are the manufacture of carriages, wagons, omnibuses and cutters (sleighs), wire cloth, desks, door and window screens, chairs, harness, planing mill, sash and blind factory, stoves, foundry and machine shop, and car shops.

Estimated number of employes, about 1,700.

Located here is one separate company of infantry; the Forty-fifth.

Captain, Henry Albert Dickinson.

Officers, four, enlisted men, seventy-six.

Nationality, American; a few of the men of Irish parentage.

Average age, 27 years.

Average height, five feet, eight and three-eighths inches.

Average weight, 157 pounds.

Occupation, factory employes and clerks in stores.

Condition of company at present not satisfactory, but all indications tend to improvement. A good class of men and can be made a good company.

Railroads.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad runs north to Syracuse, where connection is made with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad and West Shore railroad, and Oswego on Lake Ontario. South to Binghamton, where connection is made with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and Erie railroad. Elmira, Cortland and Northern railroad runs northeast to Canastota (New York Central and Hudson River railroad), and southwest to Elmira (New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, main lines). East to Jersey City and Hoboken, and west to Buffalo.

ELMIRA.

Elmira, county seat of Chemung county, is situated in the southern part of the State, 146 miles from Buffalo and 264 miles from New York city.

Population, about 35,000.

Principal industries are railroad shops, rolling mills, blast furnace, machine shops, foundries, planing mills, bridge works,

boots and shoes, saddlery and carriage works, and culture and manufacture of tobacco.

Estimated number of employes is 10,000.

There are located here two separate companies of infantry, to wit, the Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth.

Twenty-sixth Separate Company.

Captain, Robert P. Bush.

Officers, four, enlisted men, sixty-nine.

Nationality, nine-tenths American, one-tenth Irish and German.

Average age, 25 years.

Average weight, 151 pounds.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

Occupation, mechanics, laborers and clerks.

A good company, well disciplined, always ready for any work.

Thirtieth Separate Company.

Captain, Edward M. Hoffman.

Officers, three, enlisted men, seventy-nine.

Nationality, all American born.

Average age, 28 years.

Average weight, 152 pounds.

Average height, five feet nine inches.

Occupation, mercantile and professional.

This company is in excellent condition as to drill and discipline and will be prompt to respond to any call.

Railroads.

New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad runs east to Jersey City, N. J., and west to Buffalo. Connection is made at Hornellsville (about seventy-five miles west) for Dunkirk via Olean, Carrollton and Salamanca, and east at Binghamton with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. railroad for Albany and Troy.

A branch of the Erie, known as the Tioga division, New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, runs south into the State of Pennsylvania to Blossburg, Pa.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad runs east to Binghamton, thence southeast through the State of Pennsylvania via Scranton, Stroudsburg, Manunka Chunk to Hoboken in New Jersey. At Manunka Chunk connection is made with the Pennsylvania railroad for Philadelphia, Pa. At Scranton connection is made (Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad) for Pittston, Kingston, Bloomsburg and Danville to Northumberland, all in Pennsylvania, the road passing through the anthracite coal region. At Binghamton (east) connection is made by branch roads (Delaware, Lackawanna and Western) for Syracuse, Oswego and Utica.

Lehigh Valley railroad (Reading railroad system) runs southerly through Pennsylvania via Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Shenandoah, Bethlehem to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

Northern Central railroad runs northerly to Penn Yan and Canandaigua, and southerly to Williamsport and Harrisburg, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C.

Elmira, Cortland and Northern railroad runs easterly to Cortland and Homer, and at Canestota, connects with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad.

FLUSHING.

Flushing is situated on Long Island, about fifteen miles from New York and Brooklyn, in Queens county.

Population, about 9,000.

Manufacturing interests are small and consist of one foundry and machine shop, dye works, turning and planing mill.

Number of employes does not exceed 100. It is mostly a place of residence for persons engaged in business in New York city.

Located here is one separate company of infantry; the Seventeenth, Captain Franklin N. Bell.

Officers, four; enlisted men, forty-six.

Nationality, about three-fourths American born, and the remainder, Irish, German and English.

Average age, 27 1-2 years.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

Average weight, 150 1-2 pounds.

Occupation, about two-thirds are clerks and the balance, farmers and mechanics.

This company is in poor condition of drill and discipline, and of little value for service.

Railroads.

The North Side branch of the Long Island railroad runs to Long Island City and thence by ferry to New York city.

Navigation.

The channel in Flushing bay has a depth of about twelve feet at high water, and about six feet at low water slack. This bay and inlet has direct conjunction with the East river to New York and also with Long Island sound.

GENEVA.

Geneva is situated west of the central part of the State, on Seneca lake, in Ontario county.

Population, about 10,000.

Principal industries, nurseries and some manufacturing.

Estimated number of employes, 2,000.

Located here is one separate company of infantry; the Thirty-fourth, Captain, William Wilson.

Officers four; enlisted men, eighty-eight.

Nationality, all American.

Average age, 25 years.

Average height, five feet seven inches.

Average weight, 140 pounds.

General occupation, merchants, clerks and farmers.

This is a thoroughly reliable company in every way.

Railroads.

New York Central and Hudson River railroad, east to Auburn and Syracuse, west to Rochester and Buffalo. Connections at Syracuse, main line Central and West Shore roads. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to Oswego, north and Binghamton south. Lehigh Valley railroad, southwest via Ithaca and Waverly to Sayre, Pennsylvania, thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore and

Washington. Fall Brook Coal Company railroad runs southerly to Corning, making connection here with the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads, through lines, east and west.

GLENS FALLS.

Situated in the eastern part of the State, in Warren county, on a branch of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, running from Fort Edward to Lake George.

Population, about 12,000.

Principal industries, lumber, lime, and the manufacturing of shirts.

Estimated number of employes, about 4,000.

Located here is one separate company of infantry, the Eighteenth.

Captain, Loyal L. Davis.

Officers, three; enlisted men, fifty-two.

Nationality, principally American.

Average age, 25 years.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

Average weight, 151 pounds.

Occupation, laborers and mechanics.

Railroads.

The only railroad connection is the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company railroad, which connects by a branch at Fort Edward and runs north to Rouses Point and thence to Montreal, Canada; west from Rouses Point to Malone and Ogdensburg via central Vermont, and east by same road to and through the State of Vermont; south to Rutland and Springfield and Boston, Mass.; south from Fort Edward to Troy and Albany and New York city.

Navigation.

By a feeder of the Champlain canal to Albany and the Hudson river. This route is about sixty-six miles.

HOOSICK FALLS.

Situated in the eastern part of the State.

Population about 7,500.

Principal industries, manufacture of harvesting machines.

Estimated number of employes, 2,000.

Located here is the Thirty-second Separate Company of Infantry.
Captain, Charles W. Eddy.

Officers, three; enlisted men, seventy-five.

Nationality, principally American.

Average age, 25 years.

Average height, five feet nine inches.

Average weight, 155 pounds.

General occupation, clerks and mechanics.

A good company in every way; drill and discipline very good; sturdy men, always ready.

Railroads.

Fitchburg railroad runs south to Troy, where connection is made with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad to all points and connections on its line; easterly to Worcester, Providence and Boston.

HUDSON.

Hudson is situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, 115 miles from New York city and thirty-one miles from Albany, in Columbia county.

Population, about 12,000.

Principal industries, manufacture of knit goods, blast furnace, foundry, paper wheels for railroad cars, steam fire engines, and two breweries.

Estimated number of employes, 2,500.

Located here, is one separate company of infantry, the Twenty-third.

Captain, Henry Waterman.

Officers, three; enlisted men, fifty-nine.

Average age, 22 1-2 years.

Average weight, 150 pounds.

Average height, five feet, seven and one-half inches.

General occupation, clerks and mechanics.

Nationality, all American.

A good company, well commanded, prepared and reliable for any duty.

Railroads.

New York Central and Hudson river railroad runs south to New York city, north to Albany, and thence west via Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, to Buffalo. Boston and Albany railroad (branch) runs to Chatham, about twenty miles, and there connects with main line east to Boston via Springfield, Mass.

Navigation.

The Hudson river south to New York and north to Albany and Troy.

JAMESTOWN.

Situated in the southwestern part of the State, at the outlet of Chautauqua lake, in Chautauqua county.

Population, about 16,000.

Principal industries, manufacture of furniture, worsted and woolen goods, shoes and light iron work.

Estimated number of employes, about 2,500.

Located here is one separate company of infantry, the Thirteenth.

Captain, Frederick W. Hyde.

Officers, four; enlisted men, ninety-six.

Average age, 26 years.

Average weight, 151 pounds.

Average height, five feet, nine and one-half inches.

General occupation, merchants, clerks, professional and mechanics.

This company is thrifty, well-drilled and disciplined and would be prompt to respond to any call.

Railroads.

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, leased by the New York, Lake Erie and Western, runs west via Salamanca to Cincinnati, Ohio. At Salamanca connection is made east to Hornellsville on main line of the Erie, to all points east and west on that road.

Buffalo and Southwestern railroad, leased by the Erie, runs north to Buffalo. Chautauqua Lake railroad runs from Jamestown to Mayville on the lake. At Mayville via Western New

York and Pennsylvania railroad north to Buffalo and south to Pittsburg, Penn.

The Dunkirk, Allegany and Pittsburg railroad comes to the village of Falconer, one mile from city limits.

Navigation.

Twelve steamers plying on Chautauqua lake and outlet.

KINGSTON.

Situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, in Ulster county, fifty-four miles south from Albany.

Population, about 25,000.

Principal industries, blue stone quarries, cement, steamboat, freight and passenger business.

Estimated number of employes, 5,000.

• Located here is one company of infantry. •

Fourteenth Separate Company.

Captain, A. W. Thompson.

Officers, four; enlisted men, fifty-eight.

Nationality, American.

Average age, 25 years.

Average weight, 150 1-4 pounds.

Average height, five feet seven and three-quarter inches.

Occupation, mechanics and clerical.

The company is not in good condition at present, but the indications are decidedly for improvement.

Railroads.

The West Shore railroad, south to Weehawken and ferry to New York, and to Jersey City, connecting with Pennsylvania railroad system. North to Albany, thence west to Buffalo. Ulster and Delaware railroad runs northeasterly through the Catskill mountains to Stamford and Hobart in Delaware county. Wallkill Valley railroad runs southerly about forty-five miles to Montgomery in Orange county.

Navigation.

The Hudson river, south to New York city and north to Albany and Troy.

MALONE.

Situated in the northwestern part of the State, in Franklin county.

Population, about 6,500.

Principal industries, two tanneries, woolen mill, paper mill, machine shop and foundry, and railroad repair shop.

Estimated number of employes, about 600.

Located here is one separate company of infantry; the Twenty-ninth.

Captain, George W. Crooks.

Officers, four; enlisted men, fifty-one.

Nationality of all officers and men is American.

Average age, 24 1-2 years.

Average height, five feet eight and one-half inches.

Average weight, 149 pounds.

Occupation, merchants, mechanics, clerks and professional men.

This company is in an excellent condition of drill and discipline and reliable for any service.

Railroads.

The village is located on the line of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain division of the Central Vermont railroad, and has communication west to Ogdensburg, east to Rouses Point, at which place connection is made with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad, north to Montreal, Canada, and south to Troy, Albany and New York. Also into the State of Vermont, passing through Rutland and Burlington, thence into the State of Massachusetts, through Springfield, to Boston.

The Adirondack and St. Lawrence railroad (new line) makes connection south to Herkimer on the New York Central railroad, and north, direct to Montreal, Canada.

MIDDLETOWN.

Situated in the southeastern part of the State, in Orange county.

Population, about 13,500.

Principal industries, New York, Ontario and Western railway shop, rolling mills, tannery, manufacture of glass, files, saws, wool and straw hats.

Estimated number of employes, 3,000.

Located here is one company of infantry.

Twenty-fourth Separate Company.

Captain, A. E. McIntyre.

Officers, four; enlisted men, seventy-eight.

Average age, 23 1-2 years.

Average weight, 149 1-2 pounds.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

Nationality, American.

Occupation, merchants, clerks and mechanics.

This is in every way a good company and ready for duty.

Railroads.

New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad runs northeast to Port Jervis and Hornellsville, both important railroad centers, thence west to Buffalo and the western States, south to Jersey City and ferry to New York city.

New York, Ontario and Western railroad extends from Jersey City to Oswego, on Lake Ontario, Military Post, United States army.

Middletown is the division point on this road. To the east connection is made at Campbell Hall to all points on the Poughkeepsie Bridge route.

New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad to the south, through New Jersey and coal fields direct.

MOHAWK.

Situated in the central part of the State, in Herkimer county.

Population, about 3,500.

Principal industries, knitting mill, box factory and flour mill.

Estimated number of employes, 300.

Located here is one company of infantry.

Thirty-first Separate Company.

Captain, A. Budlong.

Officers, four; enlisted men, fifty-eight.

Nationality, American, with few exceptions.

Average age, 27 years.

Average weight, 152 pounds.

Average height, five feet eight and one-half inches.

Occupation, merchants and mechanics.

The company is not at present in a satisfactory condition.

Railroads.

West Shore railroad, all points east and west from New York to Buffalo.

Street cars to the village of Herkimer, about one and one-half miles, where connection is made with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and the Adirondack and St. Lawrence railroad.

Navigation.

Erie canal.

MOUNT VERNON.

Situated in Westchester county, about sixteen miles from the city of New York, of which it is practically a suburb.

Population, about 12,000.

No local industries, except building. The inhabitants chiefly employed in New York city.

Located here is one company of infantry.

Eleventh Separate Company.

Captain, E. J. Kindler.

Officers, four; enlisted men, fifty-seven.

Average age, 23 years.

Average weight, 138 pounds.

Average height, five feet seven and one-half inches.

Nationality, American.

Occupation, clerks and mechanics.

The company is in fair condition of drill and discipline.

Railroads.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad runs through the State of Connecticut via New Haven and Hartford, to Boston, Mass. Harlem division of the New York Central runs north along the Connecticut boundary line to Chatham, where it connects with the Boston and Albany railroad to Springfield and Boston, Mass.

South is New York city, where it has the advantage of all the system of rail and navigation found there.

NEWBURGH.

Situated on the Hudson river, in Orange county, fifty-nine miles from New York city.

Population, about 25,000.

Principal industries, manufacture of wire, carpets, carriages, engines, boilers, ice machines, machinery, hats, lawn mowers, line works, brick and tile yards, ship yards, and the depot of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Estimated number of employes, 4,000.

Located here are two separate companies of infantry, to wit, the Fifth and Tenth.

Fifth Separate Company.

Captain, James T. Chase.

Officers, three; enlisted men, eighty-five.

Nationality, principally American born.

Average age, 23 years.

Average weight, 148 pounds.

Average height, five feet seven and one-quarter inches.

General occupation, mechanics.

A fair company, good in drill, lacking in discipline.

Tenth Separate Company.

First Lieutenant, Thomas Townsend Haviland, commanding.

Officers, two; enlisted men, seventy-two.

Nationality, principally American.

Average age, 27 1-2 years.

Average weight, 149 pounds.

Average height, five feet seven inches.

General occupation, clerks, merchants and professional.

A very good company, well drilled and in readiness for duty.

Railroads.

West Shore railroad, south to Weehawken, N. J., and thence by ferry to New York city. A branch runs from Weehawken to Jersey City, making connection with the Pennsylvania railroad to Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg and points west. North to Albany, and thence west to Buffalo.

New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad. A branch runs to Turners on the main line about eighteen miles, and to Grey Court, about nineteen miles, both southwesterly; this connects all points west on the Erie.

By ferry across the Hudson river to Fishkill, where connection is made with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, also with the New York and New England railroad, which runs east via Hartford and Providence, Conn., to Boston, Mass.

Navigation.

The Hudson River north to Albany and Troy, and south to New York city.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Situated in the western part of the State, on the Niagara river, in Niagara county.

Population, about 12,000.

Principal industries, flour mills, paper pulp and paper, knitting mills.

Estimated number of employes, 1,200.

Located here is one company of infantry.

Forty-second Separate Company.

Captain, Mighells Bachman Butler.

Officers, three; enlisted men, seventy-two.

Nationality, American.

Average age, 28 years.

Average weight, 150 pounds.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

General occupation, merchants and clerks.

A reliable, well disciplined company.

Railroads.

New York Central and Hudson River railroad, New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, West Shore railroad, Lehigh Valley railroad, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, connecting all points in New York State. Michigan Central railroad and Grand Trunk railroad to Chicago and the west.

Navigation.

Niagara river to Buffalo.

OGDENSBURG.

Situated in the northern part of the State, on the St. Lawrence river, opposite the town of Prescott, Canada.

Population, about 11,500.

Industries, railroads and lumber.

Estimated number of employes, 500.

Located here is one company of infantry.

Thirty-fifth Separate Company.

Captain, Henry Holland.

Officers, two; enlisted men, sixty-five.

Nationality, American and Canadian.

Average age, 25 years.

Average weight, 148 pounds.

Average height, five feet seven inches.

Occupation, mechanics and railroad employes.

This company is poorly commanded and not reliable for duty.

Railroads.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and its leased line, the Utica and Black River railroad, both southerly through Watertown to Utica and Rome, on the New York Central. Connection is made at Richland for Oswego, Rochester and Niagara Falls, and from Oswego to Syracuse on the New York Central and Hudson

river railroad. On the Utica division connection is made at Carthage for Sackett's Harbor (Military Post, U. S. A.), and at Theresa Junction for Clayton and Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river. Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad, leased by Central Vermont railroad, runs east via Malone to Rouses Point (connecting main line of Delaware and Hudson railroad); thence east via Rutland, Vt., to Springfield and Boston, Mass., and south to Troy.

Navigation:

St. Lawrence river.

OLEAN.

Situated in the southwestern part of the State, in Cattaraugus county.

Population, about 13,000.

Principal industries, manufacture of barrels and barrel heads, sash and blinds, wagon wheel hubs, planing mill, machine shop, chemical works, wagon and carriage works, flour mills, oil refineries, the National Transit Company, car shops of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad.

Estimated number of employes, 5,000.

There is located here one company of infantry.

Forty-third Separate Company.

Captain, Culver G. Thyng.

Officers, four; enlisted men, seventy-eight.

Nationality, American.

Average age, 28 years.

Average weight, 158 pounds.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

Occupation, about fifty per cent mechanics and fifty per cent merchants, clerks and professional.

This is one of our best companies, in good condition of drill and discipline, and thoroughly reliable.

Railroads.

New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad connects to the northeast with Hornellsville, thence east via Elmira and Binghamton to Jersey City and New York city, and west to Buffalo.

To the northwest via Salamanca to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, and also from Salamanca west to Cincinnati and Chicago.

Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, north by west to Buffalo, northeast to Rochester, southeast to Bradford, Oil City and Pittsburg, all in Pennsylvania.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, a branch of which runs northeasterly and connects at Wayland to all points east and west on the main line.

ONEONTA.

Situated southeast of central New York, in Otsego county.

Population, about 8,000.

Principal industries, car and machine shops of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, chair and table factories.

Estimated number of employes, 1,000.

Located here is one company of infantry.

Third Separate Company.

Captain, Walter Scott.

Officers, four; enlisted men, eighty-one.

Average age, 25 years.

Average weight, 155 pounds.

Average height, five feet seven inches.

Occupation, principally mechanics; some merchants and clerks.

A very good company, ably commanded, good drill and discipline.

Railroads.

Delaware and Hudson railroad, southwest to Binghamton, and Scranton and Wilkesbarre in Pennsylvania, northeast to Albany and Troy, thence north to Montreal, Canada. Connection is made at Whitehall with Central Vermont railroad to Rutland and Eastern States.

OSWEGO.

Situated in the northern part of the State, Military Post, United States Army.

Population, about 27,000.

Principal industries, manufacture of corn starch, steam engines, boilers, knit goods, yarns, sash, blinds and doors, and malt.

Estimated number of employes, 4,800.

Located here is one company of infantry.

Forty-eighth Separate Company.

Captain, A. M. Hall.

Officers, four; enlisted men, 100.

Nationality, American.

Average age, 23 years 5 months.

Average weight, 152 pounds.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

General occupation, merchants, clerks and mechanics.

A very good company ably commanded.

Railroads.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, west to Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, east to Watertown, Sacketts Harbor (Military Post, United States Army) and Ogdensburg. Southerly to Syracuse (New York Central and Hudson River railroad).

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, southerly to Syracuse, Binghamton, and thence to Hoboken, New Jersey.

New York, Ontario and Western railroad, southerly to Weehawken, New Jersey, and Jersey City, connecting here with Pennsylvania railroad.

Navigation.

Lake Ontario.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, seventy-four miles north of New York city, and about the same distance south of Albany, in Dutchess county.

Population, about 25,000.

Principal industries, manufacture of mowing machines, boots and shoes, overalls, shirts, horse shoes, blast furnace and brewery.

Estimated number of employes, about 4,500.

There are located here two separate companies of infantry; the Fifteenth and Nineteenth.

Fifteenth Separate Company.

First Lieutenant, F. B. Warring, commanding.

Officers, three; enlisted men, fifty-three.

Nationality, American.

Average age, 23 1-2 years.

Average height, five feet seven inches.

Average weight, 152 pounds.

Occupation, clerks in various business enterprises.

Nineteenth Separate Company.

Captain, William Haubennestel.

Aggregate, 4 officers; 100 enlisted men.

Nationality, ninety-eight per cent American.

Average age, 26 2-5 years.

Average height, five feet seven and one-half inches.

Average weight, 157 1-2 pounds.

General occupation, skilled artisans and mechanics.

This company is in good condition of drill and discipline and reliable for service.

Railroads.

The New York Central and Hudson River railroad runs south to New York city, north to Albany, and thence west through the State to Buffalo, making connections with most of the principal roads, north and south from its line, at Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.

The Central, New England and Western railroad crosses the bridge over the Hudson river and runs west to Campbell Hall, a station on the New York, Ontario and Western railroad. It runs east through the State of Connecticut to Hartford.

The West Shore railroad is available by ferry across the Hudson, and connects with all important points west to Buffalo.

Navigation.

The Hudson river affords ample facilities for transportation south to New York city, and north to Albany and Troy.

ROCHESTER.

The city of Rochester, a port of entry, and county seat of Monroe county, is situated on the Genesee river, about six miles from its mouth in Lake Ontario.

Population, about 150,000.

Principal industries, manufacturing of boots and shoes, and clothing, also a large interest in nurseries, some being the most extensive in the world.

In these and other industries it is estimated that some 40,000 people are employed.

There are located in this city two companies of infantry, to wit: The First and Eighth Separate Companies.

First Separate Company.

Captain, Frank Judson Hess.

Officers, four; enlisted men, sixty-six.

Officers all American born. Enlisted men all American born, except two, one English and one French.

Average age, 25 1-2 years.

Average height, five feet seven inches.

Average weight, 148 pounds.

General occupation, merchants, manufacturers, clerks, book-keepers and some professional.

This company is efficient and reliable, men intelligent and willing, drill and discipline very good.

Eighth Separate Company.

Captain, Henry B. Henderson.

Officers, four; enlisted men, eighty-three.

All officers and enlisted men Americans.

Average age, 26 years.

Average height, five feet nine inches.

Average weight, 145 pounds.

General occupation of men, mechanics.

This company is thoroughly efficient and reliable, drill and discipline of a very high order.

Railroads.

East, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad and West Shore railroad, passing through Syracuse, Utica and Albany to New York city.

West, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad and West Shore railroad, to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge.

Northeast, via Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad, to Oswego (on Lake Ontario), Watertown and Ogdensburgh (on St. Lawrence river).

Southwest, via Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad, through Monroe, Wyoming and Cattaraugus counties to and into the State of Pennsylvania, at McKeon county, thence into the bituminous coal regions, to Pittsburg. This road crosses the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad near the village of LeRoy, about twenty miles from Rochester. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad runs from Hoboken, in the State of New Jersey, partly through Pennsylvania via Stroudsburg and Scranton to Binghamton in New York, thence west through Elmira to Buffalo.

Southwest, via Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad to Hornellsville and Olean. Connection can also be readily made with main line of the Erie railroad, which runs east and west through the southern part of the State.

Southeast, via Northern Central railroad through Canandaigua and Penn Yan, to Elmira.

Water communication, east and west via Erie canal, Albany to Buffalo, and navigation direct to Lake Ontario, via Genesee river.

There is also located in Rochester, recently organized, two (2) separate divisions of naval militia.

First Division.

Lieutenant, James M. Angle.

Officers, five; seamen, fifty-one.

Second Division.

Lieutenant, Edward Walbridge.

Officers, four; seamen, thirty-eight.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Situated in the eastern part of the State, thirty-six miles northwest from Albany, in Saratoga county.

Population, about 15,000.

Manufacturing interests, none. The thrift of the place is chiefly as a summer resort and the bottling of spring waters, with which the locality abounds.

There is located here one company of infantry.

Twenty-second Separate Company.

Captain, James Westcott Lester.

Officers, three; enlisted men, seventy-one.

Nationality, American.

Average age, 26 years.

Average weight, 155 pounds.

Average height, five feet nine inches.

Occupation, merchants, clerks and professional.

A very good company; reliable for any duty.

Railroads.

Delaware and Hudson railroad, north to Rouses Point and Montreal, Canada; south to Albany and Troy. Fitchburg railroad, east to Boston, Mass.; southeast to Troy. Adirondack railroad to North creek, in Adirondack mountains.

SCHENECTADY.

Situated in the eastern part of the State, about seventeen miles northwesterly from Albany, in Schenectady county.

Population, about 20,000.

Principal industries are the Edison Electric Light Company, who have located an extensive plant, covering several acres of ground; knitting mills and locomotive works.

Estimated number of employes, 8,000.

Located here are two companies of infantry, to wit: The Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh.

Thirty-sixth Separate Company.

Captain, Austin A. Yates.

Officers, three; enlisted men, seventy-eight.

Nationality, principally American.

Average age, 25 1-2 years.

Average weight, 150 3-4 pounds.

Average height, five feet seven inches.

General occupation, employes in the industries above enumerated.

This is a good company, ready for any call.

Thirty-seventh Separate Company.

Captain, Frank Bauder.

Officers, three; enlisted men, ninety-three.

Nationality, American.

Average age, 23 years.

Average weight, 140 pounds.

Average height, five feet seven inches.

Occupation, clerks and professional.

Company well commanded and reliable for any duty.

Railroads.

New York Central and Hudson River railroad, east and south via Albany to New York city, west through Central New York via Utica, Syracuse and Rochester to Buffalo. Troy and Schenectady branch to Troy.

The West Shore railroad, west through the same territory as New York Central, east and south to Albany, along the west bank of the Hudson to Weehawken, N. J.

Delaware and Hudson railroad, north via Ballston, Saratoga, Whitehall to Rouses Point and Montreal, Canada. Connection at Rouses Point with the Central Vermont railroad to all points east, west and south on that line.

SYRACUSE.

City and county seat of Onondaga county, is situated in the central part of the State, at the head of Onondaga lake, and is about 150 miles east from Buffalo and 148 miles west from Albany.

Population, about 95,000.

The controlling industry is the manufacture of salt. There are also Bessemer steel works, blast furnaces, two rolling mills, three engine and boiler works, five foundries and machine shops, bolt and nut factory, railroad journal box factory, seven planing mills and sash door, and blind factories, canning of fruits and vegetables, manufacture of boots and shoes, agricultural implements, cigars and breweries.

Estimated number of employes is about 16,000.

Located here, is one separate company of infantry and one light battery.

Forty-first Separate Company.

Captain, John G. Butler.

Officers, three; enlisted men, seventy-five.

Nationality, ninety-eight per cent American born.

Average age, 23 1-2 years.

Average height, five feet nine inches.

Average weight, 150 1-2 pounds.

Occupation, clerks and mechanics.

This company is ably commanded and to be relied upon for any service.

Fifth Battery.

Captain, M. Auer.

Arms, two three-inch ordnance guns; two twelve-pound Napoleon.

Average age, 24 1-2 years.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

Average weight, 149 1-2 pounds.

Occupation, merchants, clerks and mechanics.

Nationality, principally American.

This battery is in good condition of discipline, men reliable; but require drill for mounted work.

The arms are old; but serviceable; harness in poor condition, and not fit for a long march.

Railroads.

Roads centering in Syracuse are the New York Central and Hudson river railroad, direct east and west, New York to Buffalo, and the old Auburn branch to Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua and Rochester.

The West Shore railroad, east and west, New York and Jersey City to Buffalo.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, north to Oswego (Military Post, U. S. A.) and south to Binghamton via Cortland, connecting at Cortland with the Elmira, Cortland and Northern railroad, and at Binghamton with main line, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, west to Buffalo and south and east to Hoboken, N. J.; also at Binghamton with the Erie road west to Buffalo and east to Jersey City.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, north to Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg and Malone, where connection is made with the Central Vermont railroad and the Adirondack and St. Lawrence railroad.

Navigation.

Erie canal, west and east, Buffalo to New York.

TONAWANDA.

Situated in the western part of the State, midway between Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Population, about 17,000.

Principal industries, lumber and timber, shingles, saw and planing mills, smelting works, milling and machine shops.

Estimated number of employes, 4,000.

Located here is one company of infantry.

Twenty-fifth Separate Company.

Captain, Henry M. Fales.

Officers, four; enlisted men, eighty-four.

Nationality, American.

Average age, 26 years.

Average weight, 155 pounds.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

Occupation, merchants, clerks and professional.

A very good duty doing company.

Railroads.

New York Central and Hudson River railroad, the New York, Lake Erie and Western, the West Shore and Buffalo, the Lehigh Valley, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, connecting all points east in the State; the Michigan Central for Chicago and the west.

Navigation.

Tonawanda is a port of Lake Erie and all vessels navigating the great lakes can enter the harbor.

TROY.

Troy is situated in the eastern part of the State, at the head of navigation on the Hudson river, in Rensselaer county.

Population, about 70,000.

Principal industries are the manufacture of collars and cuffs and shirts, stoves, iron and steel machinery, paper boxes, mechanical and surveying instruments, and the brewing of ales.

Estimated number of people employed, 10,000.

There are stationed here three separate companies of infantry, to wit: the Sixth, Twelfth and Twenty-first.

Sixth Separate Company.

Captain, James W. Cusack.

Officers, four; enlisted men, 100.

Nationality, all American born, except four.

Average age, 28 1-2 years.

Average weight, 155 pounds.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

General occupation, manufacturers, mechanics, merchants, lawyers, civil engineers, chemists and clerks.

Twenty-first Separate Company.

Captain, James H. Lloyd.

Officers, four; enlisted men, 100.

Average age, 23 years.

Average weight, 146 pounds.

Average height, five feet seven and one-half inches.

Occupation, tradesmen, lawyers, clerks and collar-cutters.

Nationality of officers and men, American, with very few exceptions.

The Sixth and Twenty-first Separate Companies are exceptionally fine organizations. Drill and discipline and efficiency is of a high order. Well officered, ready and reliable for any duty.

Railroads.

The New York Central and Hudson railroad makes connections south to New York city, and west, via Albany, through central New York to Buffalo.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad runs north via Saratoga and Whitehall to Rouses Point, thence to Montreal, Canada, crossing the Central Vermont at Rouses Point.

The Fitchburg railroad runs east to Boston, Massachusetts.

Navigation.

Hudson river south to New York city. West to Buffalo via Erie canal, and north by the Champlain canal.

UTICA.

Situated in the central part of the State, in Oneida county.

Population, about 50,000.

Principal industries, the manufacture of cotton and woolen cloths, clothing, shoes and iron.

Estimated number of employes, about 16,000.

Located here are two separate companies of infantry; the Twenty-eighth and Forty-fourth.

Twenty-eighth Separate Company.

Captain, J. H. Remmer.

Officers, four; enlisted men, eighty-one.

Nationality, principally American.

Average age, 26 years.

Average height, five feet seven inches.

Average weight, 143 pounds.

Occupation, mechanics.

This company is in good condition of drill and discipline and ready for service.

Forty-fourth Separate Company.

Captain, L. E. Goodier.

Officers, four; enlisted men, seventy-four.

Average age, 27 years.

Average height, five feet nine inches.

Average weight, 151 pounds.

Occupation, merchants, professional and clerical.

Nationality, American and English.

This is a thrifty company, in very good condition, well drilled and disciplined, composed of a thoroughly reliable class of men and prepared for duty.

Railroads.

New York Central and Hudson River railroad and West Shore railroad, both passing through the same principal cities connecting the west via Syracuse and Rochester to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and east via Albany to New York city, on the east bank of the Hudson, by New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and on the west bank by the West Shore railroad, to Weehawken, New Jersey. Both of these roads make connection at Albany with the Boston and Albany railroad running east to Springfield and Boston, Mass., and with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company railroad running north to Rouses Point via Saratoga and Whitehall, to Montreal, Canada. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad runs north via Carthage to Sacketts Harbor (Military Post, United States Army) also via Theresa Junction to Clayton, on the St. Lawrence river, and direct to Watertown and Ogdensburg. Here, connection is made with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad (leased by the Central Vermont railroad) east to Rouses Point via Malone. Thence via Rutland, Vermont, east and south to Springfield and Worcester, to Boston, Mass. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad runs southwesterly to Binghamton on the Erie railroad.

Navigation.

West to Buffalo and east to Albany, via Erie canal.

WALTON.

Walton, a village in Delaware county, is situated in the eastern part of the State.

Population, about 2,500.

Principal industries, carriage and novelty works and foundries.

Number of employes, about 250.

It is also the center of extensive farming and dairy interests.

Located here is one separate company of infantry.

Thirty-third Separate Company.

Captain, Julius W. St. John.

Officers, three; enlisted men, seventy-eight.

Average age, 25 1-2 years.

Average height, five feet seven and a half inches.

Average weight, 141 1-4 pounds.

Occupation, farmers and mechanics.

All born in the United States, except one — English.

Railroads.

The village is on the line of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad, which runs south to Weehawken, N. J.; thence by ferry to New York city; north to Oswego, Rochester and suspension Bridge. The first station south of Walton, about twenty miles, is the village of Hancock. At this point, the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad is only about one mile distant, giving communication to all points east and west on that road.

WATERTOWN.

Situated in the northern part of the State, in Jefferson county, on the Black river, about ten miles from Lake Ontario and about twelve miles from Sacketts Harbor (Military Post, U. S. A.).

Population, about 16,500.

Principal industries, manufacture of paper, spring wagons, sewing and knitting machinery, steam engine works, foundry, tanneries, carriage and furniture manufactories.

Estimated number of employes, 2,400.

Located here is one company of infantry.

Thirty-ninth Separate Company.

Captain, W. R. Zimmerman.

Officers, four; enlisted men, eighty-three.

Nationality, American.

Average age, 24 years.

Average weight, 150 pounds.

Average height, five feet eight inches.

Occupation, clerks, professional and mechanics.

The company is in good condition of drill, and ready for service.

Railroads.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, southerly to Syracuse, Rome and Utica on the New York Central railroad; northerly to Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence river; westerly to Cape Vincent and Sacketts Harbor (Military Post, U. S. A.). Syracuse, Rome or Utica connects all points east and west on the New York Central. At Ogdensburg, connection is made with the Central Vermont for Rouses Point via Malone, where it crosses the St. Lawrence and Adirondack railroad; north to Montreal and south to Herkimer on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad.

WHITEHALL.

Situated in the eastern part of the State at the head of Lake Champlain, in Washington county.

Population, about 6,000.

Principal industries, lumber, machine shops and manufacturing of silk.

Estimated number of employes, 1,000.

Located here is one separate company of infantry.

Ninth Separate Company.

Captain, Thomas A. Patterson.

Officers, four; enlisted men, sixty-four.

Nationality, American and French.

Average age, 31 1-4 years.

Average weight, 150 1-2 pounds.

Average height, five feet seven inches.

Occupation, mechanics and laboring men.

A very fair company. The locality is of very little military import.

Railroads.

Delaware and Hudson railroad, south to Troy and Albany, connecting with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. Southwest via Cobleskill and Oneonta, to Binghamton and thence southerly to Carbondale, Scranton and Wilkesbarre in the State of Pennsylvania. North to Rouses Point (connecting with the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain railroad, to Malone and Ogdensburgh), and thence to Montreal, Canada. Northeast to Rutland, Vermont, connecting with the Vermont Central to all points on that road.

Navigation.

Champlain canal south to Troy, via Fort Edward.

YONKERS.

Situated on the Hudson river, north from New York city, about sixteen miles, in Westchester county.

Population, about 35,000.

Principal industries, the manufacture of carpets and hats.

About 5,200 men are employed in these interests.

Located here is the Fourth Separate Company of Infantry.

Captain, John I. Pruyne.

Officers, four; enlisted men, eighty-seven.

Nationality, principally American. There are eight English and two Scotch.

Average age, 25 1-3 years.

Average weight, 150 1-2 pounds.

Average height, five feet eight and three-quarter inches.

Occupation, mercantile, mechanics and professional.

This company is ably commanded and ready for any service.

Railroads.

The New York Central and Hudson River railroad and New York and Northern pass through here. Yonkers is practically a part of New York city, and has all the advantages of rail and water facilities that apply.

New York city, Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo are so well known as railroad centers as to require no information in this regard, or as to their geographical location.

Below is appended the organizations located in these cities, and their aggregate strength.

NEW YORK.

Headquarters, First Brigade, Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald.

Signal Corps, First Brigade, Captain E. B. Ives, aggregate 23

Infantry.

Seventh Regiment, Colonel Daniel Appleton, aggregate.. 1,051
Eighth Regiment, Colonel George D. Scott, aggregate.... 475
Ninth Regiment, Colonel William Seward, Jr., aggregate.. 575
Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Heman Dowd, aggregate..... 600
Twenty-second Regiment, Colonel John T. Camp, aggregate, 661
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel James Cavanaugh, aggregate 827
Seventy-first Regiment, Colonel Francis Vinton Greene, aggregate 545

Cavalry.

Troop A, Captain Charles F. Roe, aggregate..... 105

Artillery.

First Light Battery (four twelve-pound Napoleons), Captain Louis Wendel, aggregate	83
Second Light Battery (four 3.2 inches steel breech loaders), Captain David Wilson, aggregate.....	81

BROOKLYN.

Headquarters, Second Brigade, Brigadier-General James McLeer.

Signal Corps, Second Brigade, Captain Frederick T. Leigh, aggregate	18
---	----

Infantry.

Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel David E. Austin, aggregate..	626
Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel Henry W. Michel, aggregate	564
Twenty-third Regiment, Colonel John T. Partridge, aggregate	782
Forty-seventh Regiment, Colonel John G. Eddy, aggregate	557

Artillery.

Third Battery (four gatlings) Captain Henry S. Rasquin, aggregate	71
---	----

ALBANY.

Headquarters Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Robert Shaw Oliver.

Infantry.

Tenth Battalion (four companies) Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Fitch, aggregate.....	254
--	-----

BUFFALO.

Headquarters Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General Peter C. Doyle.

Infantry.

Sixty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Samuel M. Welch, Jr.,	
aggregate	453
Seventy-fourth Regiment, Colonel George C. Fox,	
aggregate	390

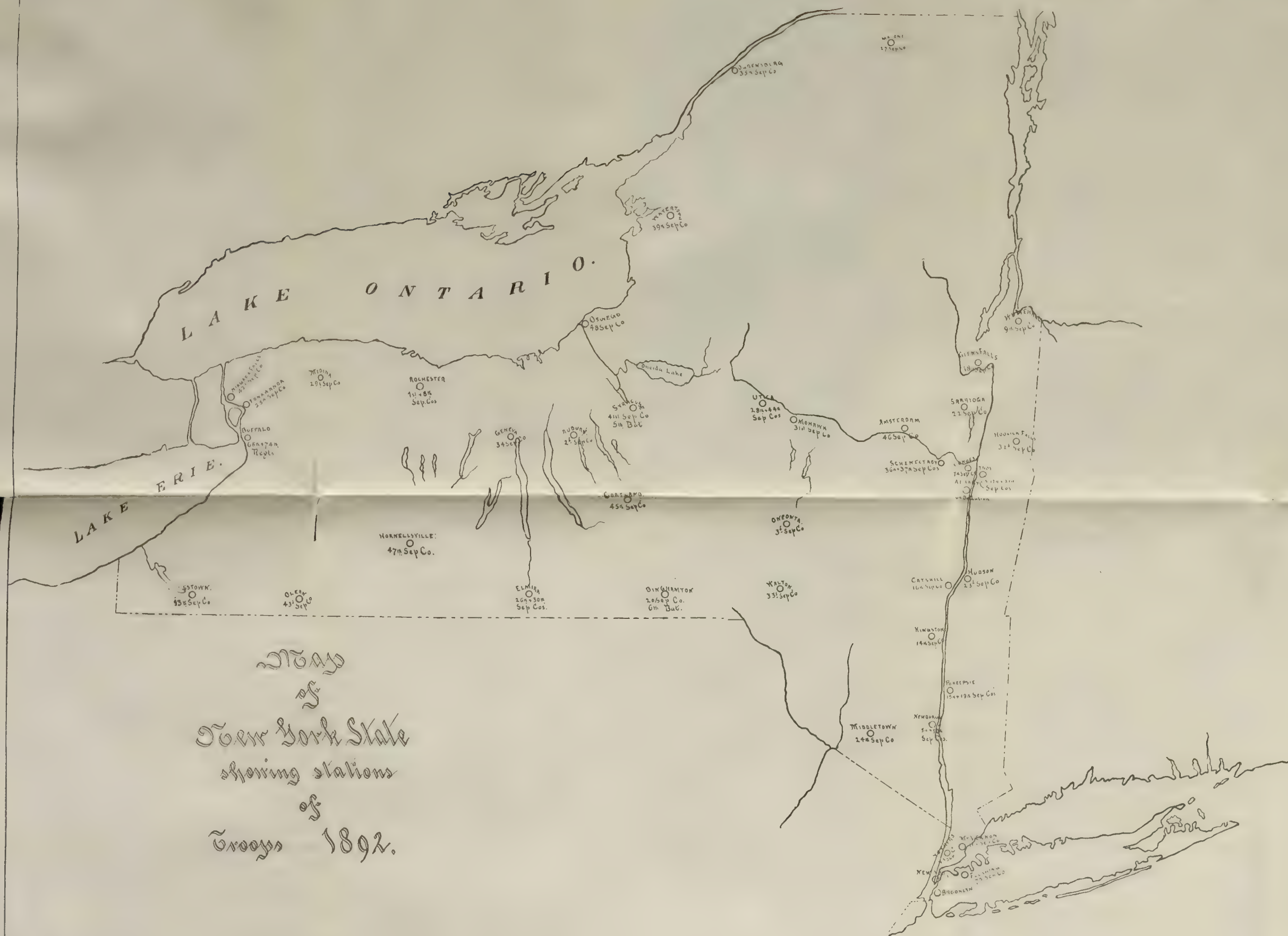
These regiments are each eight companies.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully your obedient servant.

THOMAS H. M'GRATH,
Inspector-General.

1894





(E.)

Report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1892.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
NEW YORK, *December 14, 1892.* }

The Adjutant-General, State of New York:

Sir.—I have the honor to report the following purchases and expenditures account of State Camp for season of 1892. Detailed abstracts of same have been previously forwarded to you, viz.:

Blank cartridges fifty caliber, cannon powder, cartridge bags, primers, etc.....	\$1,321 50
Candles, candlesticks, oil, lanterns, etc.....	387 24
Cots, mattresses, camp and mess stools, etc.....	1,496 95
Pails, brooms, rakes, sickles, wheelbarrows, tables, coffee pails, etc	681 11
Iron and sewer piping, steam fitting, plumbing, blacksmith work, etc	504 86
Coal for pumps	228 25
Tent pins and stakes	630 00
Hardware, paints, labor, etc.....	242 06
Hay, oats, straw and sced.....	470 33
Repairs to buildings, lumber, carpenter work, etc..	291 70
Repairing tents, camp stools, canvass, matting, etc.	188 73
Medical supplies, disinfectants, assistance in medical departments, hospital supplies, etc.....	573 65
Transportation camp equipage, stores, etc.....	591 30
Carting camp equipage, stores, baggage of troops from dock to camp grounds and return, services engineer, watchman, labor, express charges, freight, disinfectors, scavengers, stationery, telegrams, boatman hire, ambulance, etc.....	4,873 25

Transportation of troops to and from camp.....	\$20,097 73
Subsistence of troops	43,736 08
Hire of horses for use of field officers.....	961 00
Electric lighting of camp.....	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$78,475 74
	<hr/> <hr/>

During the past season a new pump-house, quartermasters' storehouse, and dock have been added to the camp, and such other work done as was only absolutely necessary. The needs of a permanent guard-house, enlarged or additional bath-houses and sinks have become more urgent than ever, while some repairs are required to the mess hall, also the rebuilding of some minor buildings, the planting of trees around the camp and parade grounds, grading and seeding of same, also putting in of a dynamo for electric lighting, together with the acquirement of some adjoining property are respectfully recommended for your consideration.

The roads on the east and south sides of the camp, also that leading to Roa Hook, require to be repaired and in some places raised; considerable of the stone necessary for this work can be obtained by the further cutting away of the "point of rocks" on the parade ground, and by so doing additional space would be added thereto.

The streets in and around the camp should be regraded and gutters lined with small cobblestones or other suitable material, also further introduction of water be made.

To make the foregoing improvements and repairs I would respectfully urge that an appropriation sufficient to cover cost thereof be obtained as soon as possible, to enable the work to be commenced early in the coming spring.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

J. M. VARIAN,
Chief of Ordnance, S. N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, *December 14, 1891.* }

The Adjutant-General, State of New York:

Sir.—Pursuant to Military Code 21, I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed report of the business of this department from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892, inclusive.

Abstract “A.”—Receipts and disbursements of cash in the Ordnance Department, State of New York, from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892, inclusive.

Abstract “B.”—Annual return of ordnance and ordnance stores and other military property in charge of J. M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance and acting Quartermaster-General, State of New York, for year ending September 30, 1892.

Abstract “C.”—Military property of the State of New York issued to organizations of the National Guard, State of New York, and State officers during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Abstract “D.”—Military property of the State of New York received from organizations of the National Guard, State of New York, for year ending September 30, 1892.

Abstract “E.”—Receipts and disbursements of cash under a commission consisting of the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, and the Chief of Ordnance, appointed by law for the building and improvement of State armories.

In submitting my annual report, I would respectfully call your attention to the condition of the tents and flies now on hand some of which are unserviceable, consequent upon long usage and the extra service to which they were subjected during the past season at Buffalo and Fire Island, at the former place many of the flies became spotted with acid or other destructible material.

All the blankets used at Buffalo need cleaning and renovating.

I desire also to call your attention to the fact that at the present time there are no serviceable knapsacks, canteens or haversacks in stock.

The importance of a cooking kit was never more fully demonstrated than during the past few months, and I would most earnestly recommend that an appropriation be secured sufficient to cover the cost of a chest or chests to contain a complete outfit of cooking utensils and to include a sufficient number of tin cups, plates, spoons, knives, forks, etc., for the requirements of a company of the maximum strength and be issued to each organization of the National Guard.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

J. W. VARIAN,
Chief of Ordnance, S. N. Y.

ABSTRACT "A."

Receipts and Disbursements of Cash in the Ordnance Department, State of New York, from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand (contingent fund)	\$4,985 29
Cash received from State Treasurer in payment of following accounts, as per detailed monthly abstracts, viz.:	
Purchases	48,392 18
Expenditures	4,235 23
Repairs arsenal, armories and State camp.....	10,151 97
Services	20,148 78
Transportation, troops, rifle practice	3,426 00
Targets and repairs to rifle ranges	854 31
Account State camp, season 1892, as per detailed special abstracts	79,075 74
Rifle range, repairs, etc., State armory, Buffalo (Sixty-fifth Regiment), under chapter 302, Laws 1891	8,805 75
Repairs, etc., to State armory, Rochester, under chapter 147, Laws 1891	2,457 75

Twenty-fourth Separate Company, for replacing rifles, uniforms, equipments, etc., destroyed by fire, under chapter 324, Laws 1891	\$7,792 57
Cash received from sale at auction of condemned property, by direction of General Headquarters, under M. C. 21	5,795 26
	<hr/>
	\$196,120 83
	<hr/> <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid as per detailed abstracts, viz.:

For purchases	\$48,392 18
For expenditures	4,235 23
For repairs — arsenal, armories and State camp....	10,151 97
For services	20,148 78
For transportation, troops, rifle practice	3,426 00
For targets and repairs to rifle ranges	854 31
For purchases, expenditures, transportation, sub- sistence, etc., account State camp, season 1892...	79,075 74
For rifle range, repairs, etc., to State armory, Buffalo (Sixty-fifth Regiment), under chapter 302, Laws 1891.....	8,805 75
For repairs, etc., to State armory, Rochester, under under chapter 147, Laws 1891	2,457 75
For cash paid from contingent fund, account pur- chases, by direction of General Headquarters....	8,890 00
For Twenty-fourth Separate Company, cost of replac- ing rifles, uniforms, equipments, etc., destroyed by fire, under chapter 324, Laws 1891.....	7,792 57
Balance on hand	1,890 55
	<hr/>
	\$196,120 83
	<hr/> <hr/>

ABSTRACT B.

Annual return of ordnance and ordnance stores and other public property in charge of Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance and Acting Quartermaster-General, S. N. Y., for year ending September 30, 1892.

	Parrott guns, 20-pounder.	DeLafield guns, 20-pounder.	Field howitzers, 12-pounder.	Mountain howitzer, 12-pounder.	Napoleon guns, 12-pounder.	Parrott guns, 10-pounder.	Brass guns, 6 pounder.	Iron guns, 6-pounder.	Steel guns, 3-inch.	Brass guns, 3-pounder.	Brass guns, 2-pounder.	Brass guns, Spanish.	Brass guns, English trophy.	Mortars, 8-inch.	Mortars, 6-inch.	Breech sights.	Elevation screw and bed.
On hand last annual return.....	2	4	7	5	5	15	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	1
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	4	7	5	5	15	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	1
Issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable	2	4	7	5	5	15	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	1
On hand, unserviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	4	7	5	5	15	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	1
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable	2	4	7	5	5	15	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	1

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Gatling guns, caliber 50.	Assembly rest for Gatling gun.	Gatling gun feed cases.	Gatling gun feed case pouches.	Gun carriages.	Caissons.	Limbers.	Battery wagon.	Traveling forges.	Pendulum hausse and pouches.	Spare wheels.	Spare poles.	Tompions and straps.	Trail handspikes.	Watering buckets.	Pick axes.	Cushions for limber chests.
On hand last annual return.....	6	1	2	5	42	25	30	1	2	34	28	26	5	67	24	12	6
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6	1	2	5	42	25	36	1	2	34	28	26	5	67	24	12	6
Issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	14	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable.....	6	1	2	5	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....
On hand, unserviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	7	3	1	2	34	28	26	5	67	10	.....	6
Total.....	6	1	2	5	42	25	36	1	2	34	28	26	5	67	24	12	6
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable	6	1	2	5	34	11	14	1	2	34	28	26	5	67	14	12	6

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Tarpaulins.	Thumbstalls.	Lifting jacks.	Halters and straps.	Hand tongue and rope.	Bridles.	Bridle bits.	Drivers' whips.	Martingales and collars.	Spurs.	Spur straps.	Shabracks.	Saddles.	Saddle bags.	Gatling gun harness, sets of.	Friction primers.	Cannon powder, pounds of.	Cartridge bags.
On hand last annual return.....	6	6	1	37	4	137	135	4	120	199	111	13	189	...	4	...	...	500
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	300	850	...
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	12	1	37	4	137	135	4	120	199	111	13	189	15	4	300	850	500
Issued .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	300	350	...
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended	2	12	...	37	...	101	96	4	80	199	111	...	134	...	...	...	500	375
On hand, serviceable	2	...	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	125
On hand, unserviceable	2	...	...	...	4	35	26	...	40	...	...	...	55	...	2	...	...	...
Total	6	12	1	37	4	137	135	4	120	199	111	13	189	15	4	300	850	500
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable	4	...	1	...	4	36	33	...	40	...	...	13	55	...	2	...	...	125

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Electric exploders.	Shells for three-inch breech-loading rifles.	Sponge heads.	Extra sponges.	Metallic ball cartridge, caliber 50-70.	Metallic ball cartridge, caliber 44.	Pistol cartridges, caliber 45.	Blank metallic cartridges, caliber 50.	Volley targets.	Remington screwdrivers.	Remington rifles, caliber 50.	Remington bayonets.	Cadet muskets.	Cadet musket bayonets.
On hand last annual return	1	15	.....	.....	714,538	6,000	.....	10,094	.....	.....	3,868	3,993	190	153
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	18	12	600,000	.....	300	190,000	1,007 5-6	.....	100	100	.....	.....
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	505	549	523	.....	.....
Total	1	15	18	12	1,318,868	6,000	300	200,094	1,097 5-6	505	4,517	4,616	190	153
Issued.....	.....	.....	12	12	785,120	.....	300	197,960	420	.....	313	313	.....	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended .....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable.....	1	15	.....	.....	501,400	.....	.....	.....	587 5-6	.....	2,733	2,953	.....	.....
On hand, unserviceable .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,348	2,200	.....	2,134	.....	505	1,471	1,350	190	153
Total.....	1	15	18	12	1,318,868	6,000	300	200,094	1,007 5-6	505	4,517	4,616	190	153
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable	1	15	.....	.....	533,748	2,200	.....	2,134	587 5-6	505	4,204	4,303	190	153

ABSTRACT B— (Continued).

	Whitney rifles. caliber 44.	Springfield rifles.	Springfield rifle bayonets.	Enfield rifles.	Enfield rifle bayonets.	Remington carbines. caliber 50.	Smith carbines.	Ballard carbines.	Revolvers, Colt's B. L., caliber 45.	Revolvers, old pattern.	Cavalry pistols, M. L.	Wingate indicators.	Aiming tripods.	Pistol holsters.	Cleaning brushes.	Cleaning sticks.	Sabers.	Saber belts.
On hand last annual return	102	650	643	148	148	1,018	309	81	13	28	33	461	16	30	600	24	44	229
Purchased, received, taken up, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from organizations, Nat'l Guard, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	102	650	643	148	148	1,018	309	81	13	28	33	500	16	30	600	24	46	229
Issued .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	600	24	.....	.....
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, de- stroyed and expended .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	999	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	229
On hand, serviceable .....	.....	650	643	148	148	19	309	81	.....	28	33	500	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, unserviceable	102	650	643	148	148	1,018	309	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Total	102	650	643	148	148	1,018	309	81	13	28	33	500	16	30	600	24	46	229
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable.	102	650	643	148	148	1,018	309	81	2	28	33	500	16	.....	.....	.....	8	.....

ABSTRACT B — (Continued).

	Saber-belt plates.	Non-commissioned of- ficers' swords.	Non-commissioned of- ficers' belts.	Non-commissioned of- ficers' belt plates.	NEW MODEL.				OLD MODEL.				DRESS.					
					Waist belts.	Waist belt plates.	Cartridge boxes.	Bayonet scabbards.	Waist belts.	Waist belt plates.	Cartridge boxes.	Bayonet scabbards.	Cross belts.	Cross belt plates.	Waist belts.	Waist belt plates.	Cartridge boxes.	Bayonet scabbards.
On hand last annual return	229	4	10	10	63	70	94	128	416	551	531	468	275	528	162	391	166	165
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from organization, Nat'l Guard, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	462	465	470	470	735	775	1,284	1,230	376	254	207	53	56	59
Total	229	4	10	10	1,025	1,035	1,064	1,098	1,151	1,326	1,815	1,698	651	782	369	444	222	224
Issued .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	396	396	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, de- stroyed and expended.....	229	4	10	10	43	43	.....	.....	487	651	739	668	275	528	162	391	166	165
On hand, serviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	300	381	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, unserviceable .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	296	287	287	664	675	1,076	1,030	376	254	207	53	56	59
Total	229	4	10	10	1,025	1,035	1,064	1,098	1,151	1,326	1,815	1,698	651	782	369	444	222	224
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable.	.....	.....	.....	.....	586	596	668	602	664	675	1,076	1,030	376	254	207	53	56	59

ABSTRACT B — (Continued).

	Gun slings.	Carbine slings.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Overcoats, blue.	Overcoats, grey.	State service blouses.	State service coats.	State service trousers.	State service helmets.	State service caps.	Helmet cords.	Helmet plumes.	Uniform coats, un- serviceable.	Uniform trousers, un- serviceable.	Helmets, unserviceable.
On hand last annual return.....	1,424	75	1,203	.....	260	85	169	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,793	2,842	2,209
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	250	.....	.....	110	15	103	.....	282	1,627	2,484	1,554	2,037	83	83	.....	.....	.....
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc ..	1,034	.....	517	456	531	475	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,064	3,647	2,127
Total	2,708	75	1,720	566	806	663	191	410	1,627	2,484	1,554	2,037	83	83	5,857	5,489	4,336
Issued.....	370	.....	305	366	349	400	.....	392	1,627	2,484	1,554	2,037	83	83	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	1,611	75	643	200	259	26	177	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,906	2,976	2,219
On hand, serviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, unserviceable	727	.....	772	.....	198	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,951	2,513	2,117
Total	2,708	75	1,720	566	806	663	191	410	1,627	2,484	1,554	2,037	83	83	5,857	5,489	4,336
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable.....	727	.....	772	.....	198	263	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,951	2,513	2,117

ABSTRACT B — (Continued).

	Caps, unserviceable.	Blouses, unserviceable.	Helmet cords, unserviceable.	Helmet plumes, unserviceable.	White serge trousers.	Epauletts.	Drummers' scales.	Coat ornaments.	Black helmet ornaments.	White helmet ornaments.	Leggings.	National colors.	State colors.	Ordnance colors.	Brigade colors.	Storm flags.	Post flags.
On hand last annual return.....	2,321	647	76	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372	29	43	1	3	9	7
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	100	100	100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc...	2,501	810	12	3	.....	94	2	.....	.....	.....	1,585	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	4,822	1,457	88	99	5	94	2	100	100	100	2,957	31	46	1	3	9	10
Issued.....	.....	260	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	100	100	100	200	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	2,483	668	76	96	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002	5	2	.....	.....	3	4
On hand, unserviceable.....	2,339	529	12	3	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707	26	43	1	3	6	4
Total.....	4,822	1,457	88	99	5	94	2	100	100	100	2,757	31	46	1	3	9	10
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable.....	2,339	529	12	3	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,709	31	45	1	3	9	8

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Garrison flags.	State flags.	Hospital flags.	Guidons, infantry.	Guidons, cavalry.	Guidons, artillery.	Markers.	Color cords and tassels.	Color sockets and slings.	Guidon, sockets and straps.	Color covers.	Color staves.	Guidon staves.	Marker staves.	Gilt eagles.	Guidon, covers.	Marker, covers.
On hand last annual return.....	6	5	1	18	14	16	87	15	12	1	12	43	28	18	26	4	14
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc...	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	3	4	.....	2	4	4	4	4	.....	.....
Total	8	5	1	23	15	16	91	18	17	1	14	47	33	22	30	4	14
Issued.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	24	.....	8	.....	10	9	6	14	6	4	14
On hand, unserviceable.....	7	3	.....	19	14	16	67	18	8	1	4	38	26	8	24	.....	.....
Total.....	8	5	1	23	15	16	91	18	17	1	14	47	33	22	30	4	14
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable.....	7	5	1	23	14	16	91	18	16	1	14	47	32	22	30	4	14

ABSTRACT B — (Continued).

	Sets signal equipments and kits.	Danger flags	Bass drums.	Snare drums.	Snare drum sticks.	Snare drum slings.	Snare drum ropes.	Snare drum heads, batter.	Snare drum heads, snare.	Snare drum covers.	Snare drum ears.	Snare drum snares, sets of.	Snare drum braces.	Snare drum shams.	Snare drum hooks, sets of.	Bugles and trumpets.	Bugle and trumpet cords and tassels.
On hand last annual return.....	4	.....	.....	62	15	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	4	3
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	15	.....	23	24	2	129	146	110	.....	80	6	164	.....	1	15	14
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc....	.....	.....	3	52	16	17	5	.....	.....	5	38	.....	38	18	.....	12	8
Total.....	4	15	3	137	55	44	135	146	110	5	118	8	202	42	1	31	25
Issued.....	.....	15	.....	23	24	2	129	146	110	.....	80	6	164	.....	1	15	14
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	.....	.....	.....	62	15	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	4	3
On hand, serviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	52	16	15	6	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	18	.....	12	8
On hand, unserviceable.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	15	3	137	55	44	135	146	110	5	118	8	202	42	1	31	25
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable.....	4	.....	3	52	16	15	6	.....	.....	5	38	.....	38	18	.....	12	8

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Letter presses.	Anvils.	Pincers.	Tongs.	Punches.	Jack-screws.	Claw-bars.	Crow-bars.	Sledge hammers.	Hand hammers.	Flatters.	Forge shovels.	Cold chisels.	Fullers.	Creasers.	Broad axes.	Machinists' lathes, etc.
On hand last annual return.....	1	3	3	6	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	1
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	3	3	6	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	1
Issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable.....	1	3	3	6	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	1
On hand, unserviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	3	3	6	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	1
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable	1	3	3	6	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	.....	2	2	2	1

ABSTRACT B — (Continued).

	Plow planes and irons.	Taps and dies, sets of.	Drawing knives.	Bevels.	Glue pots.	Oil cans.	Oil stones.	Rules, two-foot.	Squares, steel.	Dividers.	Pliers.	Grindstone.	Vises.	Vise benches.	Marking pot and brushes.	Nail dogs.	Scrapers.
On hand last annual return.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Purchased, received, taken up, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from organizations. National Guard, etc ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
On hand, unserviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Step ladders.	Fire extinguishers.	Extra charges for fire extinguishers.	Platform trucks.	Hand trucks.	Platform scales.	Counter scales.	Riveting hammers.	Lawn mowers.	Arm chests.	Packing cases.	Company chests.	Writing desk	White duck trousers.	Shakos.	Carpets.	White cloth helmets.
On hand last annual return.....	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	25	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	120	2	1	109	7	2	81
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	25	169	2	1	109	7	2	81
Issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	12	.....	.....	1	102	7	2	81
On hand, unserviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	26	169	2	1	109	7	2	81
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable.....	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	13	.....	2	1	102	7	2	81

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Hassocks.	Door mat.	Mirror.	Pompons.	Dress hats.	Nose bags.	Quadrant.	Sponge buckets.	Tube pouches and belts.	Gunners' gimlets.	Gunners' calipers.	Hooks and lanyards.	Vent punches.	Priming wires.	Pole pads.	Gatling-gun covers.	Harness, 2-horse wheel sets of.
On hand last annual return.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc..	4	1	1	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	1	1	70	70	39	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
Issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, unserviceable.....	.....	.....	1	70	70	.....	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	6
Total.....	4	1	1	70	70	39	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	6
Total on hand serviceable and unserviceable.....	.....	.....	1	70	70	.....	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	6

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Harness, 2-horse lead, sets of.	Rammers and staves.	Rammers and sponges.	Cruppers.	Music pouches.	Music-pouch slings.	Shoulder knots.	Frogs for cartridge boxes.	Haversacks, black-cloth.	Worsted sash.	Main-springs for Remington rifles.	Sears for Remington rifles.	Sight-bar set screws for Remington rifles.	Bayonet screws.	Pine lumber, feet of.	Buffington rifle sight.	Saddle blankets, cavalry.
On hand last annual return	4	10	2	75	47	32	28	67	43	1	500	500	1,400	30	1,020	1	105
Purchased, received, taken up, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	1,400	30	1,020	1	105
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	10	2	75	47	32	28	67	43	1	500	500	1,000	30	1,020	1	105
Issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	36	26	30	1,020	1	105
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	.....	.....	.....	40	47	32	28	67	43	1	125	445	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	19	749	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, unserviceable.....	4	10	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	10	2	75	47	32	28	67	43	1	500	500	1,000	30	1,020	1	105
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable	4	10	2	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	19	749	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Canteens, cavalry.	Canteen straps, cavalry.	Carbine scabbards.	Horse covers, surcingles attached.	Meat cans.	Lanterns, globe.	Blankets, woolen.	Blankets, rubber.	Hospital tents.	Hospital-tent flies.	Hospital-tent ridges.	Hospital tent poles.	Wall tents.	Wall-tent flies.	Wall-tent ridges.	Wall-tent poles.	"A" tents.
On hand last annual return.....	105	105	105	105	105	6	5,934	84	95	76	56	107	1,221	1,137	850	1,456	241
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	105	105	105	105	105	6	2,776	200	60	59	59	118	1,089	947	1,037	2,074	234
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	105	105	105	105	105	6	8,908	284	155	135	115	225	2,310	2,084	1,887	3,530	475
Issued.....	105	105	105	105	105	6	8,006	200	60	60	60	120	1,124	1,049	1,124	2,248	240
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	23	25	34	10	14	308	249	80	60	.....
On hand, serviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629	61	70	41	45	91	878	786	683	1,222	235
On hand, unserviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	105	105	105	105	105	6	8,908	284	155	135	115	225	2,310	2,084	1,887	3,530	475
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	701	51	70	41	45	91	878	786	683	1,222	235

ABSTRACT B— (Continued).

	"A" tent ridges.	"A" tent poles.	Tent floors.	Tent stakes.	Tent pins.	Mallets for driving tent pins.	Sentry boxes.	Tent and bag.	Bulletin boards.	Shovels.	Spades.	Felling axes.	Hay rakes, wooden.	Rakes, iron.	Hoes.	Sickles.
On hand last annual return	241	484	360	4,454	11,133	3	15	1	13	74	20	17	101	45	38	82
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc.....	234	468	.....	11,200	20,895	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	475	952	360	25,654	42,028	5	15	1	13	98	20	44	103	57	38	82
Issued.....	240	480	.....	14,400	28,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended .....	.....	.....	.....	7,850	4,500	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	41	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable	235	472	300	3,404	8,883	5	10	.....	13	98	20	17	62	57	38	82
On hand, unserviceable .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	475	952	360	25,654	42,028	5	15	1	13	98	20	44	103	57	38	82
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable	235	472	360	3,404	8,883	5	10	1	13	98	20	36	62	57	38	82

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Hatchets.	Wheelbarrows.	Pumps, Dean.	Composition tent slides.	Mowing machine.	Road roller.	Table knives.	Butter knives.	Table forks.	Table spoons.	Tea spoons.	Tin cups.	Tin plates.	Tin washbasins.	Camp kettles.	Water pails, wood.
On hand last annual return	6	60	2	...	1	1	1,337	83	1,900	6,679	802	5,648	8,748	1,261	100	1,030
Purchased, received, taken up, etc. ....	...	24	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	250
Received from organizations, National guard, etc. ....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	275	12	...
Total	6	85	2	250	1	1	1,337	83	1,900	6,679	802	6,008	8,748	3,036	112	1,280
Issued .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200	288	...	500	200	275	18	24
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended	4	9	...	...	...	...	480	83	900	...	802	2,595	...	790	...	325
On hand, serviceable	2	76	2	250	1	1	657	...	800	6,391	...	2,853	8,548	1,971	94	931
On hand, unserviceable .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
Total	6	85	2	250	1	1	1,337	83	1,900	6,679	802	6,008	8,748	3,036	112	1,280
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable	2	76	2	250	1	1	657	...	800	6,391	...	2,913	8,548	1,971	104	931

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Camp stools.	Wooden stools.	Camp and steamer chairs.	Bed cots.	Mattresses.	Hand lanterns.	Tubular lanterns.	Tin candlesticks.	Candles, boxes of.	Lamp oil, cases of.	Wicks, lantern.	Street lamp sockets.	Street lamp globes.	Street lamp bottoms.	Small tables.	Mess hall tables.
On hand last annual return	1,602	958	38	1,238	...	121	38	1,038	20	...	...	...	...	...	106	45
Purchased, received, taken up, etc	300	...	...	300	1,200	48	...	144	75	30	432	6	18	24	24	...
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc. ....	...	...	...	10	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,902	958	38	1,548	1,200	203	38	1,182	95	30	432	6	18	24	130	45
Issued .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, destroyed, and expended	730	185	10	920	1,200	93	6	220	80	30	432	...	...	...	24	...
On hand, serviceable	1,172	773	28	628	...	102	32	962	15	...	...	6	18	24	106	45
On hand, unserviceable .....	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,902	958	38	1,548	1,200	203	38	1,182	95	30	432	6	18	24	130	45
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable	1,172	773	28	628	...	110	32	962	15	...	...	6	18	24	106	45

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Extension dining tables.	Gun racks for tents.	Clothes racks, officers' tents.	Sprinkling carts.	Water tank.	Refrigerator.	Washtubs.	Stationary washtubs.	Rubber hose, feet of.	Pitchers, officers' tents.	Tumblers, officers' tents.	Soup kettles.	Range, with boiler, etc.	Cooking range.	Tin coffee pots.	Copper coffee urns.
On hand last annual return	1	154	35	2	1	1	24	4	200	110	105	5	1	1	30	2
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	48	240	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	154	35	2	1	1	24	4	500	158	345	5	1	1	36	2
Issued .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Unserviceable property, sold, condemned, destroyed and expended .....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	300	22	140	2	.....	.....	6	.....
On hand, serviceable	1	132	35	2	1	1	16	4	200	136	205	3	1	1	24	2
On hand, unserviceable .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	154	35	2	1	1	24	4	500	158	345	5	1	1	36	2
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable	1	132	35	2	1	1	16	4	200	136	205	3	1	1	24	2

ABSTRACT B. - (Concluded).

	Coffee kettles, 110 gals.	Tin coffee pails.	Iron kettles, 70 gals.	Water coolers.	Steam traps.	Frying pans.	Baskets.	Brooms.	Toilet paper, cases of.	Surgical instruments field cases.	Surgical instruments pocket cases.	Hospital knapsacks.	Medical case.	Hospital closet.	Medical show case.	Hospital desk.	Field stretchers.
On hand last annual return.....	1	73	5	13	1	.....	69	.....	.....	5	17	11	1	1	1	1	43
Purchased, received, taken up, etc.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	6	24	480	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Received from organizations, National Guard, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	1	91	5	13	1	6	93	480	16	8	17	16	1	1	1	1	46
Issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, destroyed and expended.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	30	480	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand, serviceable.....	1	73	4	13	1	.....	63	.....	.....	4	17	10	1	1	1	1	36
On hand, unserviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	1	91	5	13	1	6	93	480	16	8	17	16	1	1	1	1	46
Total on hand, serviceable and unserviceable.....	1	73	4	13	1	.....	63	.....	.....	4	17	12	1	1	1	1	38

ABSTRACT C.

Military property of the State of New York, issued to organizations of the National Guard, S. N. Y., and State officers during the year ending September 30, 1892.

	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Overcoats.	State service blouses.	State service coats.	State service trousers.	State service helmets.	State service caps.	Helmet cords.	Helmet plumes.	White serge trousers.	Coat ornaments.	Black helmet ornaments.	White helmet ornaments.
General Inspector Rifle Practice
Third Brigade Staff
Fourth Brigade Staff and Headquarters
First Brigade Signal Corps	4	6	6	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Brigade Signal Corps	1	.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventh Regiment
Eighth Regiment	69	69	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth Regiment	107	107	109	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twelfth Regiment	42	53	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirteenth Regiment	98	98	98	98	194	194	231	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Regiment	50	50	80	162	134	134	87	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-second Regiment	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-third Regiment	94	94	94	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-second Regiment	62	62	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Regiment	83	105	21	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixty-fifth Regiment	70	39	275	26	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixty-ninth Regiment	125	125	125	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventy-first Regiment	100	100	.....	.....	77	77	41	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventy-fourth Regiment	48	32	35	24	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenth Battalion	50	50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Separate Company	10	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Separate Company	24	24	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Separate Company	64	1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Separate Company
Fifth Separate Company	11	11	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Separate Company	19	19	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventh Separate Company	1	36	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth Separate Company	10	54	8	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth Separate Company	15	15	16	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenth Separate Company	15	15	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eleventh Separate Company	6	6	10	.....	29	3	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twelfth Separate Company	13	13	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	51	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

****Including 200 reissued.**

ABSTRACT C—(Continued).

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ABSTRACT C — (Continued).

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fifteenth Separate Company																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

ABSTRACT C — (Continued).

	Guidons.	Markers	Guidon staves.	Marker staves.	Guidon covers.	Marker covers.	Gilt eagles.	Color covers.	Color staves.	Color cords and tassels.	Color sockets and slings.	Bugles and trumpets.	Bugle and trumpet cords and tassels.	Field stretchers.
General Inspector Rifle Practice.....	1
Third Brigade Staff
Fourth Brigade Staff and Headquarters
First Brigade Signal Corps.....
Second Brigade Signal Corps
Seventh Regiment
Eighth Regiment.....
Ninth Regiment.....
Twelfth Regiment.....
Thirteenth Regiment
Fourteenth Regiment.....	1	6	6	.....
Twenty-second Regiment.....
Twenty-third Regiment.....
Thirty-second Regiment
Forty-seventh Regiment
Sixty-fifth Regiment	4	4	2
Sixty-ninth Regiment.....
Seventy-first Regiment
Seventy-fourth Regiment.....
Tenth Battalion.....	4	4	.....
First Separate Company	1
Second Separate Company
Third Separate Company
Fourth Separate Company
Fifth Separate Company
Sixth Separate Company
Seventh Separate Company
Eighth Separate Company
Ninth Separate Company	1
Tenth Separate Company
Eleventh Separate Company.....
Twelfth Separate Company
Thirteenth Separate Company	1	.....	.....

	1	15	14	8
Fourteenth Separate Company.....				
Fifteenth Separate Company.....				
Sixteenth Separate Company.....				
Seventeenth Separate Company.....				
Eighteenth Separate Company.....				
Nineteenth Separate Company.....				
Twentieth Separate Company.....				
Twenty first Separate Company.....				
Twenty-second Separate Company.....				
Twenty third Separate Company.....				
Twenty-fourth Separate Company.....				1
Twenty fifth Separate Company.....				
Twenty-sixth Separate Company.....				
Twenty-seventh Separate Company.....				
Twenty-eighth Separate Company.....				
Twenty-ninth Separate Company.....				
Thirtieth Separate Company.....				
Thirty-first Separate Company.....				
Thirty second Separate Company.....				
Thirty-third Separate Company.....				
Thirty-fourth Separate Company.....				1
Thirty fifth Separate Company.....				
Thirty-sixth Separate Company.....				
Thirty-seventh Separate Company.....				
Thirty-eighth Separate Company.....				
Thirty-ninth Separate Company.....				
Fortieth Separate Company.....				
Forty first Separate Company.....				
Forty second Separate Company.....				
Forty-third Separate Company.....				
Forty-fourth Separate Company.....				
Forty-fifth Separate Company.....				
Forty-sixth Separate Company.....				
Forty-seventh Separate Company.....				
Forty-eighth Separate Company.....				
First Battery.....				
Second Battery.....				
Third Battery.....				
Fifth Battery.....				
Sixth Battery.....	1			
Troop "A".....				1
First Separate Naval Division.....				
First Provisional Battalion.....				
Second Provisional Battalion.....				
Third Provisional Battalion.....				
Fourth Provisional Battalion.....				
Detailed company from 7th, 12th, 22d and 23d Regiments.....				
Total.....	1	1		8

	4	4	1,020	1,124	1,049	1,124	2,248	60	60	60	120	240	240	480
Fourteenth Separate Company.....														
Fifteenth Separate Company.....														
Sixteenth Separate Company.....														
Seventeenth Separate Company.....														
Eighteenth Separate Company.....														
Nineteenth Separate Company.....														
Twentieth Separate Company.....														
Twenty-first Separate Company.....														
Twenty-second Separate Company.....														
Twenty-third Separate Company.....														
Twenty-fourth Separate Company.....														
Twenty-fifth Separate Company.....														
Twenty-sixth Separate Company.....														
Twenty-seventh Separate Company.....														
Twenty-eighth Separate Company.....														
Twenty-ninth Separate Company.....														
Thirtieth Separate Company.....														
Thirty-first Separate Company.....														
Thirty-second Separate Company.....														
Thirty-third Separate Company.....														
Thirty-fourth Separate Company.....														
Thirty-fifth Separate Company.....														
Thirty-sixth Separate Company.....														
Thirty-seventh Separate Company.....														
Thirty-eighth Separate Company.....														
Fortieth Separate Company.....														
Forty-first Separate Company.....														
Forty-second Separate Company.....														
Forty-third Separate Company.....														
Forty-fourth Separate Company.....														
Forty-fifth Separate Company.....														
Forty-sixth Separate Company.....														
Forty-seventh Separate Company.....														
Forty-eighth Separate Company.....														
First Battery.....														
Second Battery.....														
Third Battery.....														
Fifth Battery.....														
Sixth Battery.....														
Troop A.....								1	1	1	2			
First Separate Naval Division.....														
First Provisional Battalion.....														
Second Provisional Battalion.....														
Third Provisional Battalion.....														
Fourth Provisional Battalion.....														
Detailed company from 7th, 12th, 22d and 23d Regiments.....														
Total.....	4	4	1,020	1,124	1,049	1,124	2,248	60	60	60	120	240	240	480

ABSTRACT C — (Concluded).

[illegible]

[illegible]

ABSTRACT D.

Military property of the State of New York, received from organizations of the National Guard, S. N. Y., for year ending September 30, 1892.

	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Overcoats, blue.	Overcoats, grey.	Blouses.	Uniform coats.	Uniform trousers.	Helmets.	Caps.	Helmet cords.	Helmet plumes.	White duck trousers.	White cloth helmets.	Grey hats.
General Inspector Rifle Practice
Fourth Brigade Staff and Headquarters
Eighth Regiment
Ninth Regiment	17	4	147	175	122	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twelfth Regiment	98	78	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirteenth Regiment	12	64	62	8	.....	.....	258	109	199	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Regiment	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	353	236	251	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-third Regiment	15	91	91	76	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-second Regiment	371	317	335	378	.....	334	611	470	576	465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Regiment	1	183	117	168	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixty-fifth Regiment	15	75	134	.....	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixty-ninth Regiment
Seventy-first Regiment	8	.....	13	92	59	144	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventy-fourth Regiment	2	.....	5	34	96	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenth Battalion	12	197	145	218	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Separate Company	25	25	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth Separate Company	30	20	20	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Separate Company	25	7	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth Separate Company
Sixteenth Separate Company	94	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighteenth Separate Company	1	.....	.....	.....	106	138	2	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth Separate Company	75	24	45	39	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twentieth Separate Company	28	41	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-first Separate Company	6	42	18	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-second Separate Company	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-third Separate Company	5	1	92	51	10	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-fifth Separate Company	21	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-ninth Separate Company
Thirty-first Separate Company	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	80	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70

[illegible]

Forty-first Separate Company	70	94	1,585	462	465	470	470	470	735	775	1,284	1,230	376	254	207	53
Forty-second Separate Company																
Forty-fifth Separate Company																
Forty-eighth Separate Company				9	6	9	40					5				
Second Battery																
Third Battery																
Sixth Battery																
Troop "A"																
Total	70	94	1,585	462	465	470	470	470	735	775	1,284	1,230	376	254	207	53

ABSTRACT D — (Continued).

	Dress.		Remington rifles	Remington bayonets.	Gun slings.	Remington screw-drivers.	Snare drums.	Snare drum sticks.	Snare drum slings.	Snare drum ropes.	Snare drum covers.	Snare drum shams.	Snare drum braces.	Snare drum ears.
	Cartridge boxes.	Bayonet scabbards.												
General Inspector Rifle Practice.....
Fourth Brigade Staff Headquarters
Eighth Regiment
Ninth Regiment
Twelfth Regiment	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirteenth Regiment	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Regiment.....
Twenty-third Regiment	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-second Regiment.....	361	350	340	.....	17	8	11	5	5	18	38	38
Forty-seventh Regiment.....
Sixty-fifth Regiment.....	9	9	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixty-ninth Regiment.....
Seventy-first Regiment	505	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventy-fourth Regiment	55	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenth Battalion.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Separate Company.....
Fifth Separate Company.....
Sixth Separate Company	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth Separate Company	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixteenth Separate Company.....
Eighteenth Separate Company.....	56	59	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth Separate Company	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-first Separate Company.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-second Separate Company.....	100	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-third Separate Company.....
Twenty-fifth Separate Company.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-ninth Separate Company.....
Thirty-first Separate Company	11	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-third Separate Company	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-seventh Separate Company
Thirty-eighth Separate Company.....	27	27	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fortieth Separate Company.....	74	63	153	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

[illegible]

ABSTRACT D — (Continued).

[illegible]

ABSTRACT D — (Concluded).

	A tents.	A tent ridges.	A tent poles.	Tent stakes.	Tent pins.	Camp kettles.	Wash basins.	Mallets for driving tent pins.	Hay rakes.	Wheelbarrows.	Bed cots.	Tin cups.	Arm chests.	Packing cases.
General Inspector of Rifle Practice.	234	234	468	8,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Brigade Staff and Headquarters.
Eighth Regiment
Ninth Regiment
Twelfth Regiment
Thirteenth Regiment	1,750	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Regiment
Twenty-third Regiment.
Thirty-second Regiment.
Forty-seventh Regiment.
Sixty-fifth Regiment.
Sixty-ninth Regiment.	1,450	2,095	12	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1	.....
Seventy-first Regiment
Seventy-fourth Regiment.
Tenth Battalion
Third Separate Company
Fifth Separate Company
Sixth Separate Company
Eighth Separate Company
Sixteenth Separate Company.
Eighteenth Separate Company.
Nineteenth Separate Company.
Twenty-first Separate Company
Twenty-second Separate Company
Twenty-third Separate Company
Twenty-fifth Separate Company
Twenty-ninth Separate Company
Thirty-first Separate Company
Thirty-third Separate Company
Thirty-seventh Separate Company
Thirty-eighth Separate Company
Fortieth Separate Company	60	.....	.....

[illegible]

ABSTRACT "E."

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CASH UNDER A COMMISSION CONSISTING OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL, AND THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE APPOINTED BY LAW FOR THE BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ARMORIES FROM OCTOBER 1, 1891, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1892, INCLUSIVE.

Cash received from the State Treasurer and disbursed on account of the following, viz.:

For Twenty-third Regiment armory, Brooklyn, chapter 253, Laws 1889, and chapter 81, Laws 1891...	\$54,582 38
For Middletown armory, chapter 531, Laws 1888, and chapter 351, Laws 1890	8,669 24
For Poughkeepsie armory, chapter 143, Laws 1888, and chapter 123, Laws 1890	9,999 10
For Geneva armory, chapter 83, Laws 1890.....	9,494 23
For Malone armory, chapter 135, Laws 1890.....	6,479 91
For Jamestown armory, chapter 463, Laws 1888, and chapter 89, Laws 1890	6,261 32
For Albany armory, chapter 322, Laws 1891.....	9,283 48
For Mohawk armory, chapter 426, Laws 1888, and chapter 209, Laws 1890	2,261 15
	<hr/>
	\$107,030 81
	<hr/> <hr/>

(F.)

Report of the Surgeon-General.

54 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, }
NEW YORK, November 30, 1892. }

To the Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.:

Sir.—As the proper time of the year has again arrived, at which, not only the necessary consideration should be given to passing events connected with the medical department of the National Guard, but likewise to those events of an important prospective nature, I will beg indulgence both as to time and patience on your part, to permit the fulfillment of these two requirements.

Healthfulness of the Camp.

It is, indeed, a matter of common congratulation on the part of military, as well as civil personages, that up to the present time not a death has occurred in the State camp. Surely, the military officials of the State can justly congratulate themselves, and also congratulate those who are beneath their command in a military sense, that the occupancy of these grounds from year to year, has established conclusively the fact of their complete sanitary condition. The drinking water is abundant and pure; the food proper in amount and in quality; the air pure and invigorating. While influences of a paludal character are closely associated with the camp on its easterly and westerly sides, still, the high elevation of the camp above these influences (110 feet), together with the abundant surrounding foliage, has served thus far to exclude them, and in no instance has malarial disease been unquestionably contracted as a result of camp associations. Contagious diseases have found no foothold there, and in but two instances, even, have cases of contagious disease been reported, one of diphtheria and one of scarlatina. As to the former, a reasonable doubt existed whether or not this was a case of

diphtheria or of follicular tonsilitis. As to the latter, however, no reasonable doubt whatever can exist as to the true diagnosis. These patients, however, made a prompt and complete recovery, so far as I have been able to ascertain. A few years since a severe case of pneumonia, which finally recovered, developed while in camp. When it is remembered that camp has been held for eleven consecutive years for a length of time not less than six weeks up to two months each year, and that during these times no less than 300 to a thousand men were located in camp during each individual week, then, indeed, are two facts emphasized strongly, first, the high physical status of the members of the National Guard, and second, the sanitary status of the camp as well. Casualties from violence, dependent on gunpowder and physical indiscretion, have frequently occurred, although the results from these have been in no wise unusual, nor is the frequency of their occurrence to be considered wonderful at all, in view of the occasion that brings the troops together, and of the individual enthusiasm and high spirits that prevail in all alike. During the last encampment an incipient small-pox scare came near to hand, owing to the occurrence of small-pox in Peekskill, and the danger of its being brought into camp by reason of the intercommunication arising between the servants of the mess-hall of the State camp and those persons of a similar walk in life in Peekskill who had been exposed to the disease. The prospective danger was promptly met by a complete vaccination of all such in the State camp as could in any way be exposed to the disease, and, fortunately, nothing further occurred in this respect to excite alarm in the least degree.

Camp Grading, Drainage, etc.

In a previous report your attention was directed to the advisability of a completer drainage of the surface of the camp, located immediately within the limits occupied by the tents. I beg again to repeat the suggestion that the streets and grounds generally be so graded that all surface water shall be discharged promptly from the ground, and without necessarily intermingling with the discharges arising from the camp in connection with other influences; or, to put it perhaps in a manner more easily

to be understood, two systems of drainage should prevail, one for the surface water and the other for the waste products of the camp itself. While they may be associated with each other in such a way that the waste water may be used for properly washing the pipes and flushing the cess-pools associated with the former, still, they should be so arranged that a prompt separation of these two systems can be quickly accomplished when the necessity arises. In the opinion of the Surgeon-General, the location of the cess-pools at the foot of the company streets is objectionable, as they not only become somewhat offensive before the close of the camp, but require close and diligent attention to prevent them from becoming unbearable, and even with this degree of attention, both medical and lay officers not infrequently complain of the noisome odors arising from them. Their presence there is to be regretted all the more, since the requirements for them are not at all plain in the mind of sanitary officers who have visited the camp. Surely, it is the height of unwisdom to encourage the presence in the midst of living people of nuisance producing agents that serve no important purpose in connection with the necessary requirements of camp or their surroundings.

Shade in Camp.

Not long since I took occasion to mention the importance of the necessity of properly shading the camp. It is deemed wise that this be again mentioned, for a suitable shade not only wards off the heat of the day, which in this place is particularly severe oftentimes, but also shields the tents from the violent winds that they frequently encounter. It would be wise, too, in my judgment, to increase the amount of foliage on the easterly and westerly sides of the camp to as great a degree as practicable, with a view not only of protecting it from the severe winds already mentioned, but likewise from the encroachments of any paludal influences that may be generated at the easterly or westerly sides of the plateau.

Hospital and Drug Store Accommodations.

I have for a long time believed that the establishment of a permanent drug store and hospital accommodations, in suitable proximity to the camp, is an important desideratum. However,

no special effort has been directed by me for the accomplishment of this purpose, inasmuch as it has been deemed somewhat uncertain as to the final exact location at which the camp would be placed. However, as sanitary conditions are best furthered by maintaining it in its present location, and as it seems to be ample to meet with the policy of the military administration of the State, and, moreover, as any increase in its size would undoubtedly be an extension of the present site, it therefore seems entirely proper to consider the question of the location of a drug store and hospital that shall be permanent in all respects. The advantages of this arrangement are many. It would afford a proper store-house for the medical and other hospital supplies that are required in camp, and save the necessity of extended and troublesome removal of these articles. It would enable the State to furnish properly the items necessary for the proper conduct of both the hospital and drug store, and obviate the breakage and the wear and tear incident to shipping them from New York to camp and back again from year to year. And, moreover, a properly constructed and artistically arranged hospital and drug store would offer a new item of interest and instruction, not only to those directly connected with the camp, but also to such as might honor the camp with visits from other States.

Bathing Accommodations Insufficient.

The increase in the bathing accommodations sufficient to add to the comfort of the men, as well as their convenience, is earnestly recommended. It is suggested, also, that the control of the water used for bathing purposes be so regulated by connecting a stop-cock with the platform on which the bathers are to stand, that as soon as the use of the water is no longer required, it be caused to stop automatically. A course of this kind not only affords a saving of water, but also it lessens the duties of the one in charge of the bathing-houses, to say nothing of reducing to a minimum the dampness and the soakage due to excessive use of water, that is now so frequently present.

School Sinks, etc.

In connection with the school sinks, against which many good and more trivial complaints are lodged, permit me to say that I am still of the opinion that, when properly attended, no offensive odors can be detected outside of the buildings themselves, that can in any way prove objectionable or detrimental to health. It is proper to say, however, that any carelessness on the part of the occupants, or inattention or carelessness on the part of the attendants, will give rise to offensive odors. At the time of the introduction of this system, it was the only system then known that would meet the indications so far as prompt disposal and inoffensive removal of human excretions were concerned. At the present time, however, improvements are found in connection with these matters, the same as in all others on which a greater degree of human thought and ingenuity have been bestowed. Should it be deemed wise on the part of the authorities to do so, automatic self-flushing and self-discharging sinks can be introduced, of an increased capacity, and thus obviate much of the offensive odor arising from involuntary pollution. It would be wise, in my judgment, at all times, that a camp devoted to the purposes of military instruction, and one so widely visited as this by military authorities from all portions of the country, should be provided in all respects with the best, most serviceable and completest outfit for all necessary details of camp association, and especially those having a sanitary bearing.

Prompt Aid to the Injured.

"Prompt Aid to the Injured" has been given some special attention, and some changes in its method of government have been instituted since my last report. At that time, as for some time before, details were made, as you well know, from the respective companies of an organization, the size of the details depending on the number of men contained in the company or organization; as, if seventy-five or more, three were detailed; if less than seventy-five, two were detailed. After instruction and examination of these details, with a view of ascertaining their proficiency, such as were found to be entitled to receive a medal suggestive of the line of service, were given one at the expense of

the State, and, too, this plan contemplated that separate details should be made yearly, in order to prepare as many individuals as possible who would be properly qualified to render prompt assistance to not only members of their own command, in case of actual strife, but likewise to citizens and taxpayers in case of accident in the ordinary walks of life. Two obstacles arose promptly that interposed practical objections to a continuance of this plan: First, the company commandants of the respective organizations who had small companies objected strongly, indeed, to the proposition to detail two of their men for this purpose, claiming that it reduced the company in size so as to be strongly suggestive to them of inadequacy in point of active members. When, however, they were coerced to making these details, the quality of the details made, in a mental sense, were often of the lowest order of intelligence of the membership of the company. In many instances it were wiser, indeed, to have no detail, and to spare the effort to instruct and assume the responsibility of the proper carrying out of these instructions when given to men of this caliber. The second objection arose at once, when worthy men, even who had passed through its line of service and had received the badge as emblematic of it, were discharged from the regiment. Of course, they took their badges with them, and in many instances wore them continuously, not only as an evidence of what they had attained, but also, no doubt, frequently of what they would be able to accomplish in case of emergency. It will be seen at once that men wearing these badges who were not members of an organization, and who, for this reason, were dissociated with the line of instruction necessary to achieve and maintain proper efficiency in it, would be given by a suffering citizen the same degree of attention and credence as to ability to render aid as one who might remain in the organization and be instructed continuously in the elements of the service. It was feared that the former class might in some manner bring discredit on the service, as the badge in their case did not represent the continuous thought, attention and responsibility in them that it represents in the active members of the organization. The following change was therefore made:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK :

GENERAL ORDERS /
No. 23. }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, *September 3, 1891.* }

I. General Orders No. 36, from these headquarters, dated December 22, 1887, providing for the organization of ambulance corps and for the instruction of men detailed for ambulance service is hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

II. Commanding officers of regiments and battalions, and of troops, batteries and separate companies, having a medical officer, will organize ambulance corps in their respective commands, but the corps in existence at this date in accordance with General Orders No. 36, of these headquarters, series 1887, will be continued under the provisions hereinafter prescribed.

For a regiment or battalion, the corps shall consist of the medical officers of the command, the hospital steward, and as company bearers three enlisted men from each company of seventy-five men, and two enlisted men from each company of less than that number.

For a troop, battery or separate company, the corps shall consist of the medical officer and as company bearers, four enlisted men.

The details for company bearers will be made by the commanding officer of the organization of which the corps is a part, upon the recommendation of his senior medical officer. The men selected must possess the ability and intelligence necessary for the requirements of this service. There may be included in the detail for a regiment or battalion not more than two corporals, and for a troop, battery or separate company not more than one corporal; but if a member of the corps should be promoted to a non-commissioned office he shall be allowed, if he so desire, to complete the course of instruction, and after he has passed the examination prescribed below, the senior medical officer may select him as one of the non-commissioned officers authorized.

Men detailed to an ambulance corps shall be relieved from such duty on the application of the medical officer having charge of the corps to which they are attached.

Whenever actual relief for sick or injured is required, the commanding officer will detail such enlisted men as have attended the course of instruction, and may also detail musicians, for such service.

III. When on ambulance duty or under instruction, the corps shall be under the immediate orders and control of the senior medical officer of the command to which it belongs, but no assignment or detail for duty with the corps shall relieve an officer or enlisted man from his regular duties, except when actually on duty with the corps in active service.

IV. To prepare the members of the corps for their duties, the medical officer in charge will provide a course of instruction. This course shall commence in the first month of the drill season of each year and be held at least once in two weeks during such season. It shall be open also to such other members of the command of which the corps is a part, as may be approved by its senior medical officer.

The dates, hours and places when and where the instruction will be given, shall be published in orders to the whole command by its commanding officer.

V. The course of instruction, given by the medical officers of the command, shall include, for the present:

Rudimentary instruction in anatomy and physiology.

Rudimentary instruction in the diagnosis of the nature of accidents and disease manifestations to which national guardsmen are subject, and the common means for the prevention and treatment of the same.

Instruction as to the common means employed for the urgent relief of the sick and injured, including stretcher drill and matters pertaining to transportation of the sick and injured.

Instruction in individual and camp hygiene.

VI. At the close of the course of instruction, the detailed men of the corps shall be examined as to their proficiency, by a board to be appointed for that purpose, as hereinafter provided.

The senior medical officer of each regiment, battalion, troop, battery and separate company, shall keep a record of the name, proficiency and general standing of each member of the ambu-

lance corps under his charge, from the time of the first attendance of the member to the termination of his course of instruction, also the result of his examinations, and of the number of the badge, if one is awarded to him.

VII. Commanding officers of brigades will, with the approval of the Surgeon-General, appoint for their respective commands, boards of examination which shall consist of not less than three medical officers, whose duty it shall be to examine and report to the brigade commander as to the proficiency of the detailed men who have attended the prescribed course of instruction. The presiding officer of each board shall notify the commanding officers of the organizations of his brigade of the dates on which the board will be in session and when they will examine the detailed men of the respective corps. These men shall then be ordered before the examining board by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, troop, battery or separate company to which they belong, and those who pass the prescribed examination shall form the ambulance corps of their respective organizations, and remain members of the same, subject to the approval of the medical officer in charge, and subject also to an annual examination by the board mentioned.

VIII. Enlisted men of ambulance corps, when actually on duty as such, are authorized to wear around the left arm above the elbow (non-commissioned officers as far above the chevron as practicable) an arm badge ("brassard") of white cloth, sixteen inches long and three wide, with a cross of red cloth two inches high and two inches wide in center.

IX. An enlisted man who has been detailed to an ambulance corps, and who has passed the prescribed examination satisfactorily, and has the approval of the commanding officer of the brigade to which he belongs, will be permitted to wear, with the consent of the commanding officer mentioned below, while a member of the corps, on dress and undress uniforms, and when in citizen's dress, the badge of the ambulance corps of this State, of the pattern heretofore issued, as an indication of special fitness to aid the sick and injured under urgent circumstances;

this badge shall be turned in to the regimental, battalion, troop, battery or company commander of the soldier, when the latter ceases to be a member of the organization, and such commander shall be responsible to the State for the same, and shall have the power for good reasons to refuse permission to wear or decline to issue the same to anyone.

X. Details to fill vacancies in the ambulance corps will be made upon the recommendation of the medical officers, if possible from those who have attended the course of instruction, and who appear upon competitive examination to be best qualified for the duties.

XI. When a member of the Ambulance Corps ceases to be a member of a regiment, battalion, troop, battery or separate company, he shall receive, from the Surgeon-General of the State, upon the recommendation of the medical officer and the commanding officer, as evidence of his special qualifications and ability to perform the duties of the corps, a certificate to that effect, which certificate will entitle the owner to receive instruction in the duties of the corps at regular intervals, and to be examined in the same, and to have the results of the examination indorsed on the certificate.

XII. There shall be allowed and issued by the Chief of Ordnance, as Acting Quartermaster-General, in cases where such issue has not already been made, upon requisition made direct to him by commanding officers, stretchers of a pattern approved by the Surgeon-General, at the rate of two for each regiment and battalion, and one for each troop, battery or separate company having a medical officer.

XIII. The brigade commanders and the Surgeon-General, and under him the brigade surgeons, are charged with the prompt execution of this order, in their own sphere, and the latter and the Surgeon-General in matters of instruction and advice, will communicate directly with the medical officers in charge of corps.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

It will be seen that this order constituted the badges themselves as the property of the regiment, to be bestowed by the commandant of the regiment on all such as were worthily entitled to them. When, however, the recipient severed his connection with the organization, he should turn back again the badge to the quartermaster or competent authority, and, on recommendation of the commandant, he should receive a parchment certifying to the fact of his having received instruction in "Prompt Aid to the Injured," and having served faithfully in the execution of its tenets, and for this reason it is advised by the commandant that he receive a parchment properly inscribed, which would entitle him to still further instruction in matters relating to the "Prompt Aid to the Injured," and examination in them too, in order that his efficiency may be properly attested whenever thrown in contact with a teaching body, or a person engaged in the instruction of recruits in the principles of "Prompt Aid" anywhere within the State. Of course, the declination to permit worthy men leaving the organization to carry with them the badge for the "Prompt Aid to the Injured," gave rise to not a little dissension, especially in view of the fact that before this change many unworthy ones had, without doubt, left the organization under a more favorable consideration. However, I am fully convinced of the fact that careful thought on the part of the men who prize the badge most, and those who are stimulated by regimental pride also, will lead them at once to recognize the importance of maintaining the service on a high scale of perfection, and to restricting the wearing of the badges to those only, who, by reason of their personal worth and knowledge of it, can never bring dissension, distrust or disgust upon the service which it represents.

Permanent Medical Department.

I am constrained to believe that the best interests of the medical department of the National Guard, require that it be placed upon a still more permanent basis, so far as the personnel of the medical department is concerned, than heretofore. I am thoroughly convinced of the fact that the wishes and urgent demands of medical

officers, medical officers of a high degree of intelligence, and of fullest appreciation of the importance of their suggestions, fail to exercise that degree of respect and authority on the part of the commandants of company organizations which they are entitled to receive. I am furthermore convinced of the fact that a conscientious discharge of one's complete duty as a medical officer of many of the organizations, entails upon him animadversions, and arouses opposition to him personally, to his methods generally, that are illy calculated to add anything to the usefulness of the medical department, and are well calculated to rob the rank and file of efficient and prompt medical service. For these reasons I am frank to confess that the only remedy seems to be the placing of the medical officers on such a plane as to render them largely independent of the commandants of organizations. All such medical officers as may be called upon by reason of circumstances to maintain their recommendations and support their own judgment, for good and substantial reasons, as against the wishes of commanding officers, should be entitled to the protection which a professional life and an honest use of its principles entitle them to receive. Not only this, but I should advise that men be enlisted for the purpose alone of company bearers, and for instruction in "Prompt Aid to the Injured," so that the numerical strength of a company will in no way be impaired by the withdrawal for service or instruction of any of its members. In my judgment, the entire membership of this plan should be under the direct command of the medical officer himself, subject, in other respects, of course, to the judgment of the commanding officer of the regiment, brigade, or what not, with which it is associated. I am aware of the fact that a proposition of this kind may not meet with that warm approval on the part of the National Guardsmen that its merits demand, since it may be regarded as approaching too nearly the blending of the National Guard and the regular army methods. However, this may be, my judgment is nevertheless firmly fixed as to the merits of the proposition, as by this method only, can complete, thorough and efficient medical service of the National Guard be established and maintained. •

Physical Examination of Recruits.

Since my last report was made, physical examination of recruits has been established in the service of this State, it being, so far as I am aware, the first State in which this line of action has been taken officially, to determine the greater efficiency of the recruit. Of course, as might be easily understood, not a little opposition has arisen in certain quarters on account of this advanced step in establishing a better personnel of the membership of the National Guard. Its provisions have not infrequently been misinterpreted and encroached upon, yet still, as a whole, I can speak with commendable feeling of the general approval and almost universal compliance with the requirements in all practical respects.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 24.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, *September 5, 1891.* }

1. The following letter of the Surgeon-General of the State is published for the information of all concerned, the suggestions made by him are approved, and will be considered by the medical officers as instructions, by which they will be guided in their examinations:

To the Adjutant-General:

Sir.—Permit me again to call your attention to the importance of a physical examination of the recruits of the National Guard of the State. In my previous annual reports the advisability of this measure has been commented on from several standpoints. I can do no better now than to reaffirm the reasons previously given for requiring such examinations, and I will therefore quote extracts from these reports, expressing at the same time the hope that immediate steps will be taken to engraft such a measure on the service of the Guard in this State.

Extract from Report of 1883.

“The physical examination of men prior to enlistment should be obligatory rather than optional. It has not infrequently happened that commandants of companies, in their determination

to excel their associates, and perchance win a recruiting medal, have failed to observe proper care in enlisting men of a quality that will justly recompense the State for the expense incurred in their behalf. Not only this, but an organization suffers when numerical expediency is encouraged to the detriment of physical and moral stamina. A soldier who has a physical deformity, although he may be able to do duty so long as he feels inclined, is quite certain, sooner or later, to avail himself of its existence that his labors may be lessened, or his discharge procured.

“The presence of such men in a command gives to it a fictitious strength; moreover, the example which they set to their comrades is both contagious and demoralizing. The enlistment of those whose habits and inclinations, when indulged in, will lessen the dignity of their position or impair their usefulness, should be frowned upon. The organization which conducts itself at all times and upon all occasions with becoming dignity and sobriety, will be held in the highest esteem by the public; consequently good policy should always determine the commandants of organizations to allow none to enter who, by reason of physical or moral incompetencies, can bring distrust or disgrace upon the Guard. Under no circumstances should such as suffer from organic disease of the heart, lungs or kidneys be admitted to the ranks. The life and physical welfare of the recruit demands this caution even more strenuously, if possible, than the good of the command itself. The assertion can be safely made that there is to-day not a surgeon informed of the physique of the National Guard, who has not had his attention frequently directed to an apparently trivial complaint, and found distinctive and confirmed disease of one or more of the vital organs. Persons engaged in military as well as civil walks of life, should be taught, under these circumstances, to husband all of their resources rather than be permitted to use them up unconsciously in the performance of self-assumed duties.”

Extract from Report of 1886.

“I desire again to emphasize the importance of forestalling the physical harm that may occur to those who enlist while affected with organic disease, and of the loss to the State thereby,

by requiring a physical examination of all who present themselves for enlistment. Many regimental commandants do now enforce this plan with a wise discrimination. Still, there are commandants who give little, if any, attention to this fact from a medical standpoint. I am credibly informed that it has happened frequently during the past year; that men who have been rejected by the medical officer of one regiment, on account of physical disability, have applied for admission in other regiments, and have been accepted without the least attempt whatever at a medical scrutiny. This is an evil that should certainly be remedied since, while it adds nothing to the physical status of a command, it introduces an element of discord and weakness into it."

Extract from Report of 1890.

"Not infrequently in preceding reports, the Surgeon-General has called attention to the vital importance of the establishment of a more definite and higher standard of physical requirement for admission to the service of the National Guard of this State. Although the necessity for this requirement has been urgently emphasized in the past, as being the only sure means of securing serviceable men, and also as a just means of protecting those already diseased from deepening their infirmities by unwarrantable exposure in the Guard, yet, thus far, no active steps have been taken to establish these purposes by the State authorities. In creditable instances the commandants of organizations have caused physical examinations of recruits to be made for admission to their respective commands. Less now than formerly, however, there are instances of rejection of men for well-marked physical defects by one organization, who, at once thereafter, are admitted to another without a physical interrogation of practical worth. I will not dwell further on this abuse from a retrospective standpoint, but will beg to call your attention at once to the increased importance of a higher standard of physical requirement, especially in view of the fact that now the State grants pensions to such as become permanently incapacitated as the result of their military service. Unless some safeguard be thrown at once around this just and generous provision, the pension-roll of the State will soon form no small part of its fiduciary

obligations. Surely infirm recruits who are permitted to enlist unquestioned, are justly entitled to proper recompense for any increase of physical infirmity that may result from their association with the service. If the State accepts unquestioned the services of men who are physically crippled at the time of admission, then truly it should recompense these men for the donations they unwittingly make to it, from their limited store of vitality. At the best, this recognition will be inadequate for the loss sustained, as one willingly and knowingly will rarely take on one's self duties or burdens that rob one of health or life, for the sake of military pomp and the prospect of a pension. It is proper to say at this time, I think, that the Surgeon-General can with propriety do no more than to point out the need for action in this matter, and to express himself ready to indicate the scope of the requirements, when it may be thought wise to initiate the reform."

In formulating a statement for the guidance of the medical officers in the examination of recruits, it is apparent at once that very many of the proper requirements must be left to the knowledge and good sense of the examining officer himself. To indicate all of the conditions and diseases that should reject, would require a long and tiresome statement, that would be much more indicative of pedantic supererogation than of good judgment on my part. I shall, therefore, direct attention only to those conditions that can be classed on the border line of requirement, together with such others as call for mention in a suggestive sense, to elicit careful scrutiny, leaving the many self-evident ones unmentioned.

It should not be the intention to do more than to approximate the general standard for physical requirement exacted by the regular army, and at the same time to exercise a degree of forethought and scrutiny that will properly protect the State treasury from an invasion of unworthy or probable pensioners.

Physical Examination of Recruits.

Your attention is directed especially to the so-called medical requirements for enlistment, leaving the present, and such prospective legal ones as you may think proper, for the consideration

of other than the medical department. The physical, intellectual and moral status of a recruit are each entitled to careful attention. It is difficult, indeed, to decide to which of these three elements the precedence can be given. A good physique without intellectual and moral guidance is capable of little more than the exercise of brute force. The best physical development imaginable will soon become a piteous and degraded wreck if it be chiefly animated by ignorance and immorality. The lack of either of these three elements in a man unfits him for the duties of a soldier, except, perhaps, for those common and continuous ones demanded for good camp sanitation. A good physique, fair intelligence and moral instincts, are the three inseparable requirements that are necessary to make a good soldier. Therefore, the moral and the intellectual development should be as carefully interrogated for defects, as is the physical development.

It should not be forgotten, in making up the status of a recruit, irrespective of physical requirement, that his social, national and business affiliations are each a matter of great importance. Men who have a vested interest in their environments, be it acquired or inherited, are better citizens and better citizen soldiers, than those are who are actuated only by selfish personal motives, and are irresponsive to the ordinary dictates of good citizenship.

Guide for Examination of Recruits.

Were I now addressing the Adjutant-General of the Regular Army, instead of the National Guard, I should unhesitatingly commend to him the use of Greenleaf's "Epitome of Tripler's Manual," and all it contains as a guide for the examination of recruits. It is self-evident, however, to one familiar with the personnel of the National Guard, that the enforcement in the guard of many of the army requirements relating to physical examination, would now decimate rather than increase the ranks. It is quite natural that this should be so. Men who enter the guard do not sink their personal identity nor sense of propriety in taking this step, nor is it necessary or advisable that they should, so far as a physical examination is concerned. A discreet and well-informed medical officer can, in almost all

instances, gain the information necessary for proper examination of a recruit, without offending any reasonable sense or propriety the recruit may possess. At all events, he should endeavor to do so, and should only insist on the completest examination when it is deemed to be necessary for a compliance with the spirit of the regulations relating thereto. I respectfully suggest, in the event of your approval of the physical examination of recruits, that measures be taken to place in the hands of each of the medical officers as a guide, the "Epitome" prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, of the United States Army. It will provide a most excellent basis of action, and if its requirements be but adjusted to the present National Guard policy, it leaves nothing to be desired in this respect.

Re-enlistment.

It will happen not infrequently that a man with a physical defect, who has done excellent service, will desire to re-enlist. If it should appear that the defect alone be the only disqualifying element, and that it be of such a nature as to offer no serious obstacle to the fulfillment of the requirements of a soldier, then I am constrained to recommend his re-enlistment, provided, that, * "in all such cases the defects and the fact that they have existed prior to re-enlistment, will be noted on the soldier's medical examination paper."

Form for the Physical Examination of a Recruit.

It is manifestly proper, I think, that a suitable blank be provided by the State, that shall register, as nearly as possible the physical requirements to be exacted by the State. These blanks should be placed in the hands of the examining officers, and should be made out in duplicate, one of which should remain in the possession of the organization recruiting the man, the other should be transmitted to general headquarters, where it should remain as evidence of the physical status of the recruit and also of the ability and official scrutiny of the examining officer himself.

* Greenleaf's "Epitome."

Your attention is respectfully called to the following list of diseases and conditions, the great majority of which should, in my judgment, lead to the rejection of the applicant. It is proper to say, however, that there are many here mentioned which ought to be quite well pronounced in their presence to entitle the applicant to a final rejection. There are also many others in regard to which it will be necessary, in order that wise and discreet judgment be exercised, to examine the applicant repeatedly before entering a final decision. However, the explanations necessary for the guidance of the medical officers in these respects, will be given in connection with the individual defects as they come under consideration.

1. Less height than five feet five inches should reject.*
2. Chest measurement less than thirty-two inches with a complete expiration should reject.‡
3. Chest expansion of less than two inches with a full inspiration should reject.
4. Weight less than 125 pounds (infantry) and greater than 190 pounds (infantry and artillery), and greater than 165 (cavalry and light artillery), should reject.
5. Qualification or disqualification for service on account of age should be in accordance with M. C. 40, which is as follows:
Able-bodied men of good character, of 18 years of age and upwards, who can read and write, may be enlisted in the National Guard in the first instance for a term not less than five nor more than seven years, and on the expiration of that term they may be re-enlisted, either immediately or at any time thereafter, for terms of one or more years, at their option; but no person above the age of 45 years shall be enlisted or re-enlisted except by permission of the commandant of the brigade or division to which the organization is attached; nor any person under the of 21 years, without the consent of his parent or guardian; provided, however, that enlistments as musicians between the ages of 16 and 21 years may be made with the consent of parents or guardians. * * *

* Height taken in stocking feet.

‡ Chest measure taken in undershirt.

6. The loss of the sight of an eye should reject,

Permanent defects of one or both eyes, which impair the vision for proper marksmanship, sentry duty, etc., should reject.

Not only this, but also severe trachoma, entropion, extensive corneal opacities, cataract, inordinate strabismus and nystagmus, should reject, if unrelieved at the time of final examination. However, any defect in vision that can be corrected need not reject. For signal service duty, color-blindness should always reject.

7. A degree of deafness that may prevent the proper reception of the countersign should reject.

In making the examination for this degree of deafness it is well to remember that transient and remediable causes, such as closure of the Eustachian tube, cerumenous collections, polypi, etc., may temporarily seriously impair the hearing of the recruit. However, the previous history, together with a critical physical examination, will disclose the nature of the trouble.

8. Defective articulation that may prevent giving proper alarm and the countersign should reject.

This condition may be caused by congenital and acquired deformities of the soft and hard parts that are necessary for proper speech. Hare-lip, fissure and perforation of the hard-palate, mutilation and disease of the tongue, etc., are among the best pronounced of the illustrations of these defects. However, they need not reject when their bad effects on the speech have been remedied by reliable mechanical or surgical expedients.

9. Chronic rheumatism should reject.

Any history or evidence of this disease should cause final rejection, and the medical officer's attention is especially directed to ascertaining if the applicant has suffered at any time from this affliction.

10. Repeated attacks of acute articular rheumatism should reject.

The best interests of the applicant demand his rejection if he have ever had an attack of this disease, especially if an hereditary influence be present, or if the attack have followed the exposures recognized as causing rheumatism.

11. Repeated attacks of sciatica.

This affliction should reject if it be associated with a suspicion of rheumatism or gouty diathesis, or have been due to exposure. If from other causes, amenable to medicinal treatment, and not protracted nor of recent occurrence, it need not cause immediate rejection.

12. Chronic bronchitis.

General chronic bronchitis should reject. Chronic bronchitis, complicated with asthma or emphysema, should reject. Chronic bronchitis attended with feeble respiratory murmur; with a markedly increased expectoration after exposure to cold; with severe cough after unusual exercise; or with cough and profuse expectoration on arising, should reject. Chronic bronchitis, with evidence of lung consolidation, should reject.

13. Repeated attacks of pleurisy should reject.

Repeated attacks of this disease, of whatever form, should cause rejection, especially if the chest has become deformed or crippled in its movements, or if severe pain located there follow continued active effort. Hydrothorax and empyaema, past or present, should reject.

14. Emphysema.

If complicated with asthma, with chronic bronchitis or with well-marked chest deformities, it should reject. Asthma due to inordinate use of the lungs only, need not reject, except it be attended with unusual shortness of breath with moderate exercise.

15. Asthma.

Asthma should cause rejection when complicated with chronic bronchitis, with emphysema, or with suspected heart disease. Asthma due to individual susceptibility to various things, as feathers, ipecac, etc., need not reject.

16. Chronic laryngitis.

Persistent chronic laryngitis should reject, especially when attended with severe hoarseness or aphonia. The presence of laryngeal symptoms without other assignable causes, should suggest the possibility of aneurism, tuberculosis or syphilis.

17. Tuberculosis.

Any evidence of this disease in the lungs, joints or other important portions of the body, should reject. Moderately enlarged lymphatic glands need not reject except they be increasing in number and size. An abnormal increase in temperature, with suspected tuberculous disease of any tissue of the body, should reject.

18. Disease of bone.

Caries, necrosis and other diseases of bone, causing pain, or attended with conditions requiring special attention to cleanliness should reject.

19. Bright's disease should reject.

It is proper to say, however, that the fact of the presence of albumen and casts in the urine, as shown by a single examination, should not be deemed conclusive. If, however, albumen and casts be found after repeated examinations, the applicant should be rejected.

20. Aneurism.

That this disease of the large vessels should reject, is self-evident. The attention of the examiner should be carefully directed to the large vessels of the chest and abdomen of each recruit, to avoid the enlistment of one thus afflicted. Aneurismal-varix, varicose-aneurism, large and exposed aneurism by anastomosis, also prominent or increasing cirroid aneurism, should reject. Small and non-progressive cirroid, and a similar aneurism by anastomosis need not reject.

21. Valvular disease of the heart.

This should cause rejection, if either hypertrophy or dilatation be present. It should reject if the efforts incident to the requirements of a soldier cause unusual shortness of breath, or unusual heart action, or, if heretofore, the applicant has suffered at times from undue shortness of breath after exercise. If the assignable cause for the lesion refer back to a remote period, and no secondary consequent evidence of disease be present, this condition need not reject.

22. Persistently painful and prolapsed hemorrhoids should reject.

No applicant should be accepted who suffers from this form of affliction. Nor should one be accepted who has chronic prolapse of any portion of the rectal structure, or acute prolapse of the same after active exercise, or with diarrhoea or other intestinal derangement.

23. *Fistula-in-ano.*

When painful and offensive, or when associated with suspected tuberculosis of other parts of the body, it should reject.

24. *Hernia, irreducible.*

Irreducible hernia of whatever variety and wherever located, should reject. However, any variety of reducible hernia that can be held in place with a well-fitting truss, need not reject. It is proper to say, though, that direct inguinal hernia is often retained only with great difficulty and much discomfort. It is necessary always, in all forms of hernia, that the medical officer himself see that the applicant meets this requirement properly, before he be admitted to the service.

25. *Hydrocele.*

A large hydrocele of any variety should cause temporary rejection. If amenable to palliative treatment, it need not finally reject.

26. *Gastralgia with indigestion and emaciation should reject.*

These manifestations of disease should reject, as they are quite surely dependent on organic disease, and at the best are inconsistent with the proper physical status of a soldier.

27. *Hemoptysis.*

This should reject, if it be associated with symptoms of lung or heart disease or aneurism. Repeated attacks should reject, even though they be due to no directly assignable cause. The history of a recent attack should cause the suspension of judgment to a later period.

28. *Hematemesis.*

This symptom should reject, when associated with others indicative of disease of the stomach, liver, heart or other important organs of the abdominal or thoracic cavities. If the attacks have been recent and the cause obscure, a second application

should be advised at a somewhat remote period. It will not be amiss to inquire if blood have been swallowed from any cause, prior to the act of blood-vomiting.

29. Hematuria.

This symptom of disease should reject, especially if of recent date and of repeated occurrence. It should not be confounded, however, with loss of blood from injury of the urethra. A careful interrogation as to the presence of previous bladder and kidney manifestations of disease will almost certainly justify the rejection of the applicant.

30. Cystitis should reject.

This disease of whatever form ought always to reject. It is due the applicant, however, that he be told that he may again present himself, whenever a cure shall have been accomplished. This course may save him much subsequent suffering, even though it do not add to the guard a recruit.

31. Persistent jaundice.

While it is true that marked and prolonged jaundice is sometimes associated with gastro-duodenitis and certain other conditions amenable to treatment, still no applicant who is suffering from this symptom should be recruited, except after the fullest assurance that its existence does not depend on permanent structural changes.

32. Hydroperitoneum should reject.

This condition should reject in all cases. If a doubt exist regarding its presence, the attention of the examining officer should be carefully directed to the condition of the liver, heart, kidneys and lymphatic glands, with a view of determining whether or not it may not be present as a complication in disease of these organs.

33. Varicose veins.

Varicose veins and varicose and other ulcers of the extremities which are amenable to palliative treatment need not reject.

34. Epilepsy should reject.

A history of convulsions or "fits" of any kind should reject.

35. Mental aberration.

Any manifestations suggesting the belief of present or prospective disease of the mind should reject.

36. Dislocations, spontaneous.

A recent dislocation of this kind should reject, except it be of a joint, the modification of the functions of which will not incapacitate the soldier for duty.

37. Previous injuries, results of.

These should reject when of such a nature and so located as to impair the fitness of the applicant for the requirements of a soldier.

38. Appendicitis.

Repeated attacks of this disease should reject. If but a single attack have occurred, and there be any evidence of disease remaining on physical examination, or occasional pains be experienced suggestive of latent trouble, the applicant should be rejected.

39. Oedema of extremities.

The presence of oedema of the extremities, if long standing, should reject. If recent and due to organic disease or irremediable obstruction of vessels, it should reject. If it have occurred or be present, without assignable cause, the applicant should be rejected.

40. Headache.

Severe headache, persistent or recurring, when caused by exposure to the contingencies incident to the requirements of a soldier, or due to rheumatism, gout or venereal disease should reject.

41. Constipation.

Constipation need not reject, except it be attended with a history of intestinal obstruction.

42. Flat-foot.

When a foot thus deformed has the history of causing a limp or pain while walking; is tender on pressure at the inferior and inner aspect of the arch (medio-tarsal joint) or painful there with hyperflexion of the tarsus, the applicant should be rejected.

43. Halux valgus.

This deformity of the great toe, when extreme, or when complicated with painful bunion should reject.

44. Joint function.

The permanent impairment, from whatever cause, of the functions of a joint or joints essential to the proper performance of the requirements of a soldier, should reject. A limp with walking should reject. Movable bodies in important joints should reject.

45. Loss of digits.

The loss of the thumb or any two fingers of a hand, should reject. A mutilation of the digits or carpus that seriously impairs them for the required purposes of a soldier, should reject. The loss of a great toe should reject.

46. Glycosuria.

The continued presence of sugar in the urine should reject. However, it may be present from time to time in varying amounts as the result of remediable causes, therefore the examiner should exercise a wise discretion in the rejection of applicants for this cause.

47. Chronic diarrhoea and chronic dysentery should reject.

The applicant with a history of having had either of these diseases should be rejected.

48. Dypsomania.

Drunkenness, slovenness and depravity. Each of these should reject.

49. Vertigo.

Severe vertigo at regular intervals, and transient irremediable attacks of vertigo, should reject.

50. Modification of motion and sensation.

Any interruption or continuous modification of the functions of motion or sensation which may unfit one for the requirements of a soldier, should reject.

These modifications refer to general and local deviation from the normal of the muscular and nervous systems, including especially chorea, and various paralyses of motion and sensation.

51. Cicatrices.

An irritable cicatrix, or a large and adherent one, should reject, especially when liable to pressure and to blows by reason of its exposed position.

52. Dyspnoea.

Unusual shortness of breath with moderate exercise should suggest the possibility of organic disease. In a degree this may be the result of sedentary habits, and of unusual fleshiness; such causes are remediable with proper training. Dyspnoea should cause rejection when due to organic disease and other irremediable causes.

53. Contagious disease.

No applicant should be accepted, nor soldier allowed to associate with comrades, who is suffering from any disease that may be communicated to another by means of agents, requirements or associations common to those who are engaged in military service.

54. Modifications of urination.

No applicant should be accepted who experiences difficulty in voiding or holding the urine, or who has frequent calls to micturition. The examiner can judge somewhat of the prominence of this infirmity by the odor and discoloration of the clothes.

55. Deformity of lower limbs.

Extreme knock-knee and bow-legs should reject. Both are objectionable for obvious reasons; the former, principally from the fact that inordinate chafing is of common occurrence in such cases.

56. Disfigurements, deformities, etc.

Any disfigurement or deformity constituting a well-marked blemish of soldierly appearance, or local disease of deep or superficial character, requiring constant attention to cleanliness, should reject.

I desire, in conclusion, to call your attention again to the fact that there are numerous diseases and conditions that should reject at once, that are not mentioned in the foregoing list. However, if the medical officers of commands will act on the line of inquiry just designated in a discreet and intelligent manner,

the present physical status of the Guard will be much improved, and many a poor, unsuspecting applicant for military glory will be saved the sacrifice of his physical resources unwittingly. It is not believed that the standpoint of requirements just designated is to be the final one. It is believed, however, that its adoption will constitute an advance necessary in a line parallel with the improvements already being made in other departments of the service of the National Guard.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH D. BRYANT,

Surgeon-General.

II. All men desiring to enlist or re-enlist will be examined in accordance with the foregoing instructions, and will not be accepted unless they pass the medical examination. The medical examination paper will be attached to the enlistment paper, which will be forwarded as usual to these headquarters.

III. The form adopted as the medical examination paper will be known as form No. 24a.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

As will be seen by the following orders bearing on this subject, that it became necessary to modify in a degree the "chest measurements" of recruits, as under the first proposition it was found that the numerical strength of the Guard might be impaired by reason of the inability to properly maintain it with this degree of physical requirement. However, at the present time, recruiting is progressing rapidly, and rarely indeed do misinterpretations or attempted evasions of the requirements come to the notice of the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

GENERAL ORDERS { No. 10. }	-	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, <i>March 23, 1892.</i> }
-------------------------------	---	--

I. Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the State, General Orders No. 24, from these headquarters, series 1891, are amended as follows:

(2.) "A chest measurement" less than thirty-two inches at the termination of normal expiration should reject.

(3.) A difference between "expiration" and "inspiration" of less than two inches should reject.

II. In relation to chest measurements and the weight of recruits General Orders No. 24, series of 1891, will be construed in accordance with the following communication from the Surgeon-General: "I am forcibly impressed with the fact that many of the results of measurements made at the termination of the acts of expiration, inspiration, etc., show conclusively that a number of the medical officers do not conduct this part of the physical examination with that degree of care and forethought which it is justly entitled to receive at their hands, as frequently glaring inconsistencies appear in the recorded statements of physical examinations indicating the comparative difference of measurements between chest circumference and inspiration in the same recruit. In several instances, only one-half inch difference in these measurements is recorded. This result is manifestly erroneous, as is proven by the limit of expiration in these cases, which is from two to three inches less than the chest circumference. It appears obvious to me that the applicant unintentionally and, perhaps, unconsciously 'swells up' to such a degree when the chest circumference is taken, that when asked to inspire fully, he is able to increase but little more the circumference of the already much inflated chest. If medical examiners will heed the amendments made above, they can then properly estimate the chest capacity of the recruits.

It is not expected that a literal construction will be made of the requirements regulating the weight of recruits. An applicant who is muscular and vigorous, and in whom adiposity is not a noticeable feature, may be a suitable recruit if he be of little less weight than 125 pounds. On the other hand, an applicant who may comply fully with the stereotyped requirements in this respect, is illy fitted for service if general adiposis be a physical characteristic. A recruit of greater weight than 190 pounds may be in every way qualified for the service, and whether he be or be not thus qualified will depend much more on his

height, chest and abdominal circumference, as compared with his weight, than on the mere fact of weight alone. It is proper to say, however, that even under these circumstances a definite rational limit must be established for the guidance and support of those medical officers who, by reason of inexperience or of importunity, may recommend for the service those who are obviously unfitted for it."

III. When an organization has no medical officer, the medical examination should be made by the medical officer of the nearest organization; in case such officer can not be obtained, it may be made by any one professionally qualified for this duty.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER.

Adjutant-General.

Buffalo Riots.

It needs no words of mine to call attention to the occurrence of the Buffalo riots, and to the importance of prompt and complete preparations for meeting the exigencies of any future occasion of a similar nature. It gives me just pride, however, to comment most favorably indeed upon the skill and conscientious attention displayed by the medical officers of the department of which I have the honor of being the chief in this emergency. They were not only promptly prepared themselves to leave for Buffalo with the respective organizations, but in many instances busied themselves in aiding other brother officers of the line and field in the furtherance of the demands incident to the duties of these positions. It was my good fortune to be able to make a careful inspection of the camps instituted in Buffalo, and also to inspect the preparations of the medical officers of these camps to meet such demands as the service necessarily exacted, and in but one instance did I find aught to complain of, and in this particular instance the assiduity of the medical officer was largely handicapped by lack of previous experience in camping matters. It gave me great pleasure, indeed, to cause to be telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief, after this inspection, that I had found "little to criticise, much to approve and nothing to condemn." In view

of the fact that the subsistence of troops constitutes a very important element indeed, bearing on their physical comfort and mental quietude, and therefore on their healthfulness, I am constrained to recommend that the practice of recruiting a suitable number of persons especially qualified to cook the rations of troops under these circumstances be earnestly considered. I would also suggest that this self-sustaining measure be rendered more potent by providing for each organization of the Guard a suitable outfit of proper utensils for cooking purposes. By this means the separate organizations of the Guard may prepare themselves to meet the emergencies of prompt demands of duty in a manner entirely consistent with the continuance of their physical status, as well as the esprit de corps of the men under their charge.

The late Colonel Duncan.

It pains me exceedingly to call your attention to the great loss sustained by the Guard in the death of Colonel Duncan, the Assistant Surgeon-General. His great interest in the furtherance of advanced ideas in connection with the medical department has contributed in no small degree to their continued success. Colonel Duncan's clearness of perception, executive capacity and steadfastness of purpose were developed to an unusual degree, and, therefore, the National Guard as a whole were inestimably benefited by his untiring devotion to the duties of the positions and interests of the Guard which he had so earnestly and faithfully served. Surely, it can be said of Colonel Duncan that those duties to which he placed his hand and energy were always improved by the strong touch of his marked personality.

The continued success of Messrs. Windholz & Yale, the gentlemen who have so long furnished the subsistence of the State Camp, is a matter so well understood as to render comment a supererogation. It is but fair to say in this connection that the excellent quality of the food served by these gentlemen, together with its admirable cooking, have educated the palates of the National Guardsmen to that degree of keenness that in a few instances, at

least, has caused expressions of regret on their part when elsewhere located in the line of duty, that they were not so situated as to receive the benefits of the State Camp commissariat.

The drug department of the State Camp during the last encampment, as with all the preceding ones, was presided over with the usual skill and wisdom by Messrs. Wanier & Imgard, of this city.

Mr. W. E. Ford, of this city, provided for the use of the department while in camp, as heretofore, an abundant supply of instruments to meet the contingencies of camp experience, without expense to the State.

In conclusion, permit me to express my appreciation of the manifold courtesies extended to me by my brother officers of co-ordinate departments of the service.

I am, very respectfully.

JOSEPH D. BRYANT,

Brigadier and Surgeon-General, N. G., S. N. Y.

(G.)

Report of the Paymaster-General for 1892.

NEW YORK, *December* 31, 1892.

To the Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to report the receipts and disbursements of this department during the year ending this date, as follows:

Receipts.

Received from General Walter C. Stokes, late Paymaster-General, the following balances remaining in his hands:

Proclamation, Governor Morgan, bounty fund.....	\$575 00
Chapter 184, Laws of 1863, bounty fund.....	20 00
July (1877) riots, absentee fund.....	815 00
Centennial fund (chapter 37, Laws of 1889).....	26 50
General fund for payment of troops.....	82 97
Received from Comptroller, State of New York, for Pay of troops, Camp of Instruction, season of 1892..	67,124 98
	<hr/>
	\$68,519 47

Disbursements.

Turned over to the Adjutant-General, as directed by chapter 356, Laws of 1892, the above-mentioned balances of bounty funds, 1877 riot fund and cen-

tenial fund	\$1,436 50
Pay of troops, Camp of Instruction, season of 1892..	65,687 98
	<hr/>
	\$67,124 48
Balance on deposit in Fifth Avenue bank, New York city	1,394 99
	<hr/>
	\$68,519 47

In addition to the foregoing I have received from the Comptroller of the State and disbursed, the sum of \$91,631.60 for pay of troops ordered on active duty at Buffalo and Fire Island in August and September of this year, as follows:

Account of Switchmen's strike, Buffalo	\$83,983 10
Account quarantine disturbance, Fire island	7,738 50
	<hr/>
	\$91,631.60

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

F. R. HALSEY,
Paymaster-General, S. N. Y.

Official business.

(H.)

Report of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice for 1892.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

DEPARTMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE, OFFICE 99 FOURTH AVE., }
NEW YORK CITY, *December 31, 1892.* }

To the Adjutant-General, State of New York :

Sir.—I have the honor to forward my first annual report of this department for the year 1892, and to call attention briefly to the changes in the system inaugurated since my assuming charge and which, I think, have resulted beneficially, which fact is attested by renewed interest and enthusiasm and, so far as I can learn, to the entire satisfaction of the Guard, as a whole.

The standard for qualification for sharpshooter and marksman has not been changed.

The opportunity to practice at the various distances and to win the decoration, have, under the new system, however, been materially increased; the so-called skirmish firing, which, at best was simply individual practice at known distances, has been abolished and the method for determining the figure of merit of the various organizations has been changed so as to place all on an equal basis and has tended to perfect the troops in volley firing and to stimulate commanding officers to urge upon their men the importance of being present for this very important duty. I think the results obtained show the wisdom of the course pursued, which if permitted to continue will materially increase the efficiency in rifle practice of the entire National Guard.

General Order No. 15, c. s., G. H. Q, sets forth at length and in detail the facts briefly outlined above and I have insisted throughout the season upon a strict compliance with the same.

Following is the State figure of merit and the proficiency tables:

STATE FIGURE OF MERIT.

Percentage present	48.76
Percentage firing in ranks	34.17
General	41.47
Total marksmen, 1891	5,261
Total marksmen, 1892	6,384
Increase, 1892	1,123

PROFICIENCY TABLES.

By Brigades.

Order of merit.	ORGANIZATION.	FIGURE OF MERIT.		
		Per-centage present.	Per-centage firing in ranks.	General.
1	Third	54.95	41.56	48.26
2	Fourth.....	46.18	38.82	42.50
3	First	50.95	30.91	40.93
4	Second.....	40.78	28.44	34.61

By Regiments.

1	Seventh Regiment.....	91.60	41.27	66.44
2	Twenty-third Regiment	62.60	34.05	48.33
3	Tenth Battalion	52.96	41.20	47.08
4	Seventy-fourth Regiment.....	37.23	43.14	40.19
5	Twelfth Regiment.....	51.84	28.20	40.02
6	Seventy-first Regiment.....	47.58	26.78	37.18
7	Twenty-second Regiment.....	48.99	23.64	36.32
8	Thirteenth Regiment	34.84	27.74	31.29
9	Forty-seventh Regiment.....	35.17	24.32	29.75
10	Eighth Regiment	33.72	23.59	28.66
11	Ninth Regiment	35.99	20.51	28.25
12	Fourteenth Regiment	25.84	18.63	22.24
13	Sixty-ninth Regiment	17.17	17.84	17.51
14	Sixty-fifth Regiment	No practice.		

By Companies.

1	Twenty-seventh Separate.....	97.95	58.95	78.45
2	Sixth Battery.....	100.00	56.46	78.23
3	F, 7th Regiment	100.00	43.02	71.51
4	Forty-second Separate	97.10	44.47	70.79
5	B, 7th Regiment	94.79	45.38	70.09
6	H, 7th Regiment.....	94.79	41.86	68.33
7	Twenty-second Separate	95.83	40.72	68.28
8	Ninth Separate	80.64	55.60	68.12
9	A, 7th Regiment.....	93.75	42.11	67.93
10	I, 7th Regiment.....	93.75	40.77	67.26
11	E, 7th Regiment.....	94.56	38.39	66.43
12	Second Separate.....	88.37	42.76	65.57
13	K, 7th Regiment.....	89.58	40.81	65.20
14	D, 7th Regiment.....	87.09	41.35	64.22
15	G, 7th Regiment.....	88.54	38.47	63.51
16	Thirty-second Separate	80.00	46.66	63.33
17	Twentieth Separate	78.04	47.34	62.69
18	Third Separate	79.22	45.90	62.56
19	Thirty-third Separate.....	82.60	41.75	62.18
20	Forty-fifth Separate.....	65.93	57.43	60.68
21	C, 7th Regiment.....	79.16	39.86	59.51
22	Thirty-fourth Separate.....	82.92	35.88	59.40
23	Seventh Separate.....	79.68	38.82	59.25
24	Twenty-third Separate	76.66	40.86	58.76
25	Eighth Separate.....	74.02	40.87	57.45
26	Thirty-ninth Separate	76.71	37.67	57.19
27	Fourteenth Separate	80.35	33.33	56.84
28	Eighteenth Separate	68.33	44.87	56.60

By Companies — (Continued).

Order of merit	ORGANIZATION.	FIGURE OF MERIT.		
		Per-centage present.	Per-centage firing in ranks.	General.
29	A, 23d Regiment.....	78.72	32.57	55.64
30	Forty-fourth Separate.....	73.79	35.55	54.76
31	Twenty-fifth Separate.....	81.25	27.69	54.47
32	D, 23d Regiment.....	70.96	37.95	54.46
33	F, 23d Regiment.....	71.42	35.11	53.27
34	First Separate.....	67.69	38.63	53.16
35	C, 10th Battalion.....	64.81	40.57	52.69
36	B, 23d Regiment.....	70.00	32.86	51.43
37	Thirty-sixth Separate.....	64.38	37.65	51.02
38	Sixth Separate.....	63.44	38.13	50.79
39	Thirtieth Separate.....	59.74	41.08	50.41
40	Twenty-first Separate.....	63.54	36.88	50.21
41	D, 10th Battalion.....	56.52	43.46	49.99
42	A, 74th Regiment.....	56.75	41.42	49.09
43	K, Twenty-third Regiment.....	65.43	32.64	49.04
44	C, 23d Regiment.....	57.33	40.23	48.78
45	Troop A.....	78.35	18.81	48.58
46	B, 12th Regiment.....	65.95	30.96	48.46
47	H, 23d Regiment.....	58.73	35.40	47.07
48	B, 10th Battalion.....	57.14	36.87	47.01
49	I, 12th Regiment.....	67.44	26.55	46.99
50	F, 74th Regiment.....	48.71	45.26	46.99
51	Forty-third Separate.....	57.33	36.04	46.69
52	Nineteenth Separate.....	54.16	38.46	46.31
53	F, 13th Separate.....	60.86	31.42	46.14
54	Twelfth Separate.....	51.78	39.65	45.72
55	Twenty-sixth Separate.....	63.07	28.04	45.56
56	D, 12th Regiment.....	58.73	30.81	44.77
57	G, 74th Regiment.....	56.41	32.27	44.34
58	B, 8th Regiment.....	61.53	26.66	44.10
59	C, 12th Regiment.....	53.44	33.87	43.66
60	Fifteenth Separate.....	53.06	33.07	43.57
61	B, 71st Regiment.....	55.20	31.50	43.35
62	G, 23d Regiment.....	55.93	30.60	43.27
63	H, 47th Regiment.....	46.15	39.44	42.80
64	I, 23d Regiment.....	55.69	29.54	42.62
65	E, 22d Regiment.....	62.76	21.69	42.23
66	C, 74th Regiment.....	34.88	49.33	42.11
67	B, 74th Regiment.....	28.88	54.61	41.75
68	Thirty-fifth Separate.....	50.00	32.18	41.09
69	A, 10th Battalion.....	36.50	45.65	41.08
70	K, 69th Regiment.....	62.00	20.00	41.00
71	F, 12th Regiment.....	52.08	29.20	40.64
72	B, 22d Regiment.....	50.00	31.15	40.58
73	G, 12th Regiment.....	53.65	26.81	40.23
74	D, 69th Regiment.....	46.00	32.17	39.09
75	Forty-sixth Separate.....	40.00	37.89	38.95
76	H, 22d Regiment.....	52.63	25.00	38.82
77	Thirteenth Separate.....	52.17	25.20	38.69
78	C, 69th Regiment.....	51.16	25.00	38.08
79	E, 12th Regiment.....	42.55	33.00	37.78
80	G, 69th Regiment.....	47.50	27.89	37.70
81	D, 8th Regiment.....	50.00	25.16	37.58
82	B, 13th Regiment.....	47.16	27.60	37.36
83	C, 22d Regiment.....	47.61	25.66	36.64
84	G, 47th Regiment.....	41.79	31.42	36.61
85	I, 69th Regiment.....	43.78	29.47	36.33
86	G, 13th Regiment.....	36.05	36.20	36.23
87	D, 23d Regiment.....	46.77	25.51	36.14
88	K, 22d Regiment.....	51.85	20.35	36.10
89	E, 23d Regiment.....	35.48	34.54	35.01
90	F, 9th Regiment.....	53.33	16.67	35.00
91	A, 12th Regiment.....	43.13	26.81	34.97
92	G, 14th Regiment.....	38.29	31.11	34.70
93	Sixteenth Separate.....	47.05	22.08	34.57
94	K, Ninth Regiment.....	41.67	34.28	34.48
95	H, 69th Regiment.....	49.05	19.61	34.33
96	F, 8th Regiment.....	43.13	25.45	34.20
97	D, 74th Regiment.....	20.58	47.50	34.01
98	C, 13th Regiment.....	36.84	30.47	33.66
99	G, 22d Regiment.....	42.00	24.76	33.38
100	A, 47th Regiment.....	42.85	33.33	33.09

By Companies — (Continued).

Order of merit.	ORGANIZATION.	FIGURE OF MERIT.		
		Per-centage present.	Per-centage firing in ranks.	General.
101	H, 12th Regiment.....	47.40	17.83	32.63
102	A, 71st Regiment.....	39.09	27.82	32.46
103	D, 47th Regiment.....	39.08	23.52	31.50
104	K, 12th Regiment.....	33.43	29.23	31.28
105	K, 47th Regiment.....	36.36	25.62	30.99
106	Seventeenth Separate.....	40.47	21.17	30.82
107	G, 9th Regiment.....	38.59	22.72	30.66
108	I, 47th Regiment.....	38.98	22.17	30.58
109	D, 13th Regiment.....	35.40	25.75	30.43
110	F, 22d Regiment.....	40.00	20.00	30.00
111	H, 13th Regiment.....	38.88	20.95	29.92
112	E, 74th Regiment.....	11.36	48.00	29.68
113	Fourth Separate.....	21.17	37.22	29.20
114	A, 22d Regiment.....	38.29	20.00	29.15
115	B, 9th Regiment.....	22.22	36.00	29.11
116	I, 13th Regiment.....	30.61	26.00	28.31
117	D, 9th Regiment.....	34.69	21.76	28.23
118	E, 9th Regiment.....	31.81	24.28	28.05
119	I, 14th Regiment.....	35.08	20.50	27.79
120	H, 9th Regiment.....	42.00	12.85	27.43
121	K, 13th Regiment.....	26.82	26.81	26.82
122	F, 47th Regiment.....	33.76	19.23	26.50
123	C, 14th Regiment.....	33.92	18.94	26.43
124	K, 69th Regiment.....	28.37	24.28	26.33
125	Eleventh Separate.....	29.31	22.94	26.13
126	F, 69th Regiment.....	28.20	23.63	25.92
127	C, 9th Regiment.....	36.73	15.00	25.87
128	D, 47th Regiment.....	26.66	25.00	25.83
129	I, 8th Regiment.....	22.41	28.46	25.44
130	A, 9th Regiment.....	28.00	22.14	25.07
131	H, 8th Regiment.....	27.58	21.87	24.73
132	F, 14th Regiment.....	30.90	17.64	24.27
133	A, 13th Regiment.....	27.86	20.58	24.22
134	K, 14th Regiment.....	25.92	21.42	23.67
135	I, 9th Regiment.....	28.30	18.06	23.18
136	E, 47th Regiment.....	21.12	24.66	22.89
137	G, 8th Regiment.....	20.00	25.55	22.78
138	A, 14th Regiment.....	26.92	18.57	22.75
139	E, 8th Regiment.....	23.07	20.00	21.54
140	A, 69th Regiment.....	27.86	18.52	20.69
141	E, 13th Regiment.....	13.15	25.00	20.58
142	H, 14th Regiment.....	19.60	21.00	20.30
143	C, 8th Regiment.....	26.08	13.33	19.71
144	B, 69th Regiment.....	18.47	20.00	19.24
145	D, 14th Regiment.....	11.40	26.25	18.83
146	C, 69th Regiment.....	21.31	15.38	18.35
147	I, 69th Regiment.....	20.58	15.00	17.79
148	D, 69th Regiment.....	16.00	18.33	17.17
149	E, 69th Regiment.....	14.08	20.00	17.04
150	F, 69th Regiment.....	11.53	22.22	16.88
151	E, 14th Regiment.....	12.06	15.71	13.89
152	G, 69th Regiment.....	12.30	11.25	11.78
153	H, 69th Regiment.....	4.81	7.50	6.16
154	B, 14th Regiment.....	Score disallowed.		
155	A, 65th Regiment.....	No practice.		
156	B, 65th Regiment.....	No practice.		
157	C, 65th Regiment.....	No practice.		
158	D, 65th Regiment.....	No practice.		
159	F, 65th Regiment.....	No practice.		
160	G, 65th Regiment.....	No practice.		
161	H, 65th Regiment.....	No practice.		
162	I, 65th Regiment.....	No practice.		
163	Fifth Separate.....	No practice.		
164	Tenth Separate.....	No firing in ranks.		
165	Twenty-fourth Separate.....	No practice.		
166	Twenty-eighth Separate.....	No firing in ranks.		
167	Thirty-first Separate.....	No firing in ranks.		
168	Thirty-seventh Separate.....	No firing in ranks.		
169	Forty-first Separate.....	No practice.		
170	Forty-seventh Separate.....	No practice.		
171	Forty-eighth Separate.....	No practice.		

I inclose a list of those who, retaining their membership in the service, have qualified for eighteen successive years, also the names of those winning the silver or sharpshooters' bar; the * indicating practice in compliance with General Order No. 15, series 1892 (at 500 yards only).

Those who have qualified for eighteen successive years, as follows:

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	500 yards.	600 yards	Total.
1	Ord. sergeant ..	T. J. Dolan	Twelfth Regiment.....	24	24	48
2	Major	Ezra De Forest.....	Twenty-third "	23	24	47
3	Captain	G. W. Rand	Seventh "	23	23	46
4	Ord. sergeant ..	C. E. Bryant.....	Twenty-third "	24	22	46
5	Major	Edward Duffy.....	Sixty-ninth "	24	21	45
6	Sergeant	A. B. Van Heusen.....	Twelfth "	24	21	45
7	Private	F. C. McLewee	Seventh "	21	23	44
8	Lieutenant	M. P. Ross.....	Seventy-first "	23	21	44
9	Captain	Edward Barker	Eighth "	21	21	42
10	Lieut.-Colonel..	J B Frothingham	Second Brigade Staff.....	22	20	42
11	Captain	J. C. Abrams.....	Seventh Regiment.....	22	20	42
12	Lieutenant	J. B. Holland.....	"	22	20	42

MARKSMEN.

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.
13	Captain	C. E. Kohlberger.....	Ninth Regiment.....	21	19	40
14	Colonel	E. A. Rockwood.....	Supernumerary	19	19	38
15	Captain	W. L. Candee	Twenty-third Regiment	19	19	38
16	Captain	J. I. Pruyn	Fourth Separate Company	20	18	38
17	Captain	W. A. French.....	Supernumerary	15	22	37
18	Colonel	J. G. Story	Ordnance Department	18	19	37
19	Captain	W. H. Murphy	Twelfth Regiment	18	19	37
20	Colonel	Geo. D. Scott.....	Eighth "	18	16	34
21	Captain	Hassell Nutt.....	Fourteenth "	18	16	34
22	Captain	W. J. Collins	Supernumerary	19	12	31

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	500 yards	600 yards.	Total.
1	Ordnance Sergt.	F. J. Stuart	Sixty-ninth Regiment	25	25	50
2	Sergeant	T. G. Austin.....	Thirteenth "	25	25	50
3	Lieutenant	F. A. Wells.....	Twenty-third "	25	25	50
4	Private	D. H. Ogden.....	Twentieth Separate Company ...	25	25	50
5	Private	W. H. Carter	Seventy-first Regiment	25	25	50
6	Private	F. W. Perkins.....	Seventh "	24	25	49
7	Lieut.-Colonel ..	G. F. Hamlin	Department Rifle Practice	25	24	49
8	Lieutenant	W. J. Underwood.....	Seventh Regiment.....	25	24	49
9	Sergeant	G. E. Constable.....	Thirteenth "	25	24	49
10	Private	R. M. Kalloch.....	Seventh "	25	24	49
11	Private	W. S. Lamb.....	Twelfth "	25	24	49
12	Private	G. W. Lotz	Thirteenth "	23	25	48

SHARPSHOOTERS — (Continued).

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
13	Colonel	P. P. Beals.....	Supernumerary	24	24	48
14	Captain	W. H. Palmer.....	Seventh Regiment.....	24	24	48
15	Captain	M. E. Burnton	Twenty-second ".....	24	24	48
16	Ordnance Sergt.	J. D. Wright, Jr	Seventh ".....	24	24	48
17	Ordnance Sergt.	T. J. Dolan	Twelfth ".....	24	24	48
18	Ordnance Sergt.	J. McNevin.....	Thirteenth ".....	24	24	48
19	Sergeant	R. M. Dunn.....	Seventh ".....	24	24	48
20	Sergeant	G. T. Musson	Twenty-third ".....	24	24	48
21	Corporal	C. L. Schofield.....	".....	24	24	48
22	Private	G. M. Carnochan	Seventh Regiment.....	24	24	48
23	Private	G. Doyle	Seventy-first ".....	24	24	48
24	Private	E. H. Fitch	Seventh ".....	24	24	48
25	Captain	W. A. Stokes.....	Twenty-third ".....	25	23	48
26	Captain	C. H. Luscomb	Thirteenth ".....	25	23	48
27	Lieutenant	R. McLean	Seventh ".....	25	23	48
28	Sergeant	F. W. Pohle.....	".....	25	23	48
29	Sergeant	R. Findley.....	Twenty-third ".....	25	23	48
30	Corporal	H. Coburn, Jr	Seventh ".....	25	23	48
31	Private	Alex. Stevens	".....	25	23	48
32	Private	E. W. Goff.....	Twenty-second ".....	25	23	48
33	Private	C. T. Boardman	Ninth Separate Company.....	48	*	...
34	Captain	Ezra DeForest	Twenty-third Regiment.....	23	24	47
35	Sergeant	Wm. Rockwell	Seventy-first ".....	23	24	47
36	Sergeant	L. R. Tilden	Twenty-third Separate Company.....	23	24	47
37	Private	Stephen Schreiber	Tenth Battalion.....	23	24	47
38	Major	C. H. Gaus	Third Brigade Staff	24	23	47
39	Captain	A. W. Conover	Seventh Regiment	24	23	47
40	Captain	J. S. Shepherd	Twenty-third ".....	24	23	47
41	Captain	Jno. Macauley	Twelfth ".....	24	23	47
42	Captain	W. H. Truman	Ninth ".....	24	23	47
43	Lieutenant	J. W. Cochran.....	Seventh ".....	24	23	47
44	Lieutenant	C. H. Hitchcock.....	Twentieth Separate Company..	24	23	47
45	Lieutenant	J. F. Klein.....	Seventeenth ".....	24	23	47
46	Ordnance Sergt.	J. M. Garrett	Seventy-fourth Regiment.....	24	23	47
47	First Sergeant..	L. H. Eller	Sixty-fifth ".....	24	23	47
48	First Sergeant..	F. D. L. Walker	Seventy-first ".....	24	23	47
49	Sergeant	J. K. Green.....	Seventh ".....	24	23	47
50	Corporal	G. L. Stebbins	".....	24	23	47
51	Private	Jno. Corrie.....	Twelfth ".....	24	23	47
52	Private	Peter Finnegan.....	Sixty-ninth ".....	24	23	47
53	Private	J. W. Halstead.....	Seventh ".....	24	23	47
54	Private	H. B. Turner	".....	24	23	47
55	Brig.-General...	B. M. Whitlock.....	G. I. R. P., S. N. Y.....	25	22	47
56	Sergeant	T. M. Harvey.....	Thirteenth Regiment.....	25	22	47
57	Sergeant	C. W. Simmons	Twenty-third ".....	25	22	47
58	Private	A. H. Rennie.....	Tenth Battalion.....	25	22	47
59	Private	A. N. Tiemann	Seventh Regiment.....	25	22	47
60	Private	F. S. Blackall.....	".....	21	25	46
61	Major	R. L. Banks, Jr.....	Third Brigade Staff	22	24	46
62	Corporal	A. G. Todd	Seventh Regiment.....	22	24	46
63	Private	J. B. Brown	".....	22	24	46
64	Private	Wm. Donaghy, Jr.....	Thirteenth ".....	22	24	46
65	Captain	Geo. W. Rand	Seventh ".....	23	23	46
66	Captain	L. L. Olmsted	Sixth Battery	23	25	46
67	Lieutenant	H. C. DuVal.....	Seventh Regiment.....	23	23	46
68	Lieutenant	Pat Farrelly.....	Sixty-ninth ".....	23	23	46
69	Q.-M. Sergeant.	G. W. Reed.....	Tenth Battalion	23	23	46
70	Corporal	A. W. T. Back.....	Twentieth Separate Company ..	23	23	46
71	Corporal	H. M. Field.....	Twenty-third Regiment	23	23	46
72	Private	G. C. Arrowsmith	Seventh ".....	23	23	46
73	Private	T. Breslin	Sixty-ninth ".....	23	23	46
74	Private	Guy DuVal.....	Seventh ".....	23	23	46
75	Private	J. D. Foot	".....	23	23	46
76	Private	F. W. Loughran.....	Tenth Battalion.....	23	23	46
77	Captain	N. B. Thurston.....	Twenty-second Regiment	24	22	46
78	Captain	L. E. Goodier	Forty-fourth Separate Company.	24	22	46
79	Sergeant-major.	D. J. Murphy.....	Twenty-second Regiment	24	22	46
80	Ord.-Sergeant..	C. E. Byrant	Twenty-third ".....	24	22	46
81	Sergeant	C. L. Comfort	Seventh ".....	24	22	46
82	Sergeant	H. W. Janssen	".....	24	22	46
83	Corporal	W. E. Downs.....	Twelfth ".....	24	22	46
84	Corporal	G. L. Hoffman.....	Seventh ".....	24	22	46
85	Private	D. S. Carter	Seventy-first Regiment	24	22	46

SHARPSHOOTERS — (Continued).

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
86	Private	W. C. Hallett	Forty-seventh Regiment	24	22	46
87	Private	C. W. Hinman	Twentieth Separate Company	24	22	46
88	Private	J. H. Wells	Seventh Regiment	24	22	46
89	Private	D. L. Williams	" "	24	22	46
90	Private	P. L. Livingston	" "	25	21	46
91	Private	J. M. Moe	" "	25	21	46
92	Captain	T. H. Babcock	Thirteenth "	21	24	45
93	Captain	E. M. Hoffman	Thirtieth Separate Company	21	24	45
94	Sergeant	C. M. Underwood	Tenth Battalion	21	24	45
95	Corporal	J. H. Schmidt	Seventy-first Regiment	21	24	45
96	Private	W. H. Hanley	Seventh "	21	24	45
97	Private	T. A. Stohlmann	Thirteenth "	21	24	45
98	Captain	H. C. Taylor	Supernumerary	22	23	45
99	Lieutenant	J. T. Hull	Twenty-third Regiment	22	23	45
100	Lieutenant	C. E. Fritts	Twenty-third Separate Company	22	23	45
101	Sergeant	G. R. Butts	Thirteenth "	22	23	45
102	Corporal	J. A. Davidson	Seventh Regiment	22	23	45
103	Corporal	G. F. Ogden	Sixth Battery	22	23	45
104	Corporal	W. T. Read	Twenty-third Regiment	22	23	45
105	Corporal	B. G. Saunders	Twenty-third "	22	23	45
106	Private	W. H. Beake	Thirteenth "	22	23	45
107	Private	T. J. Conroy	Seventh "	22	23	45
108	Private	H. J. Hesse	" "	22	23	45
109	Private	C. A. Mather	" "	22	23	45
110	Private	J. H. McGinn	Ninth "	22	23	45
111	Private	F. M. Pederson	Seventh "	22	23	45
112	Private	W. J. Smith	Eighth "	22	23	45
113	Private	J. A. Swan	Twelfth "	22	23	45
114	Captain	J. W. Hale	Supernumerary	23	22	45
115	Lieutenant	G. T. Bowman	Seventy-fourth Regiment	23	22	45
116	Lieutenant	J. E. Roach	Tenth Battalion	23	22	45
117	First Sergeant	A. J. Bush	Sixth Battery	23	22	45
118	First Sergeant	W. E. Laragh	Eighth Regiment	23	22	45
119	Q.-M. Sergeant	T. E. Chase	Ninth "	23	22	45
120	Sergeant	S. F. Fahnestock	Thirteenth "	23	22	45
121	Sergeant	G. S. Towle	Seventh "	23	22	45
122	Sergeant	V. Werner	Thirteenth "	23	22	45
123	Corporal	C. H. Cadwell	Seventh "	23	22	45
124	Corporal	William Sutton	Seventy-first "	23	22	45
125	Private	L. J. Barrett	Thirteenth "	23	22	45
126	Private	C. F. Hermann	Twelfth "	23	22	45
127	Private	Hugh McWhirter	Ninth "	23	22	45
128	Private	F. McKnight	Seventy-first "	23	22	45
129	Private	E. D. Smith	" "	23	22	45
130	Private	R. S. Spencer	Seventh "	23	22	45
131	Private	W. P. Wainwright	" "	23	22	45
132	Major	W. A. Downs	Seventy-first "	24	21	45
133	Major	Edward Duffy	Sixty-ninth "	24	21	45
134	Major	N. H. Henry	Twelfth "	24	21	45
135	Captain	C. J. Seiter	" "	24	21	45
136	Captain	Edwin Gould	Seventy-first "	24	21	45
137	Sergeant	A. B. Van Heusen	Twelfth "	24	21	45
138	Q.-M. Sergeant	H. B. Thomson	Seventh "	24	21	45
139	Private	T. M. Congdon	Twentieth Separate Company	24	21	45
140	Private	O. D. Cubberley	Forty-seventh Regiment	24	21	45
141	Private	H. N. Dunham	Twenty-third "	24	21	45
142	Private	G. F. Hale	Thirteenth Separate Company	24	21	45
143	Private	E. A. Wheeler	Twenty-third Regiment	24	21	45
144	Private	A. E. Worcester	" "	24	21	45
145	Captain	Walter Scott	Third Separate Company	45	*	....
146	Lieutenant	E. A. Greenough	Ninth "	45	*	....
147	Sergeant	L. J. Bellegarde	" "	45	*	....
148	Corporal	H. W. McBean	Forty-second "	45	#	....
149	Captain	H. C. Brown	Twenty-third Regiment	20	24	44
150	Captain	L. H. Smith	Seventy-fourth "	20	24	44
151	Corporal	R. B. Dawson	Twenty-third "	20	24	44
152	Private	J. P. Kopp	Twenty-second "	20	24	44
153	Private	E. W. Lancaster	Seventh "	20	24	44
154	Private	Chas. F. Robbins	" "	20	24	44
155	Private	W. M. Summers	Twenty-third "	20	24	44
156	Private	J. F. Tracy	Eighth "	20	24	44
157	Lieut.-Colonel	Geo. M. Smith	Seventh "	21	23	44
158	First Sergeant	F. W. Macy	Twenty-third Separate Company	21	23	44

SHARPSHOOTERS — (Continued).

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
159	Sergeant	Robt. Byars	Twenty-second Regiment	21	23	44
160	Corporal	W. H. Journeay	Seventh	21	23	44
161	Private	C. W. Amidon	Seventy-fourth	21	23	44
162	Private	F. H. Battilam	Twenty-third	21	23	44
163	Private	P. J. Daly	Twelfth	21	23	44
164	Private	Jos. Edwards	Thirtieth Separate Company	21	23	44
165	Private	A. D. Emery	Seventh Regiment	21	23	44
166	Private	A. M. Evans	Twenty-second	21	23	44
167	Private	A. D. Grant	Seventy-fourth	21	23	44
168	Private	C. G. Hanft	Seventh	21	23	44
169	Private	F. C. McLewee	"	21	23	44
170	Private	John Murphy	Twentieth Separate Company	21	23	44
171	Private	A. H. Scattergood	Tenth Battalion	21	23	44
172	Private	J. G. Zimmerman	Sixth Separate Company	21	23	44
173	Major	W. R. Pettigrew	Forty-seventh Regiment	22	22	44
174	Captain	A. C. Lewis	Sixty-fifth	22	22	44
175	Captain	E. C. Smith	Twelfth	22	22	44
176	Lieutenant	W. A. Angus	Seventy-fourth	22	22	44
177	Lieutenant	J. S. Boyer	Thirty-ninth Separate Company	22	22	44
178	Lieutenant	J. F. White	Thirty-sixth	22	22	44
179	First Sergeant	J. E. Smith	Tenth Battalion	22	22	44
180	First Sergeant	J. H. Smith	Thirty-sixth Separate Company	22	22	44
181	Q.-M. Sergeant	D. Malone	Sixty-ninth Regiment	22	22	44
182	Sergeant	J. W. Cleveland	Seventh	22	22	44
183	Sergeant	T. W. Hislop	Sixth Separate Company	22	22	44
184	Corporal	Geo. Ball	Twenty-third Regiment	22	22	44
185	Corporal	Jno. Carter, Jr	Seventy-first	22	22	44
186	Corporal	C. F. Miller	Seventh	22	22	44
187	Private	J. A. Chard	Twenty-third	22	22	44
188	Private	J. D. Crouch	Seventh	22	22	44
189	Private	J. N. Emlay	"	22	22	44
190	Private	L. Hazeltine	Thirteenth Separate Company	22	22	44
191	Private	H. H. Morrell	Seventh Regiment	22	22	44
192	Private	C. R. Seymour	Twentieth Separate Company	22	22	44
193	Private	A. H. Vreeland	Twenty-second Regiment	22	22	44
194	Private	C. O. Walton	"	22	22	44
195	Lieut.-Colonel	W. E. Fitch	Tenth Battalion	23	21	44
196	Captain	R. H. Harding, Jr	Fourteenth Regiment	23	21	44
197	Captain	D. C. McCarthy	Sixty-ninth	23	21	44
198	Captain	J. B. G. W. Ward	Seventy-first	23	21	44
199	Lieutenant	H. R. Clark	Seventy-fourth	23	21	44
200	Lieutenant	S. F. Hart	Twenty-second	23	21	44
201	Lieutenant	E. J. Craft	Twenty-third	23	21	44
202	Lieutenant	H. H. Treadwell	Twenty-second	23	21	44
203	Lieutenant	T. A. Brown	Thirtieth Separate Company	23	21	44
204	Lieutenant	M. P. Ross	Seventy-first Regiment	23	21	44
205	Corporal	Sam'l Frothingham	Seventh	23	21	44
206	Corporal	J. A. McKinnon, Jr	Twenty-third	23	21	44
207	Corporal	S. M. Phillips	Twenty-second	23	21	44
208	Corporal	H. G. Story	Twenty-third	23	21	44
209	Private	A. J. Cazalar	Seventh	23	21	44
210	Private	T. Coogan	Eighth	23	21	44
211	Private	W. P. J. Costello	Seventy-first	23	21	44
212	Private	G. R. Martin	Seventh	23	21	44
213	Private	Henry Melville	"	23	21	44
214	Private	C. A. Spencer	"	23	21	44
215	Captain	C. S. Burns	Twelfth	24	20	44
216	Captain	E. A. Smith	Sixty-fifth	24	20	44
217	Lieutenant	D. S. Burr	Twentieth Separate Company	24	20	44
218	Lieutenant	C. F. Bement	Seventh Regiment	24	20	44
219	First Sergeant	John Maxwell	Sixty-fifth	24	20	44
220	Q. M. Sergeant	L. M. Olmsted	Sixth Battery	24	20	44
221	Sergeant	George Donovan	Twelfth Regiment	24	20	44
222	Sergeant	P. L. Klock	Seventh	24	20	44
223	Private	J. Milliman	"	24	20	44
224	Private	C. D. Napier	Twenty-third	24	20	44
225	Private	A. J. Picard	Eighth	24	20	44
226	Private	E. P. Sands	Seventh	24	20	44
227	Private	B. S. Williams	"	24	20	44
228	Lieutenant	J. E. Schuyler	"	25	19	44
229	Private	A. C. Ostrander	Thirteenth	25	19	44
230	First Sergeant	F. B. Brown	Eighteenth Separate Company	44	*	....
231	Private	A. Blanchard	Ninth	44	*	....
232	Lieutenant	A. F. Englehardt	Forty-seventh Regiment	20	23	43

SHARPSHOOTERS — (*Continued*).

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
233	Lieutenant	L. W. Francis	Seventy-first Regiment	20	23	43
234	First Sergeant..	Harry Hickman.....	Seventy-fourth "	20	23	43
235	Sergeant	J. J. Collins	Eighth "	20	23	43
236	Sergeant	P. H. Walters	Seventy-fourth "	20	23	43
237	Corporal	Peter Cook	Thirty-sixth Separate Company..	20	23	43
238	Corporal	J. L. Crandall	Twenty-third "	20	23	43
239	Corporal	W. E. White	Forty-seventh Regiment	20	23	43
240	Private	J. W. Councilman	Forty-third Separate Company ..	20	23	43
241	Private	J. F. Hayn	Seventy-fourth Regiment	20	23	43
242	Private	Hy Larsson	Twelfth "	20	23	43
243	Private	F. Leushner	Seventy-fourth "	20	23	43
244	Private	A. J. Mayer	Forty-third Separate Company ..	20	23	43
245	Captain	F. L. Holmes	Twenty-third Regiment	21	22	43
246	Captain	W. G. Owen	Supernumerary	21	22	43
247	Captain	H. H. Quick	Forty-seventh Regiment	21	22	43
248	Lieutenant	Peter Bernardi	Thirty-sixth Separate Company..	21	22	43
249	Sergeant Major.	F. H. Hobby	Forty-seventh Regiment	21	22	43
250	First Sergeant..	H. P. Worthing	Twentieth Separate Company....	21	22	43
251	Sergeant	W. F. Leushner	Seventy-fourth Regiment	21	22	43
252	Sergeant	A. L. Pine	Thirty-third Separate Company..	21	22	43
253	Sergeant	James Wortherspoon ..	Seventh Regiment	21	22	43
254	Corporal	A. C. Fest	"	21	22	43
255	Corporal	M. Osborne	"	21	22	43
256	Corporal	William Petry	Twenty-third Separate Company.	21	22	43
257	Corporal	William Ruggles	Eighth Regiment	21	22	43
258	Private	W. N. Bavier	Seventh "	21	22	43
259	Private	H. A. Bostwick	"	21	22	48
260	Private	O. J. Church	Sixth Battery	21	22	43
261	Private	H. F. Floyd	Seventy-fourth Regiment	21	22	43
262	Private	John Fox, Jr.	Seventh "	21	22	43
263	Private	C. P. Francis	Thirty-third Separate Company..	21	22	43
264	Private	C. W. Henry	Seventh Regiment	21	22	43
265	Private	F. R. Hickman	Seventy-fourth "	21	22	43
266	Private	F. P. Leushner	"	21	22	43
267	Private	D. F. Neal	Twenty-first Separate Company..	21	22	43
268	Private	M. P. O'Connor	Seventh Regiment	21	22	43
269	Private	L. B. Rader	"	21	22	43
270	Private	J. L. Roberts, Jr.	"	21	22	43
271	Private	M. F. Stupplebeen	Twenty-third Separate Company.	21	22	43
272	Private	J. W. Underhill	Twenty-third Regiment	21	22	43
273	Brig.-Gen.	Charles F. Robbins	Supernumerary	22	21	43
274	Major	E. T. T. Marsh	Seventy-first Regiment	22	21	43
275	Captain	F. J. Le Count, Jr.	Forty-seventh "	22	21	43
276	Captain	C. H. Smith	Seventy-first "	22	21	43
277	Captain	Henry Waterman	Twenty-third Separate Company.	22	21	43
278	Lieutenant	M. P. Grealish	Sixty-ninth Regiment	22	21	43
279	Lieutenant	J. D. Howland	Sixty-fifth "	22	21	43
280	Lieutenant	W. W. Olheiser	"	22	21	43
281	Lieutenant	W. P. Pickett	Twenty-third "	22	21	43
282	Lieutenant	T. W. Timpson	Seventy-first "	22	21	43
283	Lieutenant	W. L. Hazen	"	22	21	43
284	Lieutenant	A. McDougall	Seventh "	22	21	43
285	Lieutenant	C. G. Scofield	Twenty-third "	22	21	43
286	Sergt.-Major ...	C. W. Stuart	Seventy-fourth "	22	21	43
287	Q. M. Sergeant.	Frank Isherwood	Twenty-second "	22	21	43
288	Q. M. Sergeant.	B. H. Kennedy	Twenty-third Separate Company.	22	21	43
289	Sergeant	C. A. Appleton	Seventh Regiment	22	21	43
290	Sergeant	E. F. Austin	Seventy-first "	22	21	43
291	Sergeant	W. A. Bayer	Twenty-third "	22	21	43
292	Sergeant	John McDermott	Twelfth "	22	21	43
293	Corporal	R. Balderoft, Jr.	Twenty-third Separate Company.	22	21	43
294	Corporal	T. C. O'Mahoney	Sixty-ninth Regiment	22	21	43
295	Corporal	G. N. Underwood	Sixth Battery	22	21	43
296	Corporal	T. C. Wiswall	Seventh Regiment	22	21	43
297	Private	C. A. Andrews	Fourteenth "	22	21	43
298	Private	A. R. Angell	Seventh "	22	21	43
299	Private	W. E. Biddle	Twenty-third "	22	21	43
300	Private	G. C. Dempsey	Seventh "	22	21	43
301	Private	C. E. Fagan	Thirteenth "	22	21	43
302	Private	C. C. Greene	Twenty-third "	22	21	43
303	Private	C. W. Hobby	Sixth Battery	22	21	43
304	Private	G. D. Lathrop	Twentieth Separate Company....	22	21	43
305	Private	J. H. Meeker	"	22	21	43
306	Private	H. F. Miller	Twelfth Regiment	22	21	43

SHARPSHOOTERS — (Continued).

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
307	Private	W. Reid	Seventh Regiment	22	21	43
308	Private	J. W. Righter	Twenty-third	22	21	43
309	Private	M. I. Sniffen	"	22	21	43
310	Private	W. M. Stillwell, Jr.	Seventh	22	21	43
311	Private	S. B. Stocum	Seventy-first	22	21	43
312	Private	H. W. Warner	Seventh	22	21	43
313	Private	C. Winter	Twelfth	22	21	43
314	Private	W. Yerks	Thirteenth	22	21	43
315	Sergeant	J. A. McCloskey	Eighth	23	20	43
316	Sergeant	J. C. Martin	Thirty-third Separate Company	23	20	43
317	Corporal	O. M. Beach, Jr.	Seventh Regiment	23	20	43
318	Private	C. A. Baldwin	Forty-seventh	23	20	43
319	Private	L. L. Clark	Seventh	23	20	43
320	Private	A. Conover	"	23	20	43
321	Private	E. L. Flandreau	Seventy-first	23	20	43
322	Private	A. A. Jordan	Seventh	23	20	43
323	Private	P. E. Kent	Forty-fourth Separate Company	23	20	43
324	Private	G. W. McLaughlin	Seventh Regiment	23	20	43
325	Private	A. D. Minor	Thirty-first Separate Company	33	20	43
326	Private	Thomas Oliver	Fourth	23	20	43
327	Private	J. D. Thornton	Seventh Regiment	23	20	43
328	Private	T. G. Turner	"	23	20	43
329	Lieutenant	T. C. Patterson	Twelfth	24	19	43
330	Sergeant	E. S. Hoag	Twentieth Separate Company	24	19	43
331	Private	C. Dothring	Twelfth Regiment	24	19	43
332	Private	H. H. Duryee	Seventh	24	19	43
333	Private	Edward Ritter	Thirty-sixth Separate Company	24	19	43
334	Private	E. A. Spink	Twenty-third Regiment	24	19	43
335	Private	P. J. White	Seventh	24	19	43
336	Lieutenant	W. R. Buck	Seventy-fourth	25	18	43
337	Q. M. Sergeant	H. Everdell	Seventh	25	18	43
338	Captain	T. A. Paterson	Ninth Separate Company	43	*	....
339	Lieutenant	J. C. Hopson	"	43	*	....
340	Sergeant	F. H. Putnam	Second	43	*	....
341	Sergeant	W. B. Stevens	Eighteenth	43	*	....
342	Corporal	J. C. Brewster	Forty-second	43	*	....
343	Private	A. H. Curtis	Forty-third	19	23	42
344	Captain	W. H. Bergtold	Seventy-fourth Regiment	20	22	42
345	Lieutenant	C. C. Todd	Twenty-third	20	22	42
346	Lieutenant	G. A. S. Wieners	Ninth	20	22	42
347	Lieutenant	D. W. Houston	Twenty-first Separate Company	20	22	42
348	Lieutenant	F. Van Lennep	Seventh Regiment	20	22	42
349	Sergeant	O. R. W. Robinson	Thirteenth	20	22	42
350	Sergeant	T. C. Rose	Twelfth	20	22	42
351	Sergeant	S. A. Gaffney	Seventy-fourth	20	22	42
352	Sergeant	A. J. Myers	Eighth	20	22	42
353	Sergeant	T. A. Pine	Thirty-third Separate Company	20	22	42
354	Sergeant	T. A. Robinson	Fourth	20	22	42
355	Sergeant	W. W. Stow	Twentieth	20	22	42
356	Corporal	L. H. Frick	Seventy-fourth Regiment	20	22	42
357	Corporal	A. E. Pressinger	Seventh	20	22	42
358	Corporal	H. F. Riechers	Twelfth	20	22	42
359	Corporal	W. D. Stiles	Twentieth Separate Company	20	22	42
360	Corporal	A. W. Trotter	Seventh Regiment	20	22	42
361	Private	F. S. Baker	"	20	22	42
362	Private	A. L. Ballou	Thirty-third Separate Company	20	22	42
363	Private	W. H. Brown	Seventh Regiment	20	22	42
364	Private	S. W. Ford	"	20	22	42
365	Private	F. S. Green	Twenty-third	20	22	42
366	Private	G. E. Hall	"	20	22	42
367	Private	E. D. Hitt	Thirty-third Separate Company	20	22	42
368	Private	O. H. Keep, Jr.	Seventh Regiment	20	22	42
369	Private	F. J. Oles	Thirty-third Separate Company	20	22	42
370	Private	S. C. Pirie	Twenty-third Regiment	20	22	42
371	Private	G. H. Pollock	Twenty-second	20	22	42
372	Private	W. A. Robinson	Twenty-third	20	22	42
373	Private	E. A. St. John	Seventy-fourth	20	22	42
374	Private	C. Strouse	Twenty-second	20	22	42
375	Captain	Edw. Barker	Eighth	21	21	42
376	Captain	C. G. Thyg	Forty-third Separate Company	21	21	42
377	Captain	P. S. Tilden	Seventy-first Regiment	21	21	42
378	Captain	Frank Roosevelt	Twelfth	21	21	42
379	Lieutenant	E. L. Gager	Seventy-fourth	21	21	42
380	Lieutenant	H. DeW. Hamilton	Twenty-third	21	21	42

SHARPSHOOTERS — (*Continued*).

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
381	Lieutenant	F. G. Landon	Seventh Regiment.....	21	21	42
382	Lieutenant	J. W. St. John	Thirty-third Separate Company ..	21	21	42
383	Lieutenant	R. C. Payne	Twenty-third " ..	21	21	42
384	Lieutenant	W. B. Thompson	Fourth " ..	21	21	42
385	Sergeant	C. J. Bajart.....	Twelfth Regiment.....	21	21	42
386	Ord. Sergeant ..	W. L. Coultas	Forty-seventh " ..	21	21	42
387	Ord. Sergeant ..	P. J. Farrell	Fourteenth " ..	21	21	42
388	First Sergeant..	W. B. Bradley	Seventh " ..	21	21	42
389	Sergeant	H. V. D. Black	" " ..	21	21	42
390	Sergeant	F. E. Smith	Thirtieth Separate Company.....	21	21	42
391	Corporal	W. C. Fisk.....	Seventh Regiment.....	21	21	42
392	Corporal	W. A. Kenny.....	Twenty-second " ..	21	21	42
393	Corporal	J. T. Kirby	Seventh " ..	21	21	42
394	Corporal	C. P. Kirkland.....	" " ..	21	21	42
395	Corporal	B. H. Nicholl	" " ..	21	21	42
396	Corporal	G. E. Swift	Twenty-third " ..	21	21	42
397	Corporal	B. A. Tregartha	Thirty-third Separate Company ..	21	21	42
398	Private	G. A. Adams, Jr.....	Seventh Regiment.....	21	21	42
399	Private	R. O. Bacon.....	" " ..	21	21	42
400	Private	W. A. Belcher	" " ..	21	21	42
401	Private	G. E. Bryant.....	Twenty-third " ..	21	21	42
402	Private	D. A. Carpenter	Seventh " ..	21	21	42
403	Private	C. H. Clark, Jr.....	" " ..	21	21	42
404	Private	R. A. Clark	Seventy-fourth " ..	21	21	42
405	Private	D. C. Conklin	Forty-third Separate Company ..	21	21	42
406	Private	J. J. Davie.....	Thirty-third " ..	21	21	42
407	Private	H. H. De Rouville	Tenth Battalion.....	21	21	42
408	Private	Edw. Dixon	Twenty-third Separate Company.....	21	21	42
409	Private	W. D. Edwards	Seventh Regiment.....	21	21	42
410	Private	L. J. Elliott.....	Twenty-third " ..	21	21	42
411	Private	W. J. Gilleland	Twelfth " ..	21	21	42
412	Private	Wm. Gurner	Seventy-fourth " ..	21	21	42
413	Private	C. B. Jackson.....	Twelfth " ..	21	21	42
414	Private	A. Kemp.....	Seventy-fourth " ..	21	21	42
415	Private	W. B. Knox	Forty-fourth Separate Company.....	21	21	42
416	Private	A. P. Lee	Twenty-third Regiment.....	21	21	42
417	Private	John McCarthy	Ninth " ..	21	21	42
418	Private	D. C. Meyer	Seventh " ..	21	21	42
419	Private	T. Reilly.....	Seventy-first " ..	21	21	42
420	Private	L. J. F. Rooney	Seventh " ..	21	21	42
421	Private	W. F. Saportas.....	" " ..	21	21	42
422	Private	H. C. Senior.....	" " ..	21	21	42
423	Private	F. K. Simmons	Twenty-third " ..	21	21	42
424	Private	P. D. Shaffer	Twenty-third Separate Company.....	21	21	42
425	Private	C. M. Smith	Twelfth Regiment.....	21	21	42
426	Private	H. B. Stowell.....	Twenty-second " ..	21	21	42
427	Private	G. R. Taylor.....	Seventh " ..	21	21	42
428	Private	F. Walkley.....	Twelfth " ..	21	21	42
429	Private	F. M. Warmer.....	Seventh " ..	21	21	42
430	Private	Robt. Weinmars.....	Tenth Battalion	21	21	42
431	Private	G. Wilson.....	Thirty-third Separate Company.....	21	21	42
432	Lieut.-Col	J. B. Frothingham	Second Brigade Staff.....	22	20	42
433	Captain	Jas. C. Abrams.....	Seventh Regiment.....	22	20	42
434	Captain	J. B. Christoffel, Jr	Forty-seventh " ..	22	20	42
435	Captain	E. V. Denison	Tenth Battalion.....	22	20	42
436	Captain	G. P. Hilton	" " ..	22	20	42
437	Captain	W. A. Valentine.....	Seventh Regiment	22	20	42
438	Lieutenant	Jno. B. Holland.....	" " ..	22	20	42
439	Lieutenant	McCoskry Butt.....	Twelfth " ..	22	20	42
440	Lieutenant	W. T. Clute.....	Thirty-sixth Separate Company ..	22	20	42
441	Lieutenant	F. L. McDowell.....	Forty-fifth " ..	22	20	42
442	First Sergeant..	J. H. Noziglia	Twelfth Regiment.....	22	20	42
443	First Sergeant..	A. E. White	Seventh " ..	22	20	42
444	Q. M. Sergeant.	G. W. Cleveland.....	Forty-fifth Separate Company.....	22	20	42
445	Sergeant.....	B. W. Anderson	Seventh Regiment.....	22	20	42
446	Sergeant	L. F. Buck	Twenty-second " ..	22	20	42
447	Sergeant	E. B. Fernald	Seventh " ..	22	20	42
448	Sergeant	L. H. George	Twenty-third Separate Company.....	22	20	42
449	Sergeant	Wm. Longson.....	Seventy-first Regiment.....	22	20	42
450	Sergeant	E. R. Richards.....	Seventh " ..	22	20	42
451	Sergeant	Fred. Smith	Seventy-fourth " ..	22	20	42
452	Corporal	J. B. Ferdon.....	Sixth Battery.....	22	20	42
453	Corporal	H. M. Libby.....	Seventh Regiment.....	22	20	42
454	Corporal	A. S. Moore.....	" " ..	22	20	42

SHARPSHOOTERS — (Continued).

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
455	Corporal	Louis Sands	Seventh Regiment	22	20	42
456	Private	H. P. Berger	Thirty-second Separate Company	22	20	42
457	Private	H. Block	Seventh Regiment	22	20	42
458	Private	W. Bloomfield	"	22	20	42
459	Private	C. O. Dewey	Twentieth Separate Company	22	20	42
460	Private	M. H. Evans	Seventh Regiment	22	20	42
461	Private	A. G. Findlay, Jr.	Twenty-third	22	20	42
462	Private	James H. Ford	Seventh	22	20	42
463	Private	L. G. Frankan	"	22	20	42
464	Private	C. E. Gleason	"	22	20	42
465	Private	J. A. Grapel	Twenty-third Regiment	22	20	42
466	Private	A. E. Hale	Thirteenth Separate Company	22	20	42
467	Private	W. R. Hill	Seventy-first Regiment	22	20	42
468	Private	W. F. Humphrey	Seventh	22	20	42
469	Private	S. S. Johnson	"	22	20	42
470	Private	W. F. Kemble	Thirteenth	22	20	42
471	Private	N. D. Lancaster	Seventh	22	20	42
472	Private	J. A. Lunn	Thirty-third Separate Company	22	20	42
473	Private	W. D. Moore	Seventh Regiment	22	20	42
474	Private	J. C. Nairn	Twenty-second Regiment	22	20	42
475	Private	C. M. Nichols	Thirteenth Separate Company	22	20	42
476	Private	W. C. J. Oberst	Seventy-fourth Regiment	22	20	42
477	Private	N. Palmer	Seventh	22	20	42
478	Private	W. B. Payne	Thirty-ninth Separate Company	22	20	42
479	Private	M. I. Pierson	Seventy-first Regiment	22	20	42
480	Private	F. C. Puffer	Twenty-second	22	20	42
481	Private	A. B. Risley	Seventh	22	20	42
482	Private	E. C. Robinson	"	22	20	42
483	Private	Gus. Rommel	Tenth Battalion	22	20	42
484	Private	J. W. Shearer	Sixth Battery	22	20	42
485	Private	F. F. Spies	Seventh Regiment	22	20	42
486	Private	S. S. Stebbins	"	22	20	42
487	Private	J. A. Swayne	"	22	20	42
488	Private	S. S. Van Kirk	"	22	20	42
489	Private	F. C. Wessells	"	22	20	42
490	Private	S. D. Wilgus	Thirteenth Regiment	22	20	42
491	Captain	Day Crocker	First Brigade Staff	23	19	42
492	Captain	B. S. Beach	Twenty-second Regiment	23	19	42
493	Sergeant	J. F. Finley	Eighth	23	19	42
494	Sergeant	A. M. Litchenstein	Seventy-first	23	19	42
495	Sergeant	M. C. Stuart	Twelfth	23	19	42
496	Corporal	C. O. Finnblade	Thirteenth	23	19	42
497	Corporal	Russell Hoag	Twenty-third	23	19	42
498	Corporal	E. S. Spink	"	23	19	42
499	Private	R. Caldwell	Seventy-first	23	19	42
500	Private	E. V. Clark	Seventh	23	19	42
501	Private	H. E. Crall	"	23	19	42
502	Private	L. C. Ketchum	"	23	19	42
503	Private	F. H. Lomax	Seventy-first	23	19	42
504	Private	W. G. Pond	"	23	19	42
505	Private	R. G. Sherman	Seventh	23	19	42
506	Private	Walter F. Smith	"	23	19	42
507	Private	A. J. Vaast	"	23	19	42
508	Private	J. J. Vatable	"	23	19	42
509	Private	V. V. Wells	Twenty-second	23	19	42
510	Private	G. V. Welter	Seventh	23	19	42
511	Private	H. K. Zust	Twenty-second	23	19	42
512	First Sergeant	T. M. Greenough	Ninth Separate Company	42	*	....
513	Sergeant	A. D. Bartholomew	"	42	*	....
514	Sergeant	Henry Richards	Forty-sixth	42	*	....
515	Corporal	E. McP. Ames	Eighteenth	42	*	....
516	Corporal	W. S. Davison	"	42	*	....
517	Corporal	C. Hartman	"	42	*	....
518	Corporal	D. J. Hogan	"	42	*	....
519	Corporal	C. N. Van Trump	"	42	*	....
520	Private	B. N. Davis	"	42	*	....
521	Private	S. J. Devlin	Forty-second	42	*	....
522	Private	H. A. Lester	Ninth	42	*	....
523	Private	A. C. Miller	Eighteenth	42	*	....

SHARPSHOOTERS.

WITH CARBINES, CAVALRY, ETC., SCORE OF 41 AT 300 AND 500 YARDS.

Number.	Rank.	NAME.	Organization.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
1	Corporal	Geo. R. Kelly	Second Battery	25	24	49
2	Sergeant	A. M. Jacobus	Troop A.....	24	23	47
3	Corporal	Alex. Harvey	" A.....	24	22	46
4	Corporal	L. G. Reed.....	" A.....	25	21	46
5	Private	F. M. Vermilye	" A.....	23	22	45
6	Private	C. B. Lambert	Signal Corps, First Brigade	23	22	45
7	Private	C. W. LeMore.....	"	24	21	45
8	Musician	A. E. Braithwaite	Troop A.....	24	21	45
9	Private	E. A. Thompson	" A.....	25	20	45
10	Private	E. L. Chase.....	Second Battery	24	20	44
11	Private	J. W. S. Cleland.....	Troop A.....	25	19	44
12	Private	W. J. Wallace	" A.....	25	19	44
13	Private	C. M. Baldwin	" A.....	20	23	43
14	Private	C. G. Williams.....	" A.....	23	20	43
15	Private	F. R. Coudert, Jr	" A.....	24	19	43
16	Captain	A. Gallup	Signal Corps, First Brigade	22	20	42
17	Private	H. S. Kerr	Troop A.....	23	19	42
18	Private	J. M. Knapp	" A.....	23	19	42
19	Private	B. W. Leigh	" A.....	23	19	42
20	Private	P. C. Sus.....	" A.....	23	19	42
21	Private	E. N. Nichols	" A.....	25	17	42
22	Private	H. W. Sackett	" A.....	25	17	42
23	Private	S. B. T. Trobridge.....	" A.....	25	17	42
24	Private	B. F. Cross	" A.....	21	20	41
25	Private	H. Barry	" A.....	22	19	41
26	Private	H. Barnard, Jr.....	" A.....	23	18	41
27	Private	J. H. Claiborne.....	" A.....	23	18	41
28	Private	L. M. Greer.....	" A.....	23	18	41
29	Private	A. W. Speyers.....	" A.....	25	16	41

Matches.

Permission having been obtained from you to authorize the competition for the State and brigade prizes provided for in section 89, M. C., I prepared and promulgated in Circular No. 3, this department, dated June 30, 1892, the terms and conditions of said matches.

The distances were changed from 200 and 500 yards to those distances which the individual competitor would be required to shoot over to win a marksman's and sharpshooter's decoration. This being a novelty, many organizations who heretofore have held aloof on account of the apparent hopelessness of their position, again entered the competition and the matches were close and interesting.

State Matches.

Held at Creedmoor, September 28, 1892. Prize, antique clock, value \$300. Competed for by teams from the Seventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Sixty-ninth and

Seventy-first Regiments; twelve men each. Won by the Seventh Regiment team.

TEAMS.	SCORES.				Aggregate.
	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	
Seventh Regiment	241	243	262	238	984
Twelfth Regiment	238	234	256	243	971
Twenty-third Regiment	238	235	255	218	946
Thirteenth Regiment	232	224	230	219	905
Seventy-first Regiment	221	210	229	233	893
Sixty-ninth Regiment	223	205	244	213	885
Twenty-second Regiment	199	207	212	209	827

First Brigade Matches.

Held at Creedmoor, September 28, 1892. Prize, antique clock, value \$100. Competed for by teams from the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments; twelve men each. Won by Seventh Regiment team.

TEAMS.	SCORES.				Aggregate.
	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	
Seventh Regiment	237	242	251	227	957
Twelfth Regiment	205	220	239	233	897
Seventy-first Regiment	206	217	218	229	870
Sixty-ninth Regiment	218	193	229	211	851
Twenty-second Regiment	186	193	208	191	778

Second Brigade Match.

Held at Creedmoor, September 28, 1892. Prize, bronze figure "Victory," value \$100. Competed for by teams from the Thirteenth and Twenty-third Regiments; twelve men each. Won by the Twenty-third Regiment team.

TEAMS.	SCORES.				Aggregate.
	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	
Twenty-third Regiment	239	232	250	231	952
Thirteenth Regiment	229	227	238	229	923

Third Brigade Match.

Held at Rensselaerwyck, October 1, 1892. Prize, bronze figure "The Explorer," value \$100. Competed for by teams from the Tenth Battalion and Twentieth Separate Company; eight men each. Won by Twentieth Separate Company team.

TEAMS.	SCORES.				Aggregate.
	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	
Twentieth Separate Company	153	159	156	139	607
Tenth Battalion.....	150	145	155	122	572

Fourth Brigade Match.

Held at Bay View, October 5, 1892. Prize, music box, value \$100. Competed for by teams from the Seventy-fourth Regiment and Forty-second Separate Company; eight men each. Won by Seventy-fourth Regiment team.

TEAMS.	SCORES.				Aggregate.
	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	
Seventy-fourth Regiment.....	143	148	153	140	584
Forty-second Separate Company.....	151	138	150	120	559

The following companies stand highest in their brigades in general figure of merit, and have each been awarded a prize valued at fifty dollars:

First Brigade.....	Company F, Seventh Regiment	G. F. M.....	71.51
Second Brigade.....	Company A, Twenty-third Regiment.....	G. F. M.....	55.64
Third Brigade	Twenty-seventh Separate Company.....	G. F. M.....	78.45
Fourth Brigade.....	Forty-second Separate Company	G. F. M.....	70.79

Recommendations.

I would respectfully recommend the adoption of the standard army target for individual practice, so that comparison may be made between the marksmanship of this and other States; also that permission be given to authorize the creation of an expert

class of sharpshooters from amongst those who make forty-seven or better in the present sharpshooters' class.

I would further recommend that the present unmilitary and cumbersome sharpshooter and marksman decoration be replaced by one of more suitable design.

In conclusion, I desire to call attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of the National Guard of this State the Commander-in-Chief qualified at Creedmoor for the State marksman's decoration.

The example thus set by Governor Roswell P. Flower has had an extremely beneficial effect upon rifle practice, and has been a source of great gratification to myself.

Ranges.

I would respectfully refer to accompanying Exhibit A.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. M. WHITLOCK,

General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y.

"A."

DEPARTMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE, OFFICE NO. 18 COENTIES SLIP,)
NEW YORK CITY, 1892.)

The Adjutant-General, State of New York:

Sir.—I have the honor to report upon the condition of the various ranges throughout the State.

Creedmoor.

Used by troops of First and Second Brigades, also Fourth and Eleventh Separate Companies. The new portion of the range, built by my predecessor and numbering twenty canvas targets, is in good condition.

The east butt and bullet-proof fence thereon, as well as the club-house situated on the range and the fences surrounding the property, are in extremely bad condition, being totally beyond repair.

Owing to lack of funds this year it has been impossible to complete the new portion of the range mentioned above.

I am in hopes, however, that the coming Legislature will make an appropriation sufficiently large to place the range in proper condition.

Rensselaerwyck.

Albany.—Used by the Tenth Battalion and Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-first and Thirty-second Separate Companies. Is in fairly good condition.

The equipment of this range will shortly be transferred to the new range lately purchased by the State.

Bay View.

Buffalo.—Used by the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments. In fair condition. One hundred and fifty dollars spent during the year in repairs.

Rochester.

Used by the First and Eighth Separate Companies. Range needs some slight repairs, which should be made by the owner.

Auburn.

Used by the Second Separate Company. Pit on range will have to be rebuilt and other slight repairs made before another season.

Oneonta.

Used by the Third Separate Company. In good condition.

Newburgh.

Used by the Fifth and Tenth Separate Companies. In good condition.

Whitehall.

Used by the Ninth Separate Company. In good condition.

Jamestown.

Used by the Thirteenth Separate Company. New range built at an expense of \$125 this year.

Kingston.

Used by the Fourteenth Separate Company. In good condition.

Poughkeepsie.

Used by the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Separate Companies. In good condition.

Catskill.

Used by the Sixteenth Separate Company. In good condition.

Glens Falls.

Used by the Eighteenth Separate Company. Needs some slight repairs.

Binghamton.

Used by the Twentieth Separate Company and Sixth Battery. New range removed at an expense of \$250 by the Twentieth Separate Company. The Sixth Battery should pay its proportion.

Saratoga.

Used by the Twenty-second Separate Company. In good condition.

Hudson.

Used by the Twenty-third Separate Company. In good condition.

Elmira.

Used by the Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Separate Companies. In good condition.

Malone.

Used by the Twenty-seventh Separate Company. Present range primitive, not to say dangerous. New site should be selected.

Utica.

Used by the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first and Forty-fourth Separate Companies. In excellent condition.

Walton.

Used by the Thirty-third Separate Company. In excellent condition.

Geneva.

Used by the Thirty-fourth Separate Company. In fair condition.

Ogdensburg.

Used by the Thirty-fifth Separate Company. Poor range, poor system of targets, poor company.

Schenectady.

Used by the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies. New range at an expense of ninety-nine dollars and six cents.

Watertown.

Used by the Thirty-ninth Separate Company. Needs repairs, butts and firing points.

Niagara Falls.

Used by the Twenty-fifth and Forty-second Separate Companies. In fair condition; needs slight repairs.

Olean.

Used by the Forty-third Separate Company. In good condition.

Cortland.

Used by the Forty-fifth Separate Company. In good condition.

Amsterdam.

Used by the Forty-sixth Separate Company. In good condition.

Following is list of amounts allowed towards sustaining and repairing ranges used by the State in 1892:

Rensselaerwyck	\$650 00
Bay View, rent \$500; repairs \$150.....	650 00
Poughkeepsie	100 00
Elmira	100 00
Utica	75 00
Hudson	50 00
Oneonta	50 00
Watertown	50 00
Niagara	50 00
Binghamton	50 00
Glens Falls	50 00
Kingston	50 00
Auburn	50 00
Ogdensburg	50 00
Olean	50 00
Saratoga	50 00

Schenectady, \$50; repairs, \$99.06.....	\$149 06
Rochester	50 00
Newburgh	50 00
Walton	50 00
Catskill	50 00
Whitehall	50 00
Cortland	50 00
Jamestown, \$50; repairs, \$125.....	175 00
Geneva	50 00
Amsterdam	50 00

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. M. WHITLOCK,

General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y.

(I.)

Reports Relative to Switchmen's Strike at Buffalo.

NEW YORK, *December 3, 1892.*

Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Sir.—I have the honor to submit the following report on mobilization and concentration of the New York State troops at Buffalo, N. Y., in August last.

I inclose, herewith appended, and marked "D," a tabulated statement showing the strength of the various organizations present, their total strength and percentage of attendance, also the time of receipt of their orders, the time of embarkation, and time of arrival at Buffalo, and the route of travel followed.

Copies of orders directing the movement are not furnished as requested. The time did not admit of the preparation of formal orders, and all the troops moved on telegraphic orders. These orders simply directed commanding officers to assemble their commands, equipped for field service, supplied with three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. At the same time the railroad companies were ordered to furnish the necessary transportation, and the troops were sent to Buffalo as fast as the railroads could do it.

In every case, the commands were ready to move before the transportation was ready for them.

The Fourth Brigade, the first one ordered out, was ordered out by the brigade commander, on a requisition from the sheriff of Erie county, under the provisions of a State law which authorizes a sheriff to call upon the troops of his own and adjacent counties to assist in preserving order.

When it was discovered that the troops called out under this law were not enough, the Governor was asked for more troops, and he issued telegraphic orders directing the further movement of troops. These orders were issued, as will be seen, in the night

of August seventeenth, and the troops were all en route the next day.

The trouble which necessitated the use of troops was a strike of switchmen in the yards of the various railroads running into Buffalo. There were about seventy miles of railroad yards to be guarded, or several hundred miles of tracks. These yards are crossed in all directions by streets, making it impossible to exclude persons from the yards. The striking switchmen, presenting no appearance by which they could be distinguished from other citizens, were thus enabled to be in the vicinity of switches, and lost no opportunity to turn switches, without the slightest consideration for the safety of passengers.

This made it absolutely necessary to guard every switch.

For this purpose the troops were admirably distributed and placed in fourteen camps, shown on accompanying map, and in General Order No. 2, Headquarters Fourth Brigade, appended:

Camp 1, Twelfth Regiment, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Forty-seventh Separate Companies was in a low-lying piece of ground, surrounded by railroad embankments.

When first occupied, this ground was a pond, but the men soon drained it, and, by the use of lumber, were enabled to make their camp habitable. The ground was totally unfit for camping purposes, but the importance of the point made it necessary to have troops there, and no better ground could be had. This camp showed great ingenuity on the part of the officers and men in overcoming difficulties. The separate companies encamped on the side of the railroad embankment where they were out of the mud. The Twelfth regiment, requiring more room, had to go on the lower ground, but overcame the difficulties very well. The camp was as well laid out as circumstances allowed, and was well supplied with sinks.

Camps 2 and 3, occupied by the Twenty-second Regiment, and Fourth, Sixteenth, Twenty-third Separate Companies, were located on fairly good camping ground and were laid out so as to take the best advantage of the ground for the comfort of the men. The cook fires and sinks were placed conveniently.

Camp 4, Thirteenth Regiment, was in a freight-house, with some tents, and the cook fires on the adjacent street. The men

made themselves comfortable with the means at hand. There was no available ground for putting up tents generally. Sinks were provided, and neatly kept.

Camp 5, occupied by the Ninth Regiment, Fifth and Tenth Separate Companies, was in a freight-house. The companies were arranged along the sides of the freight platforms in order; the knapsacks and blankets were neatly arranged and the place presented a very neat appearance.

Camp 6, occupied by part of the Thirteenth Regiment, I did not see.

Camp 7, Seventy-first Regiment, Eighth, Twenty-eighth Separate Companies.—Part of these troops were in a frame building belonging to the railroad company, and had their place neatly arranged and comfortable. The remainder, part of the Seventy-first Regiment was at a short distance from the others, the field and staff officers sleeping on the floor of an office in the railroad building, the men and company officers and hospital being in freight cars on the track. Sinks were provided near by. The Seventy-first Regiment had parade daily on a small irregular piece of ground between the tracks.

Camp 8, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, Forty-second, Forty-third Separate Companies.—This was the best ground occupied by any of the troops. The tents were arranged in regular order, was well policed and presented an excellent appearance. The sinks and cook fires were conveniently situated.

Camp 9, Second, Thirty-fourth, Forty-first, Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth Separate Companies, and Signal Corps.—A frame building fitted up with tiers of bunks. Freight-cars alongside were fitted with cooking ranges, and meals were cooked and furnished by Wagner Car Company. Very comfortable and neat.

Cavalry Troop A was camped at the stock yards, where the men and horses were comfortably quartered.

Camp 10, Separate Companies Seventh, Thirty-second, Thirty-ninth, was in the freight-house at Black Rock; the men were well supplied with straw and their quarters looked very neat. The officers were quartered in a sleeping car on the side track, and meals were furnished at an eating house near by.

Camp 11, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies.—In a freight-house. The men were arranged in order on the platform, were well supplied with straw and had their quarters neatly arranged.

Camp 12, Tenth Battalion, Sixth, Twenty-first, Forty-fourth, Forty-sixth Separate Companies.—In a large car shop. The men slept on the floor, arranged in column of companies, with straw to sleep on. The cooking was done in an adjoining room, on ranges. The officers had a room adjoining, and another room was fitted up as a dispensary. The camp presented a very neat and soldierly appearance.

Camp 13, Twenty-third Regiment.—In the Wagner car shops. Here the men had ample room, and the camp was very neat and comfortable.

Camp 14, Seventy-fourth Regiment, First, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth Separate Companies, Fifth Battery.—The tents were neatly and regularly arranged, but the camp was very disagreeable on account of bad odors from a garbage creamatory near by. The battery was in cars. The kitchen and stores were in freight cars. The health of the troops was excellent. The duty required of them was extremely disagreeable. They were on guard more than half of the time, guarding switches, and furnishing guards for freight trains. It was impossible to move or make up freight trains without a heavy guard, as the strikers would uncouple a train every time it stopped, and attacked the new switchmen whenever an opportunity offered. The newly-employed switchmen were afraid to go anywhere without a soldier. The soldiers behaved in a most admirable manner. There was no drunkenness; they kept their temper under extreme aggravation. Not only were they continually assailed by the most violent and abusive language, but were frequently assaulted with stones and other missiles.

Only two deaths occurred. One, a soldier, who was run over by a freight train; the other, a citizen, supposed to be a striker, who was shot by a soldier while attempting to escape arrest after being detected in tampering with a switch.

The soldier, who belonged in Oswego, was sent home for burial; and Captain Bowman, Ninth Infantry, commanding at Fort Ontario, furnished an escort from his company for the funeral. This action of Captain Bowman was highly appreciated by the officers and men of the National Guard. I have heard of no cases of bad behavior while en route home.

A few of the companies, in embarking and disembarking, followed the method suggested by Lieutenant Hamilton, Fifth Artillery, but this method is generally thought to have more faults than merits, and especially to leave too little latitude in seating the men. In long journeys by rail the men will and should be allowed to exchange their seats, and come together as natural inclinations prompt.

The most generally followed method, is to assign the cars to the companies in proportion to their strength; the platoons then enter and leave the cars under the immediate direction of the chiefs of platoon. The embarkation and disembarkation is made very quickly and without confusion.

The discipline was excellent, the manner of performing the guard duty shows the result of the training which the men have received in the State Camp of Instruction. The equipments met all the needs of the occasion. The supply of tents was ample, and more tents were supplied than were needed. Those troops who were not in tents, were so situated that they could not use them.

Provisions were purchased in Buffalo, and where it was possible, the men were supplied with cooked rations. Where this was not practicable, cooking utensils were furnished and the men did their own cooking.

There was no lack of good cooks among the men, and those commands who did their own cooking were best satisfied. The supply of provisions at first was unsatisfactory, owing to the difficulties of getting them to the men on the outposts and at the distance they were from the source of supply, but these difficulties were soon overcome, and the subsistence before the end, was quite satisfactory.

The headquarters of the Fourth Brigade were in the city, and the entire administration was under the control of Brigadier-Gen-

eral P. C. Doyle. He was aided by his own staff, which was composed of very energetic men, and also by the Inspector-General, Surgeon-General, and several other officers of the general staff of the State.

Affairs were administered with a view to accomplishing the objects aimed at, and without any complications arising from a too strict adherence to the routine formalities.

Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General of the State, was present with full power to act for the Governor, and did everything which could be done to contribute to the welfare and comfort of the troops.

The administration of affairs was excellent.

The Signal Corps showed excellent results of the careful training it has received.

Messages were transmitted by flag, and telegraphic connections were made between headquarters and all the camps. Operators were furnished by the Signal Corps, and they also made all the connections.

The general result of my observations is that the system of instruction adopted in this State is excellent.

While there were developed certain deficiencies in the method of supplying the troops, these deficiencies being now known, can and will undoubtedly be remedied.

The general discipline and the manner of performing duty, convinces me that the results obtained by the careful training of small bodies of troops in the State camp, far outbalance any results in the way of knowledge of cooking, camping and campaigning generally, which might be obtained by the collection of larger bodies of troops in camp where they would do their own cooking.

While I recognize the importance of such training, I know that no National Guard can give the time necessary to obtain it, and at the same time acquire the strict discipline and accurate training obtained in small bodies from competent instructors.

I believe what occurred at Buffalo, shows that troops trained in drill and guard duty, as these troops are at the State camp, and accustomed to obedience will readily conform to the conditions of a campaign.

The results of the squad system of the new drill regulations were very clearly shown to be good, by the efficient conduct of the non-commissioned officers, especially those who had received instruction in the extended order drill.

I am indebted to Captain C. F. Roe, Troop A, for a narrative of his experience in Buffalo, and the suggestions made to him by that experience, and inclose a copy of it.

The percentage of the total strength of the organizations present at Buffalo, ninety-one and fifty-six hundredths per cent, shows that the men can be depended upon to turn out for duty when called. Many of the organizations had already performed a tour of duty at the camp.

The call for men was totally unexpected, many of the men had already had their summer vacation, and many others were away on vacation at the time. Under these circumstances, the percentage of attendance was particularly good. No less than six companies had 100 per cent of total strength present.

I accompanied the Surgeon-General of the State on a tour of inspection of the different camps. He personally inspected the sinks, quarters and food, and found all the sanitary arrangements as good as circumstances permitted, and corrected at once everything which needed it.

The medical officers seemed to be exceedingly efficient.

In many cases, notably in the districts occupied by the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments and the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies, the troops had to perform all the functions of the police, and it was generally admitted that better order was preserved in those districts than had been known in years.

The troops in preserving order received little or no assistance from the civil authorities, and in many cases men who were arrested for interfering with switches, and for riotous conduct and turned over to the police, were released without punishment, and in some cases without trial.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

E. E. HARDIN,
First Lieutenant, 7th Infantry.

Inclosures.

1. Statement of strength of troops, etc.
2. Maps showing location of troops at Buffalo (2).
3. General Order No. 2, headquarters Fourth Brigade, National Guard, State of New York.
4. Map showing location of New York State troops.
5. Copy of report of Captain C. F. Roe, to Adjutant-General, State of New York, and his narration of the trip, with suggestions.

Copy respectfully furnished Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General, State of New York.

E. E. HARDIN,
First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *August 29, 1892.* }

The Adjutant-General, Albany:

Sir.—I have the honor to report that at about four (4) o'clock a. m., August eighteenth, inst., I received your verbal order to proceed to Buffalo and assume charge of the matter of subsistence for all troops of the First, Second and Third Brigades, ordered, or to be ordered, there for duty.

I immediately communicated with Major O. E. Roessle, Commissary Third Brigade, and with your authority directed him to prepare to accompany me.

I then communicated by telegraph with Colonel J. W. Yale and Louis Windholz (camp caterers) to meet me at depot, in Syracuse at 1.30 o'clock p. m.

Left Albany, accompanied by Major Roessle, at 8.25 o'clock a. m.

Arrived at Syracuse 1.30 o'clock p. m.; met Messrs. Yale and Windholz as appointed, and arranged with them to prepare to furnish coffee and luncheon for all troops passing through, and urged them as to the necessity of doing the best they could under the circumstances. I then telegraphed General Doyle,

requesting him to have his commissary meet me at the depot in Buffalo on my arrival.

I also telegraphed the Adjutant-General that I had made arrangements with Yale and Windholz to feed the troops at Syracuse.

Left Syracuse at 2.20 o'clock p. m., on Empire State Express, and arrived at Buffalo 5.15 o'clock p. m.

There I was met by Major Weeks, commissary Fourth Brigade.

We immediately called on Mr. H. Walter Webb, vice-president New York Central and Hudson River railroad, stated our mission, and asked him to help us in any way he could. He unhesitatingly expressed his willingness to do anything in his power, and tendered the facilities of the road and the service of its employes to do anything required to make the troops comfortable, and invited me to call on him at any time for assistance.

By advice of Major Weeks we went at once to the wholesale and retail grocery house of Faxon, Williams and Faxon, to make preparation to feed the Tenth Battalion, Sixth, Twenty-first, Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Separate Companies, which were expected to arrive about 7 o'clock p. m. This firm did everything in their power to help us.

The battalion and separate companies arrived about 8.15, and were served with food at 8.45 o'clock p. m.

I visited the quarters of these troops while the rations were being served, and all with whom I conversed expressed satisfaction. The ration consisted of boiled ham, bread, coffee, sugar, and milk.

They were furnished with knives for carving and cups for the entire command.

Attention was now given to preparation for feeding all troops in the morning, and it was arranged with Messrs. Faxon, Williams & Faxon, if necessary to keep their establishment open during the night. From advices we calculated that there would be about 3,200 men to provide for.

Rations for these troops were prepared, in ample time for early service, but here we met with the great difficulty of delivery. The

distances to the so-called camps, varied from two (2) to four (4) miles, and in many cases, over wretched roads. For the conveying of these rations, furniture vans were engaged, so that the food was continually under cover.

The morning meal of August nineteenth was served in this way as speedily as possible. So soon as we had completed arrangements for this service, attention was devoted to preparation for dinner, with an additional number of troops expected, which would increase the aggregate to something over 4,000. Major Roessle succeeded in making arrangements with Mr. J. A. Oaks, an extensive caterer and proprietor of a large restaurant, to serve cooked rations to all troops, to commence with dinner, he to deliver all material to the troops at their respective camps.

Mr. Oaks furnished this meal as promptly as possible, the difficulties of delivery again being encountered, and which continued during the tour.

Troops continued to arrive, so that by night we had approximating 5,000 men to be cared for.

Under direction of Major Roessle, the work continued, and meals were served by Oaks three times per day.

In addition to this service, all commissaries of regiments, or battalions, were permitted to make requisition for canned goods or any article of groceries that they might want.

The Thirteenth Regiment soon began to care for itself, and by noon of the twenty-second, relieved us entirely, except in the matter of issue of uncooked material.

The Tenth Battalion, on the day after their arrival, by permission, made arrangements with G. B. Miller to provide them with meals, and report satisfactory service.

The battalion commanded by Captain Yates, comprising the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies were, after the first two meals, provided for by Mr. Bernard Huber, a restaurant proprietor, with whom arrangements had been made, with authority from me.

The battalion commanded by Captain Eddy, comprising the Seventh, Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth Separate Companies, which were stationed at Black Rock, also with authority arranged

with Louis Ortmer, proprietor of a small hotel, to supply rations to his battalion. Both these battalions report good service.

All commissaries, and, in fact, every officer that was met, were informed from the first, and continually, that they could have anything and everything required to provide for the comforts of the men, and that a question of expense was not to be considered.

Energetic regimental and battalion commissaries took advantage of this, and promptly made, from time to time, requisition for such articles as they required.

These issues embraced not only articles of food but appliances for cooking—stoves, pots and kettles, plates, knives and forks, rakes, shovels, picks, hoes, axes and brooms. Cots were furnished for use of the hospital and medical stores on requisition from the Surgeon. Shoes were issued in cases of necessity, and, in fact, everything was to be had for the simple asking.

This was my interpretation of the order of the Governor, that no expense should be spared in providing for the comforts of the troops.

As the week progressed different organizations began to realize the importance of helping themselves, and before the end of the tour all were doing something in the way of cooking; for at least they were giving the men early morning coffee.

It must be noted here that just in proportion to the zeal of commanding officers or their commissaries were their respective commands cared for.

The Ninth Regiment, with the Fifth and Tenth Separate Companies unfortunately attached, was the most sluggish in the field. Here positive incompetency prevailed.

By reason of organizations caring for themselves, the number of rations served by Oaks was reduced on the evening of the twenty-second from 4,000 to 3,500. On the twenty-fourth it was again reduced to 2,000, and on the twenty-fifth to 1,500.

On Thursday, the twenty-fourth, in anticipation of the troops being ordered home, all commissaries were ordered to make requisition for a traveling ration, to be used only in transit. All responded promptly and were provided early in the day, except the Ninth Regiment. Captain Marks, of this regiment, in the

interest of his own company, presented a requisition to the colonel for his own men. His act was the means of obtaining rations for the regiment.

The issue of rations for the morning and noon meal of the twenty-sixth completed our work.

A statement of liabilities incurred is being prepared and will be forwarded as soon as complete.

I desire to say that, when I received the order to go, I knew full well what was before me. The rapid assembling of troops, even in much smaller bodies than on this occasion, has, in the past, and will in the future, cause discomfort and create complaint from some. This can not be avoided even under a proper system.

I went to the work assigned me determined to do my best; and if I have in any degree, been deficient, in executing all the demands of this momentous duty, it has not been from any lack of effort on my part to do it well and faithfully. All the energies with which I have been endowed were brought into action.

My whole thought was the comfort of the men, and, under all the conditions, I can say, the best was done.

I am powerless to adequately express my obligations and thanks to Major Roessle for his most valuable assistance. He accepted the task cheerfully, pursued the work as far as possible, systematically, and labored with persistence through the entire tour.

I must also mention Major Gaus and Major Banks, Third Brigade Staff; Major Cochran, Second Brigade Staff, and Lieutenant Hilton, I. R. P., Tenth Battalion. All worked willingly and effectively.

I could not wish for more earnest, faithful and competent coadjutors.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THOMAS H. McGRATH,
Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y.,
 BUFFALO, N. Y., *November 1, 1892.* }

The Adjutant-General, State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to render you report of recent military operations in and about Buffalo, as follows:

On the 15th of August, 1892, at 6 o'clock p. m., I received the following from the sheriff of Erie county:

BUFFALO, N. Y., *August 15, 1892.*

General PETER C. DOYLE:

Having been notified by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company; the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad Company; the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, that certain lawless persons have combined and threatened to destroy their property, I do, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, require you to furnish two regiments of the military under your command, armed and equipped as the law directs, to aid me in preventing the destruction of said property, and that you report yourself forthwith to me with your command ready for service.

Yours truly.

[AUGUST BECK,

Sheriff.

I thereupon, ordered the commanding officers, Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments to assemble their commands forthwith. Soon after midnight the first battalion of each regiment left Buffalo by the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad for Cheektowaga. Myself and staff accompanied the second train.

The events leading up to this demand and service, I beg to summarize as follows: The switchmen employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company, struck on or about the 11th of August, 1892, owing to a disagreement with the several companies, while the Dela-

ware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, conceded to the strikers' demands. When the strike was declared, all men belonging to the Switchmens' Union, were ordered to stop work, and men willing to fill their places were put to work by the first-mentioned companies. Violence of a minor character ensued, which the police were able to subdue, but on the night of the thirteenth of August, incendiary fires were started on railroad property and a large number of cars and their valuable contents were destroyed and the civil authorities menaced by strikers or their sympathizers. The vigilance of the police department of the city of Buffalo rendered such depredations dangerous to the perpetrators, hence on the night of Sunday, August fourteenth, the firing of railroad property was resumed beyond the city line in the county of Erie, and unmolested by authority a large amount of valuable property was burned. The sheriff of Erie county endeavored to organize a posse and swore in special deputies, but finally on the evening of the fifteenth of August he determined to call on the National Guard to prevent, if possible, further destruction.

The first step in the military operations was to stop the destruction of property and for that purpose I directed Commanding Officer Sixty-fifth Regiment, to force a march to the Philadelphia and Reading coal trestle, which I learned to be threatened. As this is some three miles from the point of debarkation, in the open country, Colonel Welch was obliged to push forward in the dead of night without guides or lights, and after some trifling difficulties and great delay he reached there none too soon, as I learned subsequently. At the same time the Seventy-fourth Regiment was posted on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad tracks at William street crossing. During the day of the sixteenth the available force was increased to nearly 600 men, but nothing could be done on any of the other railroads in ques-

tion because of the belligerent attitude of the strikers and their friends. A number of assaults upon so-called non-union or working switchmen, were committed but with the small force disposable, I was unable to answer calls for assistance from the other railroads.

On the night of the sixteenth of August a document, of which the following is a copy, was served on me:

To Brigadier-General PETER C. DOYLE, *Commanding 4th Brigade, N.G., S. N. Y.*

It appearing to me that there is an unlawful and riotous assembly within the county of Erie, and State of New York, with intent to offer violence to person and property, I do hereby order and direct you to order your command and all thereof to appear and assemble forthwith at a place to be designated by you in the city of Buffalo, New York, to aid the civil authorities in suppressing violence and enforcing the law.

Dated BUFFALO, *August 15, 1892.*

MANLY C. GREENE,
Justice Supreme Court.

Whereupon I ordered the separate companies (except the Forty-seventh) and Battery attached to my brigade to proceed at once to Buffalo. By the use of the telegraph service of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, remarkable despatch was given to the concentration of the companies situated on that company's road and by the use of special trains at high speed, by daylight of the seventeenth all but one of the companies (the Forty-fifth) was on duty at Buffalo. The concentration of the Thirteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth and Forty-third Separate Companies, situated on the line of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad and Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, was also remarkable. Delay in getting orders to C. O. Forty-fifth Separate Company, at Cortland, was due to the telegraph lines having closed their offices for the night, hence despatch was not received until the next morning. Further delay was occasioned by the reluctance of the

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad to carry armed troops on their line, as that company was not concerned in the strike at Buffalo at that time. This company arrived, however, at about 8 p. m. on the seventeenth. For details of this movement see appendix hereto marked "D." The organization of the separate companies was effected by placing the Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Companies with the Seventy-fourth Regiment, the Thirteenth, Forty-second and Forty-third with the Sixty-fifth Regiment. The Second, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-first and Forty-eighth Separate Companies in a Provisional Battalion, under Captain W. M. Kirby, and situated in the New York Central East Buffalo yards. The First and Eighth Companies, under Captain Henderson, in the New York Central passenger yards at Seneca and Jefferson streets. The Forty-fifth Separate Company, on arrival, was placed in the New York Central passenger depot. Even this force of about 1,700 men was deemed totally inadequate, and when it is considered that some 600 miles of railroad track was menaced it proved so. The exertions of the men in their unwonted occupation told heavily upon them. I removed my headquarters from Cheektowaga to the customary place, 474 Main street (on the night of August seventeenth) and immediately communicated my position to the sheriff and mayor of Buffalo. After a long consultation an appeal was sent by these officials to the Commander-in-Chief for more troops. On August seventeenth and eighteenth practically nothing was moved on any of the railroads affected except regular passenger trains. On the eighteenth I received by telegraph from you advices of the orders sent for concentration at Buffalo of the following commands: Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Separate Companies; Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-third and Seventy-first Regiments, Tenth Battalion, Troop "A" and First Brigade Signal Corps. Commands reported as follows on the

nineteenth, and per General Order No. 2, attached hereto as appendix "B," they were duly posted:

The Twenty-second Regiment, at 5.40 a. m.

The Thirteenth Regiment, in the early morning.

The Twelfth Regiment, in the early morning.

The Twenty-third Regiment, at 3 p. m.

The Seventy-first Regiment, at 1.15 p. m.

The Ninth Regiment, about noon.

The Tenth Battalion, in the early morning.

The separate companies in one train late in the day.

On arrival each commanding officer was furnished with a copy of General Orders No. 2, and a map of the city, marked with the various camps thereby established. The dispositions thereby made practically covered all affected lines of railroad by a chain of sentries and posts covering thirty-seven miles continuously.

This situation continued until Monday, August twenty-second, when, under military escort, trains were made up and moved and a large amount of business done by all roads. On the night of the twenty-second, the switchmen employed on roads hitherto unaffected by the strike, were ordered by the strikers to stop out of sympathy to the other movement. This largely increased the territory affected and property involved. Demands were at once made upon me for protection by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railway, and dispositions had to be made on Tuesday, the twenty-third, in accordance. Thus, all the lines of railroad entering Buffalo were involved in the strike, making it necessary to guard over 800 miles of track. About midnight of the twenty-fourth, the official, representing the Switchmen's Union, declared the strike "off." On the morning of the twenty-fifth, arrangements were made for the departure of the troops of the First, Second and Third Brigades and removals were made as rapidly as possible. The troops of the Fourth Brigade were spread over as much territory as possible at critical points. Although considerable violence continued during the twenty-fifth

and twenty-sixth, by the morning of the twenty-seventh, it was deemed needless to keep the separate companies longer and they were sent to home stations as rapidly as possible. On Sunday, the twenty-eighth of August, the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments were ordered in and the situation placed again in the hands of the civil authorities.

From the beginning, the bearing of both officers and men commanded universal respect from everyone. The discipline was almost perfect and the few occasions upon which force was imperatively demanded, it was given in no uncertain way. Sentry duty was faithfully performed with rigor and without any serious result. After a few days, the sentries were considered with awe and respect. None but those engaged actively in this tour of duty can form any conception of the indignities, abuse, personal violence and insults heaped upon the men, and I can not too forcibly praise the moderation and self-restraint of all. Taking the field as they did without well-defined instructions as to their specific duties, this phase of the New York National Guardsman can not be too strongly emphasized to his glory.

The few breaches of discipline only tend to add force to this conclusion, that our guard is to-day as far as its material is concerned, equal to any emergency that may be demanded of it.

The Commissary.

This department of the service on the recent tour, was at all times a perplexing one. The local regiments quickly put themselves on a good and permanent footing in this respect. The separate companies of the Fourth Brigade arrived during the night. They had all been ordered to bring two days rations, but either in the hurry of departure, or by neglect, or improvidence, but few of them had enough for a breakfast the next morning. The want of a commissary department for separate organizations was at once seriously felt and the great need of utensils for cooking, placed the men largely dependent on circumstances for their meals. Fortunately, ample arrangements had been made by one of the railroad companies for the feeding of their imported men and by arrangement the companies in that neighborhood were

provided for there under contract. Wherever available contracts were made with public houses, but many commands were far beyond such means, or were quickly shifted from one position to another in the open country. A car was arranged by the Brigade Commissary, which left the central station promptly at 7 a. m. daily with cooked and raw rations in ample quantity, but from lack of proper commissary officers some suffering resulted. On the arrival of the troops from other brigades, a staff force of competent officers, under charge of the Inspector-General, was detailed by general headquarters and this phase of the subject I was relieved from assuming. I was gratified to observe, however, that at least two organizations arrived prepared to take care of their own commissary with raw rations.

The Quartermaster's Department.

From the outset, the question of quarters for the men was a difficult problem. Fortunately, the weather was perfect for a few nights and the men at distant posts needed little else than overcoats, and those in the city were crowded into railroad buildings. Some of the railroad companies provided bunks and straw, and the men soon made themselves tolerably comfortable. But where buildings were not available, tentage had to be provided speedily and blankets had to be sent on from New York. While every despatch was given to facilitate the delivery of tentage and blankets, much suffering and hardship was endured before arrival, especially in the case of the sick. Wisely, I think, many commands were permitted to keep the blankets issued at that time so that in another emergency, a part of this suffering can be avoided. In weather more inclement than that to be expected in August, the sickness would have been a serious matter from this cause alone. After the issue of tents, where needed, camps were quickly constructed, floors built and drainage arranged, and then the most comfortable men were those under canvas.

Medical Department.

Owing to the hurry with which most of the men left their homes, there were brought with them by those properly provided only their field equipment of ambulance supplies. Some

of the separate companies are not even provided with stretchers or hospital knapsacks, and are consequently, in these respects, ill prepared for active service. In every instance the medical officers of the various commands ordered under arms were efficient and active, and made the best use of the supplies provided for them. The various ambulance corps appeared in most creditable condition, and their efficiency and training call for the highest commendation when one recalls the difficulties with which their instructors and organizers have to contend.

Owing to lack of preparation or warning it was impossible during the first and second days of the tour of service to have everything work as harmoniously as obtained later. It took one or two days to establish hospital tents, or their substitutes, and to make some of the camps sanitary. Three or four of them were placed, by necessity, upon badly-drained, low ground, or in close proximity to most offensive but necessary industries (rendering works, etc.). With these exceptions, the men were well quartered and fed, some of them, indeed, elaborately. And such unsanitary conditions as were susceptible of relief were quickly remedied by the co-operation of post surgeons, commanding officers and proper details. Sinks and latrines were arranged, trenches dug, where necessary, medical supplies furnished upon requisition to headquarters, and in a short time the medical department of each post was equipped for all possible emergencies.

The hospitals of Buffalo, with their respective ambulances, were utilized in a few instances, and were open for the reception of any serious cases. Owing to the fact that a sufficient supply of blank forms was not at hand until a week after the service began, the daily medical and sanitary reports were at times meager or insufficient and misleading. In fact, owing to the oversight or negligence of some in command, no reports were received in several instances. Blanks for formal daily sanitary reports were also not at hand during the first week. So soon as they began to come in regularly they were almost invariably favorable in their tenor. The exceptions occurred almost entirely in those camps or posts where men were camping upon low and

marshy ground or in the neighborhood of such nuisances as rendering works.

The largest sick total was on the twenty-second of August, namely, thirty-seven. This, out of a total of nearly 7,000 men on duty that date, makes a very creditable showing.

On August twenty-first, Surgeon-General J. D. Bryant inspected the medical and sanitary arrangements of each camp, and reported to the Adjutant-General, August twenty-second, that he found, in view of present necessities, "much to commend, little to criticise and nothing to condemn."

I have been very much pleased with the evidences of efficiency displayed by medical officers and their ambulance corps and hospital stewards. Even such an occasion as the recent massing of troops into one brigade in this city has been enough to amply demonstrate the immense superiority of the present formation of ambulance corps over the older method of trying to utilize non-combatants or musicians for this work.

Should such an emergency once more lead to the sudden ordering out of the National Guard, it will find the medical department better prepared in the way of experience and perhaps of supplies, but I respectfully and earnestly recommend that some provision be made for cooking simple diet necessities for the sick and for a hospital tent with equipment of cots, blankets, medical supplies, etc., for each separate command. Not until these are supplied can the medical department of any body of troops be considered as fully prepared for immediate service.

Recommendations.

First. An organization for separate companies so that field and staff officers may be available to organize regiments.

Second. Camp and garrison equipage issued to each command so it can take the field fully equipped on short notice, with cooking utensils.

Third. Thorough instruction for the issue, preparation and proper economy of rations, and if present separate company organizations are continued, a Commissary Sergeant, to have charge of this important department.

Fourth. A camp of instruction wherein rations may be prepared and all the adjuncts of active service can be realized.

Fifth. The prompt payment of all troops when on a similar duty and the promptest possible adjustment of all bills incurred.

I desire to acknowledge the eminent services of the First Brigade signal officer and his efficient corps. As the atmosphere of East Buffalo is too smoky for field signaling, the efforts in this department could only be extended to telegraphy, but an almost complete circuit was established by wire, and communication made with those camps inaccessible by telephone, and by the combined use of both systems every camp was in direct communication with brigade headquarters.

I also wish to refer in words of praise to the work done by Troop "A." While not available for sentry duty continuously, I utilized this troop on two occasions when I had reason to fear unusual violence, and had it in reserve at other times available to promptly move in any direction. It is for me most difficult to specialize any commands for honorable mention. Every command did nobly without exception but those commanded by experienced officers did the most noteworthy service. To all I can truly say they did their duty nobly.

It is with sorrow and regret that I have to report two fatal accidents. Sergeant Elsasser, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, accidentally shot himself and Private O'Hara, of the Forty-eighth Separate Company, was run over and killed by a train.

I also desire to acknowledge the eminent services and many courtesies of yourself, the commanding officer, Third Brigade, and members of his staff, the Inspector-General, Colonel Phisterer and Major Stackpole for counsel. Also to Mr. Edward B. Guthrie, Assistant City Engineer, and Mr. Theodore Voorhees, General Superintendent, New York Central and Hudson River railroad for most efficient and valuable services.

I have, sir, the honor to be your obedient servant.

PETER C. DOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

APPENDIX "A."

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
August 16.....	61	536	597
August 17.....	106	1,478	1,584
August 18.....	112	1,599	1,711
August 19.....	315	5,264	5,579
August 20.....	361	6,001	6,362
August 21.....	383	6,312	6,695
August 22.....	387	6,526	6,913
August 23.....	387	6,555	6,942
August 24.....	386	6,537	6,923
August 25.....	382	6,537	6,919
August 26.....	278	4,371	4,649
August 27.....	121	1,807	1,928

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BUFFALO, N. Y., *August 18, 1892.* }

GENERAL ORDER {
No. 2. }

Troops serving under me in and near Buffalo are hereby notified of the location of posts.

Distribution of troops, showing the various camps inside the city limits:

Camp 1.— Located at the junction of the Erie, Buffalo Creek, and Western New York and Pennsylvania railroads, near Seneca street, with outpost at Abbott road crossing of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, Buffalo Creek and Nickel Plate railroads, protecting all tracks southerly to Buffalo river; also strong outpost at New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad yard and shops west of Smith street; also outpost at Western New York and Pennsylvania round-house and yard, and along the Erie yards from the crossing of the Erie and Western New York and Pennsylvania to Babcock street; also along the tracks of the Buffalo Creek railroad to its intersection with the tracks of the New York Central railroad, near Howard street; also with outposts along the Western New York and Pennsylvania from Emslie street to Bailey avenue, including the trestle and tracks of the Lehigh Valley railroad west of Bailey avenue.

Camp 2.— Located on Tifft farm, near the junction of the Lake Shore and Buffalo Creek railroad, with outposts at the two

bridges of the Lake Shore and Buffalo Creek railroad, over Buffalo river, with outpost also at the Lake Shore crossing of Hamburg turnpike, over the Lehigh extension of the Blackwell canal; also, protecting all tracks between Tifft street and the junction of the Buffalo Creek and Lake Shore railroads with camp on beach; also with outposts along the Buffalo Creek, west of the Lake Shore railroad, protecting the freight-yards, coal trestles and buildings of the Buffalo Creek and Lehigh Valley railroads, located on Tifft farm; also with outpost northwesterly along the beach, between Blackwell canal and Lake Erie, from the Hamburg turnpike towards the light-house.

Camp 3.— Located on the coal yard of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Ohio, St. Clair streets and Buffalo river, with outposts at the Erie elevator and Erie freight-house, and northeasterly along the Erie tracks to their intersection with those of the Lake Shore railroad.

Camp 4.— Located on the market grounds, between Michigan, Elk, West Market and Fulton streets, with outposts at the New York Central elevators, and southerly along Ohio streets and the docks to the outlet of Ohio basin; also northerly along the New York Central tracks, with outpost at Scott street, and at junction of the New York Central dock tracks, with the main track of the New York Central between Chicago and Louisiana streets.

Camp 5.— Located between Red Jacket and Hamburg streets, south of Mill street, with outposts southerly along the Lake Shore yard and shops to Mackinaw street; also outpost westerly along the tracks of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, New York, Lake Erie and Western and Western New York and Pennsylvania railroads to and including the freight-houses of said railroads.

Camp 6.— Located on the west side of Ganson street, south of South Michigan street, and the Pratt and Wadams slip, with outposts southerly to the Hamburg turnpike, and northerly to Peck slip, protecting all tracks, trestles and buildings.

Camp 7.— Located near the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad shops, near Bailey avenue and Dingens street, with out-

posts, protecting all railroad property south of William street, east of Babcock street and west of Bailey avenue and north of Howard street extended.

Camp 8.—Located at Lehigh Valley railroad shops near Diggins street, with outpost through the Lehigh Valley yard, south of William street.

Camp 9.—Located west of the New York Central car shops, near Bailey avenue, with strong outpost at the New York Central stock yards, and at the William street crossing of the New York Central railroad; also easterly along the New York Central tracks to Harlem avenue, Cheektowaga.

Camp 10.—Located on Tonawanda street north of the crosscut junction, near New York Central freight-house, with outpost at the Erie freight-house on Amherst street, and along the tracks approaching the International bridge, and at other points deemed necessary.

Camp 11.—Located in Erie street freight-house of the New York Central railroad, patrolling the tracks northerly to Porter avenue.

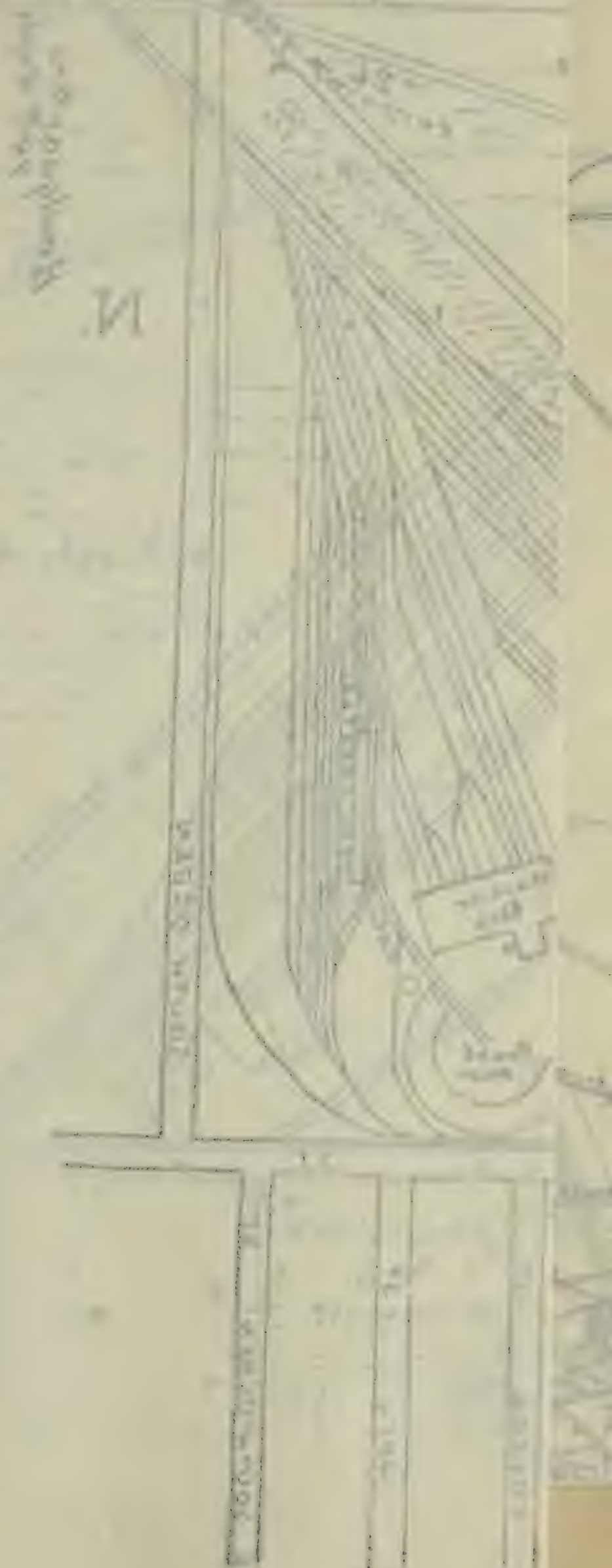
Camp 12.—Located in Seneca street car shops of the New York Central railroad, east of Jefferson street, with outposts along the New York Central railroad from Emslie street westerly to the intersection of the New York Central and New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, including the West Shore freight-house at Swan street.

Camp 13.—Located in the yards of the Wagner Car Company, at Broadway and Bailey avenue, with outposts along the West Shore railroad tracks from the crossing thereof at Broadway easterly to the crossing of said tracks and Walden avenue in Cheektowaga, patrolling the Belt Line railroad from William street to Black Rock.

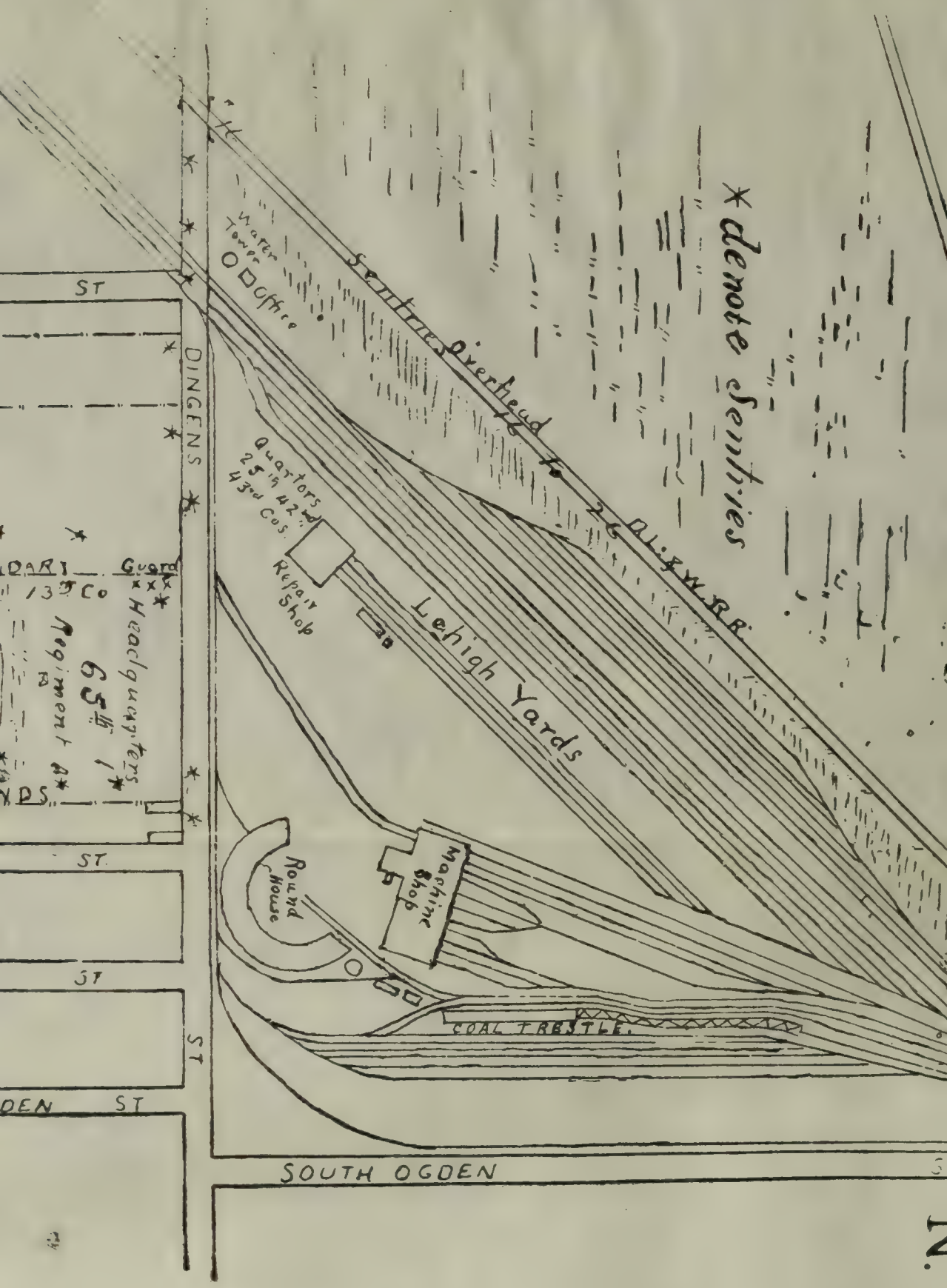
Camp 14.—Located at Lehigh Valley railroad crossing William street, with outposts extending along the Lehigh Valley tracks to and including the coal stocking trestle in Cheektowaga, and also outpost at crossing of Lehigh Valley railroad and William street.

Aug

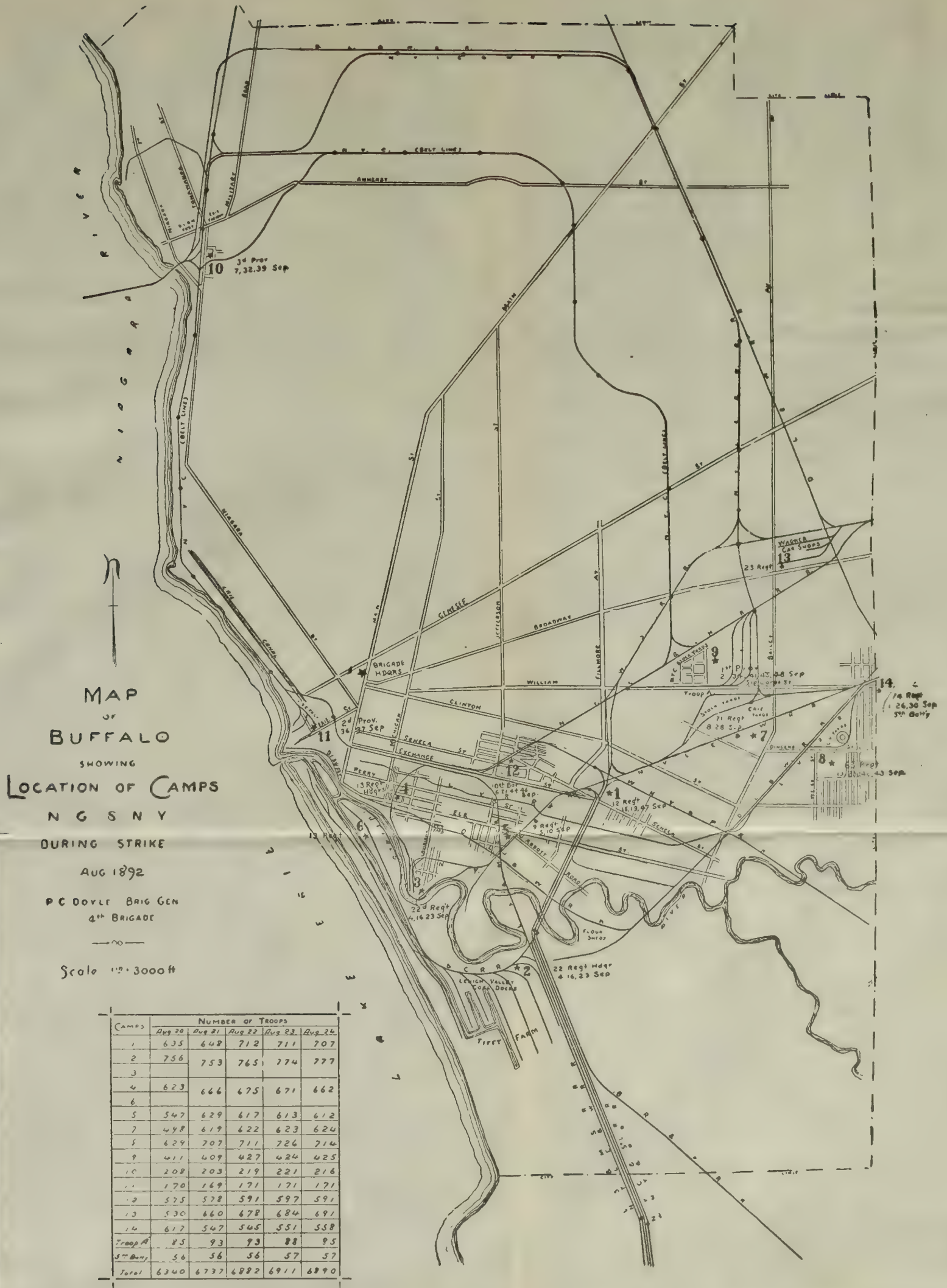
San Francisco



* denote sentries







Camp 15 — Reserve.—Located at the northeast corner of Exchange and Michigan streets, with strong outpost at the Lehigh Valley, New York Central and Erie passenger depots, whence troops will be sent to such other points as may be deemed necessary.

Camp No. 1.—Seneca street, Buffalo Creek crossing. Twelfth Regiment and Nineteenth and Fifteenth Separate Companies. Telephone, 319 D.

Camp No. 2.—Tifft farm. Twenty-second Regiment and Fourth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third Separate Companies. Telephone, 1363 and 1319.

Camp No. 3.—Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's docks, Ohio street. Twenty-second Regiment and Fourth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third Separate Companies. Telephone, 770 and 1059-A.

Camp No. 4.—Market grounds, Elk and Michigan streets. Thirteenth Regiment. Telephone, 355.

Camp No. 5.—Hamburg and Mill streets. Ninth Regiment and Tenth, Fifth and Thirty-first Separate Companies. Telephone, 319.

Camp No. 6.—Ganson street, south of Michigan. Thirteenth Regiment. Telephone, 515 and 184-D.

Camp No. 7.—Erie shops, East Buffalo. Seventy-first Regiment. Telephone, 1363.

Camp No. 8.—Lehigh Valley shops. Sixty-fifth Regiment, Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, Forty-second and Forty-third Separate Companies. Telephone, 861.

Camp No. 9.—New York Central shops, East Buffalo. First Provisional Regiment, composed of Second, Thirty-fourth, Forty-first, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Separate Companies. Telephone, 721-D.

Camp No. 10.—Black Rock, Tonawanda street. Second Provisional Regiment, Thirty-second, Seventh, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies. Telephone, 923.

Camp No. 11.—New York Central freight-house, Erie street. Second Provisional Regiment, Thirty-second, Seventh, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies. Telephone 923.

Camp No. 12.—New York Central car shops, Seneca street near Jefferson. Tenth Battalion, Sixth, Twenty-first, Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Separate Companies. Telephone, 1364.

Camp No. 13.—Wagner car shops, Broadway and Bailey avenue. Twenty-third Regiment. Telephone, 721-D.

Camp No. 14.—Lehigh Valley crossing, at William street. Seventy-fourth Regiment and First, Eighth, Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Separate Companies. Telephone, 1380.

Camp No. 15.—Exchange and Michigan streets. Reserves. Telephone, 1363.

Captain Kirby, Second Company, will command First Provisional Regiment.

Captain Austin A. Yates, Thirty-sixth Separate Company, will command Second Provisional Regiment.

Troop A — New York Central stock-yard.

Morning and sick reports will be sent to these headquarters, No. 474 Main street, third floor, not later than 11 o'clock each day until relieved.

Commerce having been paralyzed by the strike of switchmen on the railroads centering in Buffalo, and valuable property having been destroyed, it is hereby ordered that every effort be made on the part of officers and men to enforce the law in order to relieve this situation and preserve lives and property.

By command of Brigadier-General Doyle.

CHARLES CLIFTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official:

L. W. PETTEBONE,

I. R. P., 4th Brigade.

APPENDIX "C."

SUPPLY TABLE.

Medical and Surgical Stores.

To Medical Officers:

The following supply table shows what stores may be drawn upon requisition. Medical officers making out requisitions will not exceed quantities placed opposite the articles, and will only

draw what is absolutely necessary. At the end of the service they will account for the amount of supplies drawn. Requisitions should be made in duplicate, one to be forwarded, when made, through regular channels, the other sent in by the officer making it with his report of service:

Medical Stores.

Acetanilide — powder, two ounces; ammonia, aromatic spirits, six ounces; ammonia, chloride, one-half pound; ammonia, carbonate, two ounces; atropine, two-grain solution, one ounce; colloidion, two ounces; cubebs — powdered, four ounces; cocaine, four per cent solution, two ounces; extract digitalis, fluid, one ounce; extract gelseminum, fluid, one ounce; ipecac — powdered, one ounce; menthol, one-half ounce; morphine, one-eighth grain tablets, 100; potash, acetate, four ounces; potash, chlorate, two ounces; pills — podophyllin, compound, 100; pills — camphor and opium, 100; pills — compound cathartic, 100; paraffine oil, four ounces; quinine — powder, two ounces; rhubarb — powdered, two ounces; soda, bicarbonate, one pound; soda, biborate, two ounces; salicylate cinchonidia, one ounce; spirits etheris nitrate dul., two ounces; Squibbs' diarrhoea mixture, six ounces; tincture aconite, two ounces; tincture opium, two ounces; tincture iron (muriate), two ounces; tincture iodine, two ounces; whisky, one-half gallon; zinc sulphate, crystals, one ounce.

Surgical Supplies.

Acidi carbolici (ninety-five per cent solution), two ounces; anti-septic tablets (seven and a half grains hydrogen bichloride), fifty; absorbent cotton, one pound; Alpha bulb syringe, 1; cotton, absorbent, one pound; chloroform liniment, eight ounces; ether, one pound; gauze, plain, five yards; iodoform, one ounce; oakum, one pound; roller bandages, two-and-a-half-inch, one dozen; rubber plaster, one-inch, five-yard rolls, two rolls; royal excelsior P. syringe, one.

Miscellaneous.

Atomizer (oil), one; blank labels, one box; bottles, four-ounce, two dozen; camel's hair brushes, two; corks, assorted, one-half

gross; eye-droppers, two; graduated glass, one-ounce, one; spatula, medium, one; scales, one; vaseline, one pound.

In sending in sick reports, medical officers should specify the number of their respective camps.

ROSWELL PARK,
Major and Brigade Surgeon, 4th Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.

APPENDIX "D."

	Receipt of order.	Time departure.	Time arrival in Buffalo.	Distance in miles
First Separate Company	10.30 P. M.	1.00 A. M.	3.00 A. M.	68
Second Separate Company	11.30 P. M.	4.45 A. M.	8.25 A. M.	145
Eighth Separate Company	10.30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	3.00 A. M.	68
Thirteenth Separate Company	11.30 P. M.	3.00 A. M.	5.20 A. M.	90
Twenty-fifth Separate Company	12.30 A. M.	4.30 A. M.	5.00 A. M.	11
Twenty-sixth Separate Company	12.15 A. M.	4.35 A. M.	10.30 A. M.	149
Thirtieth Separate Company	12.15 A. M.	4.35 A. M.	10.30 A. M.	149
Thirty-fourth Separate Company	11.00 P. M.	5.30 A. M.	8.25 A. M.	120
Forty-first Separate Company	12.30 A. M.	3.00 A. M.	8.25 A. M.	150
Forty-second Separate Company	12.15 A. M.	3.00 A. M.	3.50 A. M.	23
Forty-third Separate Company	12.30 A. M.	3.10 A. M.	5.45 A. M.	70
Forty-fifth Separate Company	8.45 A. M.	11.20 A. M.	8.25 P. M.	245
Forty-seventh Separate Company	6.30 P. M.	9.30 P. M.	1.30 A. M.	91
Forty-eighth Separate Company	11.50 P. M.	3.50 A. M.	8.25 A. M.	187
Fifth Battery	12.40 A. M.	5.30 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	150

APPENDIX "F."

Consolidated sick return.

		AUGUST								
		19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
Camp No. 1	10	1	10	10	9	6	2	3	.....	.....
2 .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 .....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 .....	.....	1	3	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
7 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
8	8	2	1	6	6	4	.....	1	.....	.....
9 .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
10 .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
11 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	1	18	1	2	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....
13 .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
14 .....	.....	1	.....	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troop "A" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *August 31, 1892.*

The Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to submit the following report relative to duty performed by the Ninth Regiment, under orders from general headquarters:

On the seventeenth instant, at 7 o'clock p. m., I received a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

“ALBANY, *August 17, 1892.*

“*The Commanding Officer, Ninth Regiment Armory, 221 West Twenty-sixth Street :*

“Hold yourself in readiness to assemble your regiment on short notice.”

(Signed.) JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

I immediately proceeded to the armory and telegraphed to each commissioned officer to meet me August eighteenth, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the same time issuing an order to each company commander as follows:

“Notify your command to report immediately at armory, in full uniform, knapsacks with overcoats rolled thereon, haversacks and canteens, and leggings. Blouse with changes of underclothing in knapsack.”

Every officer of the command in the city (with one exception) responded to the notice and warning officers were instantly despatched to serve their several squads with the order issued.

The several companies duly assembled, but as no further orders were received, those men who had left their affairs in such shape as required attention were excused to report again as soon as they were able during the day.

Shortly after 5 o'clock p. m., I received the following telegram:

“ALBANY, *August 18, 1892.*

“*Commanding officer, Ninth Regiment, 221 West Twenty-sixth St. :*

“Take West Shore train at Weehawken, at 8 o'clock this evening; two companies will join you at Newburgh as part of your regiment.”

(Signed.) “JOSIAH PORTER,
“*Adjutant-General.*”

The absence of orders for ammunition, etc., was explained by the following telegram, previously forwarded, but received a half hour later than above:

“ALBANY, *August 18, 1892.*

“*Commanding Officer, Ninth Regiment, 221 West Twenty-sixth St.:*

“Assemble your regiment at once prepared for active duty for at least three or four days. Sixty rounds of ball cartridge, one day's rations, fatigue uniform and overcoats. Draw on Chief of Ordnance for blankets and necessary ammunition. You will be moved by railroad this evening and notified of hour later.

(Signed.) “JOSIAH PORTER,”

“*Adjutant-General.*”

Every effort possible was made to obtain and issue supplies required and leave at the hour indicated, but it was 8 o'clock when the regiment left the armory at which time men were continually reporting, so I directed Major Japha to remain and bring with him all who should report before the departure of another train. Major Van Duser, of the First Brigade staff, had in the mean time reported at the armory, and gave valuable assistance to Major Japha in arranging for his departure.

The train on which the regiment embarked left Weehawken shortly after 9 o'clock. At Newburgh the commanding officers of the Fifth and Tenth Separate Companies reported to me with their commands in obedience to your instructions to form a part of the Ninth Regiment and at Catskill the commanding officer of the Sixteenth Separate Company, with his command reported to me having instructions to report to another officer on arrival at Buffalo.

The command was only partially supplied with coffee and bread at Syracuse on arrival there the next morning, but the succeeding detachments fared better in this respect. Buffalo was reached about 1.30 o'clock p. m. nineteenth, the regiment remaining on the cars an hour or so awaiting instructions from the brigade commander to whom I reported by telephone as soon as I was able to find one. Upon the arrival of Major Pettibone, of General Doyle's staff, he served me with a copy of G. O.

No. 2, c. s., from headquarters Fourth Brigade, and conducted me to the Erie Transfer building, a commodious structure, as the location for the command which was safely housed therein by 4.30 o'clock and just in time to avoid a drenching shower. After giving instructions for posting guards around the building and vicinity, I left in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Rand and one of the officials of the Lake Shore railroad, to go over the ground embraced in camp No. 5, described in the G. O. referred to as follows, viz:

“Located between Red Jacket and Hamburg streets, south of Mill street, with outposts southerly along the Lake Shore yard and shops to Mackinaw street, also outpost westerly along the tracks of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, New York, Lake Erie and Western and Western New York and Pennsylvania railroads to and including the freight-houses of said railroads.”

As soon as I was conversant with its extent, its important position, and the amount of property to be guarded, I was fearful my command was not strong enough to fulfill the duty and accordingly reported in person to General Doyle and gave him my views to that effect. His reply was he had no reinforcements for me and I must do the best I could with the numbers I had, adding the comforting information that the population of my district were not especially peacefully inclined. Upon returning to my quarters, I found the regiment enjoying the first meal since leaving New York, it was plentiful, of excellent quality and greatly refreshed the men.

As soon as finished, I detailed the Fifth Separate Company, Captain Chase, Company F, Ninth Regiment, Captain Marks, and Company K, Ninth Regiment, Captain Truman, the detachment under command of the senior officer, Captain Chase, to proceed to the round-house of Lake Shore railroad, and take charge of the property there and immediate vicinity, and to especially safely guard the cars, where the non-union men, who had been brought to replace the strikers, were quartered, and to promptly notify me of any unusual occurrence which would require an additional force.

The duty performed by this detachment was, perhaps, the most arduous of any during the period of our stay, as most determined efforts were made by the mob to break the line and obtain entrance to the cars mentioned, and it required the utmost determination and good judgment on the part of officers and men to prevent it without shedding of blood. The bayonet was freely used, but no shots were fired, but to accomplish the result, the relief was called upon so often that practically every man was on continuous duty. Breakfast was not served until 11 o'clock the next morning, so the detachment could not be relieved until after that hour, when I despatched Companies A, C, I, and the Tenth Separate, all under the command of Captain Lorigan, for that purpose. Later in the day, I decided to start the trains on the Lake Shore system and directed Companies B, D, and E to reinforce Captain Lorigan, placing the whole force at that point under immediate command of Major Japha. After the guards were posted, the moving of trains commenced and did not cease running until our departure.

During the evening, I found it necessary to add Company F to Major Japha's command, and this formation was not disturbed while we remained in Buffalo. The remaining companies guarded that portion of the Erie system, which was not covered by the Twelfth Regiment on the east and the Twenty-second Regiment on the west and were, in addition, almost constantly employed in acting as guards on the moving trains. In this manner, the whole command enjoyed the novel sensation of guard duty without the usual (at least) twenty-four hours' relief between the details. After the first night and until the command was relieved, each night on some portion of my line, sentries were attacked with stones and other missiles; my instructions were that such attacks should be promptly acknowledged and responded to with bullets; I am not aware, however, that any of these responses resulted seriously, as the aggressors were always under cover, in addition to the protection which the night afforded. I am confident, however, that these instructions saved the lives of many of my men, as the rioters were obliged to be so cautious they could not be effective. Brigadier-General Oliver and staff visited me on

the twenty-second for the purpose of ascertaining if it were not possible to lighten the guard duty, but after conference with him and explanations as to the character of service required, and the dispositions I had made of the troops, he left without suggesting any change. At midnight of the twenty-fifth I received your message announcing the failure of the strike, and on the morning of the twenty-sixth, Special Order No. 59, from headquarters Fourth Brigade, directing me to leave for home station at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day via New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and further directing the disposition of supplies which had been issued to me. The train did not make its appearance until 4 o'clock p. m., at which hour it was boarded by the command, and through the courtesy of the railroad company were permitted to visit Niagara before starting on the home journey. This visit was most thoroughly enjoyed by the regiment, as sufficient time was given to see everything of note on the American side. I am sorry to say the railroad company were not as solicitous in regard to our comfort in traveling, as the train which conveyed us to New York was composed in part of five cars of the pattern of our elevated system and especially unfit for a long journey, besides being very dirty.

Grand Central Station, New York, was safely reached at 4 o'clock p.m., August twenty-seventh (the Fifth and Tenth Separate Companies leaving train at Fishkill). The regiment marched to the armory, and dismissed after partaking of a collation furnished through the generosity of Colonel E. F. Shepard.

The behavior of officers and men through the whole term of service was most commendable, and the duty, though very exacting, was performed in a manner evoking the heartiest admiration. The burden of responsibility resting upon the commanding officer was sensibly lightened by the enthusiastic and intelligent execution of orders by the commissioned officers of the command, and I am especially indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Rand and Major Japha for counsel and advice and for their constant vigilance and supervision.

I am sure it will be gratifying to you to know that the railroad officials, whose property and interests were more especially

intrusted to my command, appreciated the services performed by the regiment, as I received just before leaving for home a letter, of which the following is a copy:

“THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY Co., }
 SUPERINTENDENT’S OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y., }
 August 26, 1892. }

“Colonel WILLIAM SEWARD, *Commanding Ninth Regiment, Camp No. 5, Buffalo, N. Y.:*

“Dear Sir.—I desire to express to you my appreciation and thanks for the efficient and sufficient protection afforded the property of this company by your command during the time it has been stationed at camp No. 5.

“Yours truly.

“P. F. BLODGETT,

“*Assistant General Superintendent.*”

Through the constant and unwearied efforts of Surgeons Doty and Thompson, the command enjoyed excellent health, their recommendations relative to cleansing and purifying the quarters occupied being promptly carried out by the railroad officials, who sent the necessary force to do the work. Captain Gibson, Inspector of Rifle Practice, most ably seconded the duties of the surgeons in volunteering to supervise the execution of the orders issued, his thorough and systematic work giving ample evidence of his appreciation of the importance of the duty devolving upon him. By the issue of wash-tubs, on requisition for same for bathing purposes, the command was able to be kept in a state of comparative cleanliness.

The only member of the command who was seriously injured during our stay was Private Adam E. Heil, Company E, who fell from the platform the evening of our arrival, striking on the iron rail of the track. He was cared for as comfortably as possible during the night, but was sent to the emergency hospital the next day in an ambulance and remained there until the day of our return. Whether the injury he received will be permanent is still problematical.

The commissary of the regiment had a most difficult task to perform in the discharge of his duties, even with the valuable aid

and hearty co-operation of Quartermaster Pratt (whose efficient services in this department, as well as his own, are known to every member of the command and fully appreciated by myself). As we were practically prohibited from preparing our meals convenient to quarters, by reason of the danger of precipitating a conflagration in the lighting of fires (the railroad officials protesting against even the two small fires which were lighted to warm coffee with) and the commissary was left to obtain the rations as best he could from the regular daily issue.

While at times the service was irregular, there was no occasion for me to take official cognizance of it (of which of course you are aware) and I do not think that any of the organizations at Buffalo were better served, or commanded the services of a more faithful and efficient officer than did the Ninth in Commissary Clement.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the condition of the uniforms of the command; many of them are unfit to be worn again, even if they do bear marks of the honorable service performed in Buffalo, and I would ask that they might be replaced with as little delay as possible.

I would also most respectfully urge your earnest consideration to deficiencies in the equipment of the National Guard, and which, in my judgment, should be remedied without delay.

I am constrained to make these recommendations in view of the experience gained in this Buffalo campaign, and it seems to me proper to add that men who volunteer for service in the National Guard, and who, dropping all considerations of a personal nature, respond as promptly and as willingly as did the members on this last call from the constituted authorities for the maintenance of law and order, are worthy of the best and most approved appliances to promote and increase efficiency, which can be obtained, and the great State of New York can not afford to withhold them.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM SEWARD,

Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
 ARMORY, SIXTY-SECOND ST. AND NINTH AVE., }
 NEW YORK, *September 19, 1892.* }

*Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.,
 Buffalo, N. Y.:*

Sir.—In compliance with Special Order No. 59, c. s., from Headquarters Fourth Brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment and of the Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Forty-seventh Separate Companies, which were attached to it during the period of duty at Buffalo from August 17 to August 27, 1892.

The orders from the Adjutant-General, State of New York, received at the regimental armory at 7 p. m. were as follows:

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 17, 1892.*

Col. HEMAN DOWD, *Bank of North America, N. Y.:*

Assemble your regiment this evening. Further directions will be sent you this evening.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, *August 17, 1892.*

The Commanding Officer, Twelfth Regiment, Boulevard and Sixty-second Street:

Assemble the Twelfth Regiment to-night, prepared to move before morning, for at least three or four days' service. Provide at least sixty rounds of ball cartridge per man—draw direct on Chief of Ordnance for such ammunition and supplies as you may require. Further instructions later; report by 9 p. m. as to numbers and condition.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

Under these instructions steps were immediately taken to assemble the members of this regiment, which were continued all night. Orders revoking previous instructions and final orders

to proceed to Grand Central station and take train at 11 a. m., August eighteenth, were received during the night, and were as follows:

ALBANY, *August 17, 1892.*

Commanding Officer, Twelfth Regiment, Broadway and Ninth Avenue and Sixty-second Street:

The order to assemble your command is countermanded, but be ready to act promptly in case you receive further orders to-morrow morning.

J. PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, *August 18, 1892.*

To Commanding Officer, Twelfth Regiment, Armory, Sixty-second Street and Ninth Avenue:

Assemble your regiment at once, prepared as directed last evening, and with one day's rations, fatigue uniforms and overcoats. Apply to Chief of Ordnance for blankets. Take train at Grand Central station at 11 o'clock a. m.

J. PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, *August 18, 1892.*

Commanding Officer, Twelfth Regiment, Armory:

You will take on your train at Poughkeepsie the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Separates. These companies are attached to your command for the tour of duty. Report to Brigadier-General Doyle on arrival in Buffalo.

J. PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

The regiment, in numbers, about 400 strong, left the armory at 10.20 a. m., August eighteenth, embarked on train, which left Grand Central station at 11.05 a. m.

At Poughkeepsie, cars containing the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Separate Companies were attached to our train, the commanding officers of said companies reporting to me for orders. We reached Albany about 3 p. m.

As no trouble was reported on the railroad until within a few miles of Buffalo, no special disposition of the troops on the train was made.

On approaching Buffalo, the troops were put under arms, ready for immediate service, and held thus until Camp No. 1 was reached.

Just without the New York Central depot, at Buffalo, a staff officer of your command met me, and, under his directions, my command, after leaving the train, took up its march for its station, near the crossing of the Buffalo Creek, Nickel Plate and Erie railways, by Seneca street, which point was reached at 8 a. m., August nineteenth. A careful survey of the ground revealed no good place for a camp, but the highest ground between the tracks was selected and steps at once taken to provide shelter, by the use of boards from a lumber yard adjoining camp. Breakfast was furnished by the Commissary Department of the Fourth Brigade, about 9 a. m. Under the superintendence of Mr. Barrett, an official of the Erie railroad, a survey of the property to be protected was made, and my dispositions for its defense were settled upon. The Erie was the only railroad that notified me of its intention to move freight that day. Although delayed somewhat by a desire to feed the troops before sending them out from camp on outpost duty, still all outposts were occupied and chains of sentinels established during the afternoon.

My command was divided into two parts; one part going on outpost and camp-guard duty, the other remaining in camp. My command, by additions from New York, arriving after we did, reached a strength of 640 on the afternoon of Friday, August nineteenth.

The disposition of my troops for the first tour of duty, was as follows: One company on the line of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railway, near Emslie street, guarding the track and cars from the main camp to the junction of this railway with the New York Central; another company at the crossing of the Buffalo Creek railway by Clinton street, and guarding railroad property from main camp to Howard street junction of the Buffalo

Creek road with the New York Central; another company extending the lines of sentinels on the Western New York and Pennsylvania from camp to South Bailey avenue, with its outpost by the round-house of said company, and a detachment where this road was crossed by the Lehigh Valley railroad trestle bridge. A company guarding the Nickel Plate railroad from Seneca street to Abbott's road, with its headquarters by the trestle of the Lehigh Valley railroad, over the said road. A company guarding the Erie railroad from Seneca street to the car shops and with its headquarters at Abbott's road crossing. A company constituting the camp guard and extending its sentinels along the various lines of railways, to establish connection with the different chains of sentinels from the outposts.

No disturbances were reported the first night. Instructions were given from the first that all rifles should be loaded by sentinels on taking post, and cartridges drawn upon being relieved, that railroad property and the persons of all switchmen on duty should be protected at all hazards, and that every person detected throwing any missile at switchmen or troops should be shot if possible.

The general distribution of the troops made for the first twenty-four hours, was followed each day, with the exceptions as stated hereafter. On August twentieth, the officials of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railway, whose men had not struck, requested the withdrawal of the troops along their line, which, after authority had been granted by brigade headquarters, I proceeded to do; this permitted a better protection to the Nickel Plate railway, along whose line I posted two companies, covering their track from Buffalo creek bridge to camp. I also placed a company at Clinton street crossing of Erie railway, with instructions to extend protection to this road as far out as Babcock street. This disposition of outposts was not materially changed, though on the strike extending to the Western New York and Pennsylvania railway and to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway, I sent detachments to guard the first of these, and placed the second in charge of that company which had its headquarters

at the Nickel Plate round-house, near which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks lay.

Detachments were sent with trains from time to time when they were to be moved along lines of tracks which were not picketed. These detachments were, in most cases, taken from companies off guard and supposed to be resting, so that the part of the command off duty for twenty-four hours was liable to be called upon at any time. The part of the command on duty were compelled to be on post two hours and off two hours during their tour of duty. I found upon inspecting outposts that I joined the Seventy-first Regiment near Babcock street and the Erie railway, the Ninth Regiment, just below Abbott's road and Erie railway, the Twenty-second Regiment the other side of the Nickel Plate bridge over Buffalo Creek, and the Tenth Battalion at junction of Buffalo Creek and New York Central railways.

The most part of the disturbances which were noted took place on the line of the Erie railway, particularly in the vicinity of Seneca street crossing, and along the line of the Nickel Plate railway. Disorders at night were confined to throwing stones, coupling pins, etc., at sentinels, who invariably replied with a shot or two; but in few cases could the persons who threw the missiles be seen. In two cases were assaults attempted on the guards in the day-time, in both of which it is believed the party was shot, but not dangerously wounded. In only one or two cases were my sentinels hit, and neither of them seriously.

I visited the outposts from time to time during the day, and all the outposts were inspected by me between 11 o'clock and 2 o'clock every night.

In no case did I observe the slightest attempt to shirk their duty, though the strain of almost constant responsibility must have been severe. Even on the very stormy and rainy night of August twenty-fourth I found every sentinel alert and cautious.

The night the strike was declared off I put the sentinels under cover after midnight, but returned them to their post at sunrise.

The Forty-seventh Separate Company reported to me soon after midnight of Sunday, August twenty-first. As they had only been organized a few months I deemed it advisable to assign

them to duty as camp guard, where I could have personal oversight of their behavior, and I detailed Lieutenant Butt of my staff to instruct them in guard duty. After two tours of duty I considered them competent to be sent on outpost, and should have so assigned them had we remained in Buffalo twenty-four hours longer.

From the very first disposition made to protect the railroad property, within the limits of territory assigned to my command, I received no complaint from any railroad official that the protection was inefficient or incomplete; but this result was not reached without putting upon the members of my forces a strain so severe that its continuance a few days longer must have resulted disastrously to their health and strength.

As to the sanitary arrangement and condition of the camp, I suppose this matter will be treated in detail by the regimental surgeon in his report to the Surgeon-General of the State.

On the morning of August twenty-fifth, I received a despatch from Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, which is as follows:

‘To Col. Dowd, *Camp 1*:

General Porter desires to know whether you would like to go home to-night, or would you prefer to wait until to-morrow?

CLIFTON, A. G.

In reply I stated that railroad officials were in a panic at the bare thought of the troops being withdrawn, but that if we could be spared we preferred to start at once.

In consequence, the order for our departure when received named 2 p. m., August twenty-sixth, as the hour for us to embark on train. The train was not ready for us until 4 p. m. My command were then rapidly put on board a very dirty and uncomfortable lot of cars. The train made a stop of about an hour at Niagara Falls, to allow the troops to see the falls, and then continued on to New York where we arrived at 1.15 p. m., August twenty-seventh, and reached the armory and were dismissed at 2 p. m.

In conclusion, I desire to state, that from the time of our arrival in Buffalo, the conduct of the officers and men of my command was all that could be desired. Their duty in the face of the many hardships they were called upon to bear, was performed in a most soldierly manner; the officers showing an intelligent appreciation of their responsibilities, and a very careful adherence to the instructions received for their guidance in the various military operations they were called upon to perform. The men seemed fully aware of the serious nature of their position and showed no disposition to trifle or to allow themselves to be trifled with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HEMAN DOWD,
Colonel Twelfth Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, *October 15, 1892.* }

The Adjutant-General, S. N. Y. :

Sir.—The following comprises a statement of the duty performed by the Thirteenth Regiment, in Buffalo, and in going to and returning from that city.

On Tuesday, August sixteenth, about 6 p. m., a telegram received at the armory by Captain George G. Cochran, from general headquarters, ordered the Thirteenth to be held in readiness; officers and non-commissioned officers were ordered by him to report at once and word was immediately sent to me at my residence, to which I had returned, the same evening, after absence of two weeks. I directed Captain Cochran to remain in command at the armory, his work having been fully performed, and no further action on my part was at the time essential.

At 2 a. m., August seventeenth, I received word from Captain Cochran that the regiment would march at an early hour. I left for the armory and reached there at 4 a. m.

The regiment marched 555 strong, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, August seventeenth, in two battalions:

First Battalion — Captain George G. Cochran, commanding.

Second Battalion — Captain Charles A. Denike, commanding.

It had been agreed by telephone with some person, who stated he was in the Ordnance Department, that ammunition and blankets would be sent to Weehawken to avoid delay. On arrival at Weehawken this had not been done and, through unfortunate misunderstanding, were sent to the armory in Brooklyn.

The regiment was delayed in Weehawken until 3 p. m., at which hour we took train without those supplies, and arranged to have them overtake us on the 5.30 p. m. express; later, the command was delayed two hours at Syracuse, waiting for the 5.30 express to overtake the troop train.

After receiving the blankets and ammunition, the regiment proceeded to Buffalo, arriving there about 11 a. m., on Thursday, August eighteenth, and was met by Major Pettibone, of General Doyle's staff, who conducted us to the camp we were supposed to occupy — the market square — this was covered with market wagons and claimed by the market superintendent to be under city authority, and after a short delay, the regiment was marched to Camp No. 6, which was across the Buffalo Creek bridge, on the canal.

Captain Cochran's battalion was placed in charge of this camp, while the Second Battalion, under Captain Denike, was stationed on Michigan avenue until such time as I was able to proceed with Major Pettibone to brigade headquarters to ascertain where the First Battalion was to be camped. I received no information other than to wait until Mr. Voorhees of the New York Central should call, and after conference with him to aid him as far as possible.

Having a short time to spare I devoted my time to ascertain what arrangement were made to supply the men with meals or rations, and was advised that Brigadier-General McGrath, the Inspector-General, had charge of same. The General, at my request, authorized me to take charge of my own supplies, and I immediately did so, sending to my camps all necessary food and rations. This arrived promptly, and in First Battalion men were cooking within two hours of our arrival.

I repaired to Camp 6, and made my headquarters in the freight office of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad.

About 3 p. m. I met Mr. Voorhees, who agreed to clear out a portion of the freight shed of the Central railroad on Ohio street, and this having been accomplished, about 5 p. m. the Second Battalion was marched to this as Camp 4.

Captain Liscomb arrived at the same time with about fifty men of the regiment, and, as senior officer, was placed in command of the Second Battalion.

Mr. Voorhees having shown me the portion of the tracks and elevators he desired to have protected, in turn I designated the points to Captain Liscomb, who saw that the guards and supports were posted and established as directed.

As soon as quartered, the Second Battalion received its commissary supplies, and proceeded to provide for itself in the same manner as had already been done by the First Battalion.

The commands were well fed, barring this slight delay in Second Battalion awaiting quarters, and from this time forward every requisition was promptly filled, and indeed the support from General McGrath was so prompt it would have been entirely my own fault had we needed any supply.

The companies were quickly divided and proper details of cooks made, and I do not know of any camp where I ate more heartily or with greater relish. There were many men in the ranks who had previous experience in the bivouacs of the regiment, and who quickly set the pace for those partly experienced.

In twelve hours 171 cars were run out by the Central railroad, and afterwards at rate of about 300 per day. Reference is here made to Captain Liscomb's report forwarded herewith.

The first Battalion in Camp 6, under Captain Cochran, had difficult duty to perform, having had its camp lines extended by me as far as the tracks of the Central railroad on Ohio street, and connecting with sentinels and patrols with the Second Battalion.

Owing to the rough character of this part of Buffalo, but few sentinels were posted and most of the work of clearing streets was done by patrols, while a large support and reserves were posted in the street at the corner of Ohio street and Michigan

avenue. In this camp, under the provisions of the Military Code, I closed all liquor saloons from 7 p. m. until 7 a. m. daily.

This detail of the work is specially described by Captain Cochran, while the continued duty in the streets, about fifty men being held there day and night, the men sleeping on the sidewalk under the shadow of grain elevators and constantly required to form ranks and rush to some threatened point, reflects a degree of credit which cannot be too highly estimated.

On Monday, August twentieth, I removed my headquarters to the Central railroad freight superintendent's office, on the corner of Ohio and Miami streets, within the limits of Camp 4, and maintained same at this point until the regiment left, continuing supervision of both Camps 4 and 6.

The duties performed are fully set forth in reports of Battalion Commanders, submitted herewith.

The regiment returned to Brooklyn, leaving Buffalo at 11 p. m. on Thursday, August twenty-five, arriving at home station about 7 p. m. on Friday, August twenty-six. Several of the cars provided were old and filthy in the extreme, so much so as to result in severe condemnation of same by my surgeon, being without ventilation, with broken and poor lamps, floors and closets reeking with filth and in many instances without water.

The latest experience of active duty leads me to suggest, so far as same may be proper from a subordinate officer, the adoption of an amendment to the Code, which shall permanently organize the State force under a commanding general officer, with the staff which would necessarily result therefrom, thus enabling the State to have officers under pay and in continuous service, who could visit the several commands of the Guard and give undivided attention to the complete instruction of the State National Guard in every branch, to be in absolute readiness in every emergency. I might add that I originally opposed the appointment of such general officers, but now fully concur in the wisdom of such organization and admit the error of my first conclusion. The change of view is brought about from observation of the National Guard in service and consideration of the benefit to be derived therefrom.

It is also urged that at least one squad in each company be instructed in signal service and that regiments be provided with sets of signal kit complete for each battalion. Also that such squad be instructed in telegraphy. In this connection I might state that certain members of the Thirteenth are expert in each branch and the suggestion is advanced by reason of having utilized both classes in the active service in which we have been engaged.

Also that a full field equipment be provided ready for immediate issue to organizations.

It is strongly urged that commissioned officers shall be appointed and commissioned only after attending at least ten sessions of a State School of Instruction; that such school may be open to any applicant and those so attending may be examined by a State board, who may be the officers of the school, and placed upon an eligible list, from which selections could be made by those authorized to appoint, possibly in the order of merit in their respective cities, and the contention of elections be avoided thereby which do not always result in the selection of the best available soldier.

In conclusion, I can not too highly commend both officers and enlisted men for the general forbearance exercised in the discharge of their duties in the city of Buffalo, while the large number present, greatly in excess of attendance at State Camps, and almost equal to the number at annual inspections, bespeaks a fidelity to the service of the State which will prove a safeguard for the future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,

Colonel Commanding 13th Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION,

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, *September 1, 1892.* }

The Adjutant, Thirteenth Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the assembling of the Thirteenth Infantry on the night of August seventeenth, and of the operations of the First Battalion, Thir-

teenth Infantry, during the recent disturbances at Buffalo, N. Y. At 7.10 o'clock, on the evening of August seventeenth, while at my home, I was handed the following telegram, and, as senior officer at that time in the city, I proceeded to carry the order into effect:

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 17, 1892.*

The Commanding Officer, Thirteenth Regiment:

Hold yourself in readiness to assemble your regiment for active service, on short notice.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

Immediately on reaching the armory all men in the building were ordered on duty and placed on guard at the entrance, with orders to admit none but members of the regiment and civilians on official business. Telegrams were sent to all commanding officers of companies, directing them to report for active duty with their non-commissioned officers; the field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers were notified at the same time, a special messengers being sent to find Colonel Austen. Fearing that it might be necessary to assemble the regiment during the night, and seeing the necessity of a guard, I determined to order Company I on duty. At 8.15 p. m. the cypher messages directing this company to assemble were sent, and as fast as the men arrived they were placed on duty as guards or orderlies, or were employed in writing telegrams and orders. On the reporting of the various company officers they were directed to notify the members of their companies to hold themselves in readiness for active service, with one day's rations, and to verify the correctness of their squad rolls. On inquiry it was found that very little ammunition was on hand, so a requisition for 30,000 rounds of ball cartridges and 800 blankets was prepared and sent by a messenger direct to the Chief of Ordnance at the "State arsenal," New York city. Knowing that no means for cooking rations existed in the armory, and fearing that if ordered on duty we might be compelled to remain for some time in the building, two non-commissioned officers were despatched to visit the various restaurants in the neighborhood, and to ascertain how many men each could feed, cost of same,

and the composition of ration. By 10.30 p. m., arrangements for feeding 800 men or less, at an average cost of twenty cents per meal, had been completed and blank contracts to this effect drawn, ready in case of necessity, for signature.

BROOKLYN, *August* —, 1892.

To the Commanding Officer, Thirteenth Infantry N. G., S. N. Y.:

Sir.—I hereby agree to furnish meals for men of your regiment, at the rate of twenty cents per meal, the food to be of the best quality.

.....

Contractor.

A letter containing a copy of the order, directing the regiment to be held in readiness for active service, and giving a short summary of all that had been done, was sent to General Jas. McLeer, commanding Second Brigade, early in the evening. He arrived at the armory about 10.45 p. m., and advised, in view of the messages, that he had received from General Headquarters, that the regiment be assembled immediately. The order to assemble was issued by me at 11.15 p. m. Great difficulty was experienced by the non-commissioned officers in reaching the members of their squads, as the means of communication between the various parts of the city is of the poorest after midnight. On the issuing of the order a copy of the same was sent to the various newspaper offices, requesting them to put it on their bulletin boards, and men in uniform were stationed at the depots of the various railroads with directions to notify such members of the regiment as they might see. At 1 a. m. the assembly was sounded, the roll of the various companies called and a list of absentees, with their addresses, furnished to me, after which the men were dismissed to their quarters. On the recommendation of the company commanders, I furnished a copy of these lists to the night inspector at police headquarters, with the request that he would employ the reserves of the different precincts in notifying these men. Inspector McKellar, who was on duty at the time, very kindly consented to do so, and by the great assistance thus rendered, we were able at

roll-call at 5 a. m. on the eighteenth to show almost full ranks. Colonel David E. Austen arrived at 5 a. m. and assumed command of the regiment. I can not close this portion of my report without paying some recognition to the assistance rendered me by Lieutenant Bertram F. Clayton, Adjutant of the regiment. Much of the success of the quick assembling of the regiment was due to his untiring efforts.

On the departure of the regiment for Buffalo, the First Battalion consisted of Companies C, E, G, H and I, and were assigned to the first half of the train. Before the train moved out all water tanks were inspected, where necessary filled, and a guard put at the doors of each coach with orders to allow only officers and men with passes to enter and leave. While on the train a plan of action, having as its base the squad and section, was drawn up to be used in case of attack, and the squad and section leaders were carefully instructed as to their parts. At Syracuse, during the detention of the train, the men were permitted to leave their quarters to wash, etc.

On arrival at Buffalo, the Battalion was marched with the rest of the regiment to the Gansen Street market, where it was detached and ordered to occupy Camp No. 6, which is described in the order as below.

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BUFFALO, N. Y., *August 18, 1892.* }

Camp 6.— Located on the west side of Gansen street, south of South Michigan street, and the Pratt and Wadamus slip, with outposts southerly to the Hamburg turnpike and northerly to Peck slip protecting all tracks, trestles and buildings.

The camp was on an island almost rectangular in shape, and connected by drawbridges at Gansen street and the Hamburg Pike, with the main land. On reaching the camp I walked over the ground and mapped out a temporary line of sentinels, which was immediately established. Battalion and regimental headquarters were established in the freight house of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad, and such men as were not on duty were permitted to occupy the main floor until some other

arrangements could be made. At one end of the freight was a small triangular piece of ground which was about large enough for five or six fires. Circles showing the ground and space to be occupied by the fire of each company were drawn and three men detailed from each company, were set to work digging holes for the fires to prevent their spreading by any mischance to the numerous freight cars. The wood details, two men from each company, secured scrap wood from the docks in the neighborhood, and within an hour after our arrival, the fires were burning and water boiling in pots obtained from the freight house. The only water tap in the freight house was utterly inadequate to the wants of the command so permission to use hydrant on private property across the street was requested and refused. The hydrant was at once seized for military purpose, and the water turned on by means of a wrench borrowed from a locomotive engineer. Such men in the battalion as were carpenters were relieved from duty and set to work with tools and lumber, loaned by the railroad company, in building many necessary conveniences, such as mess-tables, benches, etc. A large trough about two feet wide, one deep and eight long, was also constructed; this was placed under the nozzle of the hydrant and was used for washing purposes. The sidewalk around the trough was closed to civilians. Dinner, consisting of ham-sandwiches and hot coffee was issued by the acting regimental commissary about 1 p. m. Permission to occupy the empty freight cars was readily obtained, and three companies were assigned quarters in these, the other two remaining in the freight-house. The battalion commissary department was established at one end of the building, and from here all stores were issued. Six men detailed from Company I were placed in charge and these acted as butchers, weighers, etc. During the afternoon fairly complete cooking and mess-kits were issued to the various companies, and also raw rations for one day. Supper call sounded at 5.30 p. m. and retreat at 7 p. m. In the meantime, the guard lines had been carefully gone over, such alterations as were necessary made, and communications opened on one side with the sentinels of Second Battalion of the regiment, and on the other

with the Fourth Separate Company. The front of the camp was covered by the canal, the rear by canal and lake. The orders as to what were our duties being somewhat indefinite, and as the crowds in the neighborhood of the Michigan street bridge were rapidly growing unruly, I had a conference with Colonel Austen, and he directed me to report to General Doyle and obtain positive orders as to our duties, etc. I found General Doyle at his headquarters and obtained the necessary instructions. The Michigan street bridge was the connecting link between the two battalions of the regiment, so on my return with a section from Company I, we started to clear the bridge and neighboring street corners. The crowd threw some stones, and one individual drew a revolver, but he was disarmed and the weapon and himself turned over to the police. No rifles were loaded and only the bayonet used. Positive orders were issued forbidding the loading of rifles, except by command of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, and then only in case of great danger. No crowds were allowed to collect anywhere in the neighborhood of our lines, and if any one failed to move on promptly, he was arrested and turned over to the police. In case any one resisted a sentinel the order was to use the bayonet.

During the night a number of charges were made, and quite a few people were injured and their wounds were dressed by either our own surgeon, Captain Arthur Jarrett, or else by the ambulance surgeons. A few of our men were struck by sticks, or stones, but nothing beyond a few bruises were received. The morning following our arrival everything was in fairly good working order, and a camp routine as follows was established:

Reveille, 5 a. m.

Assembly for roll-call, 5.15 a. m.

Sick call, 5.30 a. m.

Mess call for breakfast, 7 a. m.

Guard mounting, 8 a. m.

Assembly for formation of details, 8.10 a. m.

Adjutants' call, 8.20 a. m.

First Sergeants' call (Quartermaster Sergeants will report at same time), 10 a. m.

Officers call, 10.30 a. m.

Issue call, 11 a. m.

Mess call for dinner, 12.30 p. m.

Mess call for supper, 5.30 p. m.

First call for parade (undress), 6.45 p. m.

Assembly, 6.50 p. m.

Adjutants' call, 7 p. m.

Retreat, 7.10 p. m.

Tattoo, 10.30 p. m.

Taps, 11 p. m.

This routine was observed carefully throughout the tour of duty. After the First Sergeants received their instructions for the day, a short description was given to Quartermaster Sergeants of the rations to be issued for the next twenty-four hours, and the best method of preparing same. With the exception of some trouble with the off relieves of the guards not arriving promptly at the hours established for their meals, no trouble was experienced, or complaints received from men about the meals not being satisfactory. Owing to the distance the relieves had to march to the cook fires they would arrive too late and thus conflict with the hours established for the company messes. The instruction was for one relief to report thirty minutes before mess call, one at the call and one half an hour after the call, and in no case was the guard-house to be left without a relief being present for duty. After some little experience everything was satisfactorily arranged and the men were well and quickly fed. The rations were abundant and various.

During the afternoon of the second day, Colonel Austen directed me to extend my guard lines up Ohio street to the Central railroad crossing, and up Michigan street to cover the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad trestle. The crowds assembled as on the preceding evening, but profiting by their former experience, did so some distance outside the sentry lines, or else in the saloons that were so abundant. From these points of vantage they would assail a sentinel with stones and much vile abuse until the arrival of the guard, when they would rapidly

disperse. The trestle was a favorite object of attack, as they could from this point throw stones, etc., on the trains of the Central road passing beneath. After several charges by portions of the reserves, and finding that the saloons were used for the purpose above mentioned, I determined upon closing same. Taking one of the squads from the reserves, I visited all the saloons within the limits of the camp, and directed them to close up and keep so between sunset and sunrise. Very little trouble was experienced, as the proprietors realized that we were in earnest. All parties who interfered with or annoyed sentinels were thereafter promptly arrested and turned over to the police. These small disturbances continued for several days, but as punishment was so promptly meted out they finally died away. During the evening of August twenty-third the saloon of J. Collins, on Michigan street, was cleared of a crowd of roughs, and the owner, while resisting, received a bayonet wound. The next day he procured warrants of arrest for myself and one other, but on the court officer arriving at my headquarters, I told him that I would be compelled to resist such service until I could communicate with superior headquarters. This was satisfactory to him, so we agreed to defer the arrest until 4 p. m. Before this hour I received orders to take no notice of the warrants, and to allow no soldier to be arrested by the civil authorities. The officer, in the meantime, saw Colonel Austen and so did not return again.

The same afternoon I received orders from Colonel Austen to notify all saloon keepers within the limits of the camp to close their saloons between 7 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m. On the night of August twenty-sixth an attack was made on the squad guarding the trestle, and two of the squad were slightly injured. By my own direction, and under orders of the squad leader, two marksmen fired at the attacking party, but, owing to the darkness, with no result beyond frightening them away. The intruders were chased by two of the patrols, and several captured and turned over to the police. With but one other exception, this was the only firing done by members of the First Battalion. The attacks on the trestle guard from that time on ceased, beyond the occasional throwing of a stone from the neighboring houses. The men had by this time gained complete confidence in their

bayonets. The details for guard duty during the first two days were so large, and at the same time so fatiguing, owing to the constant vigilance necessary, that I cut down the number of posts by one-quarter, and substituted during the day two patrols. These were increased at night to four and, in addition, thirty-two files from the reserves were ordered to report at 7.30 p. m. each evening to the officer of the day, and by him held in readiness for any demonstration. The remainder of the battalion, after parade each evening, stacked arms on the color line and were held in readiness to move to any threatened point.

The Fourth Separate Company from Yonkers, were ordered to reinforce me, but were relieved again and returned to duty with the Twenty-second Regiment, a few hours after their arrival.

On Tuesday, August twenty-third, owing to the extension of the strike to the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads, we were compelled to furnish additional protection to these roads.

Mr. Mills, of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad called on me Thursday, and requested that protection be furnished for two trains on his road, and also to a number of his new employes, whom he desired to take down to the "Tifft Farm." These two trains were the cause of the strike, and from their position, completely blockaded the track, so the desire to prevent their being moved was very strong on the part of the strikers. A sharp-shooter was placed on the top of each car and two on the cow-catcher of the locomotive, and a commissioned officer riding in the cab of each engine. The employes were placed on a flat car, and a squad detailed to accompany them. As the route of the train would be through a street with the boarding-houses of the strikers lining one side, I sent a squad ahead to notify the crowds that any hostile demonstration would be promptly punished, and reinforced all the patrols. The first train pulled out and proceeded on its way through lines of silent people, but the second train had two coupling pins pulled before it made a successful start. Both trains reached their destination without a conflict. Thereafter we were enabled to run trains without any trouble. On Thursday night, during a heavy rain-storm, one of the patrols

was fired on and the fire promptly returned by our men. The guard was brought up and an investigation made. A number of people were arrested, but, owing to a lack of evidence, we were compelled to release them. At 1 a. m., on Friday morning, I received word from General Doyle's headquarters that the strike was over. Friday at 6 p. m., camp was broken and everything packed ready for shipment. On the arrival of the provisional battalion ordered to relieve my command, I marched the First Battalion over to your headquarters on Ohio street, where it was consolidated with the other battalion of the regiment. The return to Brooklyn was devoid of any special interest. Two meals were served on the way home. The total number of arrests made by this command were about fifty in number, the majority of which were turned over to the police. In two instances, officers of this detachment appeared in court and made the charges against the prisoners.

In closing this report, I desire to make official recognition of the valuable aid and support received by me from Captains Geo. D. Russell, James Russell, W. E. C. Mayer, Lieutenant W. I. Taylor and the subordinate officers of their commands. Lieutenant John A. Anderson, as acting Adjutant of the battalion, proved himself an able and efficient officer, and was of great assistance to me in the many emergencies that arose.

I may add here, that contrary to the prevailing impression that during our tour of duty at Buffalo, that this battalion suffered for the want of food, I desire to deny this emphatically for the reason that we were, as a matter of fact, well fed, having an abundance of good, substantial and varied food, which, through the excellence of our cooking arrangements, was well served, and, in my estimation, nearly on a par with that of State Camp.

All requisitions for stores and supplies were promptly honored by the proper departments.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. G. COCHRAN,

Captain Commanding 1st Battalion, 13th Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, *September 27, 1892.* }

Colonel DAVID E. AUSTEN, *Commanding Thirteenth Regiment,*
N. G., S. N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to make the report of the tour at duty at Buffalo, August 18-26, 1892, as follows:

Pursuant to orders from the regimental commander, on Thursday, August 18, 1892, I assembled sixty-four officers and members of the Thirteenth Regiment who had been unable to march with the regiment, at the armory, and after telegraphing to the Adjutant-General and Colonel commanding the regiment, arranged with the West Shore railroad for transportation to Buffalo, leaving Franklin street, New York, at 7.40 p. m. At 6.30 p. m. the detachment with three rounds of ammunition per man (all that could be found), took the Brooklyn Elevated railroad and bridge cars to New York, and marched thence to the foot of Franklin street, N. R., by boat to Hoboken, and by West Shore road to Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo about 4 p. m. Friday, August nineteenth.

The detachment occupied a part of the train transporting the Ninth Regiment, and I am indebted to Colonel Seward of that regiment for a supply of one thousand (1,000) rounds of ammunition, sufficient to fill our cartridge boxes.

Upon arrival at Buffalo, I reported with the detachment to Colonel Austen, and was directed to assume command of the Second Battalion, composed of Companies A, B, D, F and K, and in strength about 275.

Under direction of the Colonel, the Second Battalion proceeded to occupy Camp 4, located at the Ohio street freight sheds of the New York Central railroad, and guard all tracks of that railroad past the Hamburg creek.

Immediately upon receipt of this order, I proceeded with Acting-Adjutant Roe, Captains Denike and Earle and Lieutenant Barlow, to examine the territory to be covered, and established pickét guards as follows:

No. 1. Upon the right of the line of tracks up to the second crossing, including a guard in front and rear of the barracks,

Ohio street, Miami street, and the end of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western trestle. One company of about fifty men, Company B, under command of Captain Denike.

Picket No. 2. The railroad tracks out from the second crossing, connecting with picket No. 1, past the Buffalo Glucose Works, over the bridge and out to the Hamburg creek. One company of about fifty men, Company F, under command of Lieutenant Barlow.

Picket No. 3. Ohio street to Michigan and on the left of the railroad tracks to the second crossing connecting with picket No. 2, and guarding that end of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western trestle. One company of about fifty men, Company A, under command of Captain Wiswell.

This disposition made a continuous line of sentries, in communication with each other, and each picket with central posts, where men were held in readiness to be sent to any point in the line, requiring reinforcement.

The remaining force, Companies D and K, divided each into two platoons, was held in the barracks, ready for use whenever the emergency demanded, under command of Captain Earle.

The picket guard was regularly employed in night duty, and the reserve for day guard duty about the barracks.

On the first night, Friday, August nineteenth, it became frequently necessary to temporarily reinforce the pickets to drive back threatening crowds, and such relief was afforded by turning out single platoon of the reserve and sending to the point of difficulty.

From 9 p. m. until about 1 p. m. on Friday night, portions of the reserve were thus turned out five times, returning shortly with quiet restored.

Except in one instance there was no trouble experienced after 1 o'clock in the morning on any day of the tour, and at the direction of Colonel Austen, after the second day, the grand guard was drawn in after that hour.

Later in the week the strength of the picket guard was diminished, as the requirements of the situation became less exacting and the necessity for more rest for the men became imperative.

The entire force under my command was for several days required for guard duty, at least twelve hours in every twenty-four, the territory to be covered being so extensive.

On Friday evening, August twenty-ninth, my command was temporarily reinforced by a part of Company G, under command of Captain Hanold, which was used with the reserve and sent, as occasion demanded, to dangerous points.

On Saturday August twentieth, Company G was returned to the First Battalion and the district between the left side of the railroad tracks and Michigan avenue, including a troublesome triangular block of houses, and the end of the Delaware and Lackawanna trestle, placed under the charge of the commanding officer of Camp No. 6.

On Monday, August twenty-second, Captain Earl was placed in charge of picket No. 2, and Lieutenant Barlow held in charge of the reserve at the barracks.

From the time of the occupation of the freight yard and railroad tracks, the New York Central freight trains ran regularly and without interference or interruption, day and night.

The guard duty was well and faithfully performed by the men, and the officers in charge of pickets discharged their duties with rare judgment.

In many instances, clashes with the mob were averted by the forbearance and tact of officers in command of points of contact, and the fact that no shooting became necessary was the result of clear-headed and judicious treatment of the situation by those charged with maintaining the peace, and holding the lines of the grand guard.

I must also testify to the admirable manner in which the troops adjusted themselves to the conditions of the situation, and the readiness with which they responded to every call for active duty, day or night.

The company kitchens were well maintained and under the intelligent supervision of Captain Davis, Acting Commissary, the distribution of rations was satisfactory and the men fully supplied with good food and coffee.

The forethought of the Regimental Commander, whereby the battalion was supplied with fire brick, grate-bars, pots, kettles, cups, plates, knives, forks and spoons, enabled us to get into full working order almost immediately we entered our quarters.

The health of the battalion was at all times excellent, although the sleeping arrangements were hardly the best possible for men unused to hardship.

From accessions received during the tour, the strength of the force under my command was increased to 325 officers and men.

On Wednesday, August twenty-fourth, Company D was detached from the battalion and attached to the First Battalion.

On Thursday, August twenty-five, the regiment assembled for return to Brooklyn and my command was relieved by the Forty-eighth and Twenty-fourth Separate Companies.

In company with the officers of those companies, I visited the lines of our picket guard, and turned over to the commanding officer the standing orders for the camp.

The battalion marched at 10.30 p. m., August twenty-fifth, for the Exchange street depot, West Shore road, embarked on the cars and reached the armory Friday evening.

Attention is called to the injury to uniforms resulting from rough sleeping accommodations and particularly to the destruction of the uniforms of men detailed as company cooks, the nature of whose duties rendered it impossible for the clothing or shoes to be preserved.

In several cases inspection disclosed defective mechanism in the rifles, in consequence of which, a cartridge could be exploded while the hammer was at the assimulated half-cock. Such rifles were at once laid aside as unsafe.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

CHARLES V. LUSCOMB,

Captain 13th Regiment, N.G., S.N.Y., Commanding 2d Battalion.

1892.

70

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, INFANTRY,
N. G., S. N. Y., SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET AND W. BOULEVARD, }
NEW YORK, *September 26, 1892.* }

*The Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.,
Buffalo, N. Y.:*

Sir.—I have the honor to report that pursuant to telegraphic orders from General Headquarters, this regiment left its home station on Thursday, August eighteenth ultimo, via the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, at 12 o'clock, noon, and proceeded to Buffalo, N. Y.; taking on the Fourth Separate Company, Captain Pruyn, at Yonkers, and the Twenty-third Separate Company, Captain Waterman, at Hudson, as per orders from General Headquarters. The command arrived in Buffalo at 5.40 a. m., August nineteenth, and, in obedience to orders from Fourth Brigade Headquarters, proceeded at once to Tifft Farm. Major Bartlett, with Companies A, B and H and the Fourth Separate Company was stationed at Camp No. 3 (as per official map).

The remainder of the command was stationed at Camp 2, with outposts, as directed in General Orders 2, c. s., Fourth Brigade Headquarters, with headquarters in the Tifft Farm House.

Finding a very large territory to guard, the forces were distributed, as in the judgment of the commanding officer seemed best. The Sixteenth Separate Company joined the command on the afternoon of August nineteenth, and remained until the afternoon of Thursday, August twenty-fifth, when they were ordered to proceed to their home station.

Nothing except routine duty occurred until August twentieth, when we received Special Orders 52, Fourth Brigade Headquarters, directing that the Fourth Separate Company be despatched to the Thirteenth Regiment, with instructions to report to the commanding officer thereof for duty.

As compliance with this order would have left the territory covered by that company entirely unguarded, the order was, at my earnest solicitation, countermanded. Greatly to my surprise I was notified by Major Bartlett, that the commanding officer of the Thirteenth Regiment had ordered the commanding officer of the Fourth Separate Company to report to him, which order Captain Pruyn complied with, without consulting with, or having received orders so to do from Major Bartlett. The commanding

officer, Thirteenth Regiment, in his action, as above stated, to my mind, committed a breach of military courtesy, of which some official notice should be taken.

In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, Captain Pruyn reported to Major Bartlett during the afternoon of August twenty-first, and was reprimanded by me for leaving my command without my orders. Had he been an officer of the Twenty-second Regiment, I should have placed him in arrest.

On August twenty-second, there occurred a conflict of authority between the police and one of our outposts, a detailed report of which has been forwarded to brigade headquarters. The incident, while not necessarily proving the sympathy of the police force with the strikers, convinced me of their antipathy to the military forces, which conviction was strengthened by their attitude during the remainder of the tour.

On August twenty-third, Lieutenant Asten, Twenty-second Regiment, with a detachment of five enlisted men, took five prisoners, one of whom was wounded. The wounded man was turned over to the hospital authorities, and the remaining four prisoners to the police, a detailed report of which has been made to brigade headquarters.

On August twenty-fourth, I am informed that a man was shot by a detachment sent from Major Bartlett's command, to quell a riot. As Major Bartlett was directed to report the circumstances connected therewith direct to brigade headquarters, and as his copy of the report has been mislaid, we have no official knowledge of the matter, and would respectfully request that a copy of the report be furnished these headquarters.

On August twenty-sixth the Fourth Separate Company and the Twenty-third Separate Company received marching orders to proceed by train at 9 o'clock to their home station, and left in compliance therewith.

This command received orders on the same day to proceed, at 10 o'clock a. m., to its home station, and, in compliance therewith, left at 12.10 p. m., via Niagara Falls, and arrived in New York city at 10.15 a. m., August twenty-seventh.

The health of the command during the entire tour was excellent, and too much credit can not be given Assistant Surgeon

Beach for his untiring efforts in promoting sanitary measures, to which efforts the good health of the command was undoubtedly due. He was the only medical officer on duty at Camps 2 and 3. The commanding officer begs to state that, in his opinion, the tour has been of incalculable benefit to the members of this command in the matter of impressing officers and men with their individuality, and teaching them the soldier's duty to take care of himself.

While disclaiming any intention of casting reflection upon either of the separate companies attached to my command, the tour has impressed me with the fact that separate companies can not be temporarily attached to regiments and great good result therefrom. I am convinced that the efficiency of the separate companies would be enhanced by giving them permanent battalion or regimental organization; and, in my opinion, until this formation is made a permanent institution in the National Guard the best results will not be obtained from separate companies. In justification of the above opinion I would submit that the breach of discipline on the part of Captain Pruyn would not have occurred had he the experience which obtains in a battalion or regimental organization; being an independent company commander he had not learned that obedience to his regiment's commanding officer was obligatory and imperative. I would also strongly recommend that every organization in the State be furnished with suitable camp equipage, including everything necessary for cooking and serving rations, to be transported with troops when called into service; much discomfort of this tour was occasioned by the want of and delay on getting such equipment.

I desire to express my appreciation of the confidence imposed in myself and command by brigade headquarters and our courteous treatment at your hands.

In conclusion, I would also add that we are indebted to the Lehigh Valley railroad for very many courtesies extended during the tour.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

JNO. T. CAMP,

Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
 BROOKLYN, *October 3, 1892.* }

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.:

Sir.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 39, Headquarters Fourth Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., dated Buffalo, August 25, 1892, I have the honor to make the following report concerning the operations of this regiment in connection with the recent strike of the railroad employes at Buffalo:

At 4.20 p. m., August eighteenth, the following telegram was received at the armory, and transmitted by telephone to me at my business office, some three miles distant:

“ALBANY, N. Y., *August 18, 1892.*

“*Commanding Officer, Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Clermont and Myrtle Avenue:*

“Assemble your regiment at once prepared for active duty for at least three or four days. Sixty rounds ball cartridges, one day's rations, fatigue uniform, and overcoat. Draw on Chief of Ordnance for blankets and necessary ammunition. You will be moved by railroad this eve, and notified of hour later.”

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

A later telegram directed me to embark the regiment on train, via New York Central railroad, at 8.30 p. m. The railroad officials notified me that they could not send the train out at that hour, nor until 12.30, and that it would be useless to take the regiment to their station before midnight. At 10.30 the regiment (530 officers and enlisted men) left the armory and proceeded via Myrtle Avenue Elevated road, New York, and Brooklyn Bridge and Third Avenue Elevated road to Grand Central depot, New York, where we embarked, the train starting at 12.30. Each man was equipped with knapsack containing necessary underclothing, overcoat, blanket, haversack, canteen, one day's rations, and sixty rounds of ball cartridges. At Schenectady two cars were added to the train with two “separate companies,” otherwise the journey was uneventful. We reached the outskirts of Buffalo about 3 p. m.

on the nineteenth, during a very severe thunder storm. The conductor of the train informed me that he had orders to transport us to East Buffalo. Having received no orders as to where and to whom I should report, I held the regiment on the train awaiting orders.

About 4 p. m., a staff officer brought me orders to move the regiment to the shops of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and to establish outposts on the West Shore railroad between Broadway and Walden avenue, in Cheektowaga, and to patrol the Belt Line railroad from William street to Black Rock. The separate companies were ordered to Black Rock. Later, at the suggestion of Mr. Bradley, Superintendent of the West Shore railroad, and Mr. Voorhees, Superintendent of the New York Central, and with the approval of General Doyle, the patrolling of the Belt road was omitted.

On leaving Brooklyn on the eighteenth, the following order was left at the armory:

“Orders No. 130.”

“The Senior Officer, or the non-commissioned officer, at the armory after the departure of the regiment:

“You are hereby ordered to take charge of all men reporting at the armory too late to go with the regiment, and to take their names and addresses and notify the commanding officer, when so requested, of the number of same, and to hold yourself in readiness to move your detachment at his orders.

“By order of Colonel Partridge,

“THEODORE W. SILLCOCKS,

“*Adjutant.*”

In obedience to this, Lieutenant C. G. Todd reported by telegraph on the nineteenth that 111 men had assembled and he was directed to follow with them to Buffalo, which he did, reaching the regiment at 7.30 p. m., on the twentieth.

Many of the members of the regiment at the time of its assembling were absent from the city on business or vacations, and a large number of these reported for duty at Buffalo singly or in small squads. Some came hundreds of miles, even as far as from Quebec at the east, and Denver at the west. In all, 719 members

of the regiment were on duty at Buffalo, the largest number on morning reports was 691.

On the twentieth an order was received to relieve a detachment of the First Provisional Battalion on the New York Central railroad, between the Broadway crossing and Harlem avenue. This, with the West Shore tracks, gave us about three and one-half miles of track and switches to guard, and required the services of one-half the regiment, which was relieved every twenty-four hours by the other half. From the reserves of the outposts, small detachments were sent to guard trains going to unprotected points on the railroad.

That we had no serious collision with the disorderly element, I attribute largely to the good judgment of the officers on the outposts, and to the discipline and soldierly bearing of the men, for certainly the opportunity was offered a number of times.

At about 12.30 a. m., August twenty-fourth, the yardmaster of the New York Central railroad reported to Lieutenant Handy, upon outpost, that his men were unable to make up trains, owing to interference by strikers, who were uncoupling cars and otherwise preventing men from working. Sergeant Howard, Corporal Meeteer and six privates were sent to the place, and succeeded in capturing two men, who were in the act of uncoupling cars and who gave their names as James Hurley and Daniel O'Neil. They were identified by employes of the railroad as strikers. These men were turned over to the police, and later in the day Sergeant Howard appeared before the magistrate by whom the men were examined, and upon the testimony given, the men were held under bond to await the action of the grand jury. About 5.50 p. m., on the same day, C. C. Shenton, trainman of the West Shore railroad, reported to Captain Case on outpost that three men standing on the Walden avenue bridge were throwing stones at him and other trainmen. The reserve was ordered out, and two of the three men were captured by Sergeant Case and Private Girod, one after a chase of about half a mile and the other of nearly a mile. They were identified by the trainmen as Roland Wilcox and John Dickey, both of 1,100 Bailey avenue. They were turned over to the civil authorities and held to await the action of the grand jury.

Several arrests were made for minor offenses, and the offenders were handed over to the police. In two of these cases, I was informed, the penalty of ten days' imprisonment was imposed.

The following is a list of casualties:

Private J. Sherman, of H Company, was hit in the face by a stone thrown by some unknown person and narrowly escaped serious injury. While on outpost at night, Sergeant DeWitt Weld, Company A, fell into a culvert and suffered a contusion of scalp and chin, and lost two teeth.

Corporal Louis Hertz, of Company E, while on duty, sprained his ankle, and was off duty two days by reason thereof.

The health of the regiment was generally good. The surgeons were called upon to treat only a few cases of indigestion, diarrhoea and ordinary colds, resulting from exposure.

The Medical Department carried from Brooklyn the regimental medicine chest, well supplied with lint, bandages, anaesthetics and such medicines as were most likely to be required in an emergency.

The quarters assigned to the regiment in the Wagner car shops were ample large, dry, well ventilated and lighted.

Owing to our distance from the city (some three or four miles) our provisions were slow and irregular in reaching us during the first twenty-four hours, but there was little complaining, as the men realized the difficulties of the situation. After that, we had an abundance of food, with minor exceptions of good quality, and delivered with reasonable promptness. The day after our arrival two large boilers were provided, and later, two more (four in all). We were thus able to prepare our own coffee, and cook considerable of our own meat and vegetables.

On August twenty-fifth, pursuant to Special Order 59, Headquarters Fourth Brigade, the regiment left Buffalo at 10 o'clock p. m., via West Shore railroad, for its home station, and reached Brooklyn at 6 o'clock p. m. on the twenty-sixth.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

JOHN H. PARTRIDGE,

Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BUFFALO, *September 1, 1892.* }

*The Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.,
Buffalo:*

Sir.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 64, c. s., dated Headquarters Fourth Brigade, August 27, 1892, I have the honor to report as follows concerning the operations of this command upon its tour of duty performed during the late switchmen's strike in this city:

At 6.10 o'clock p. m., August 15, 1892, I received, by telephone, from the commanding officer Fourth Brigade, an order directing me to assemble the regiment forthwith, to assist the sheriff of Erie county in the preservation of the peace. This order was subsequently confirmed by Special Orders No. 35, c. s., dated Headquarters Fourth Brigade, August 15, 1892.

Oral orders were immediately issued to commanding officers of companies, directing them to order the members of their respective commands to assemble forthwith provided with one ration. The commissary was, at the same time, ordered to provide two rations for each member of the command.

At 11.30 p. m., pursuant to orders from the commanding officer, Fourth Brigade, the First Battalion, consisting of four provisional companies, aggregating 200 officers and men, the companies commanded respectively by Captains Langenbach, Haffa, Babcock and Smith, the battalion being under my personal command, marched from regimental headquarters to the station of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway, and took the train for the Lehigh Valley railroad coal trestles at Cheektowaga. Owing to obstructions on the track I was obliged to detain the battalion at William Street station, and, pursuant to further orders received, await the arrival of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. Outposts were posted and necessary precautions taken to prevent destruction of property or surprise of the command.

Upon arrival of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, at 2 o'clock a. m., the battalion immediately marched to the coal trestles, arriving at 4 a. m. While marching on the tracks of the Delaware, Lacka-

wanna and Western railway, en route for the trestles, a train, consisting of an engine and several freight cars was run through the column, exploding several hundred torpedoes, which had evidently been placed on the track by persons in sympathy with the disturbers of the peace. First Sergeant Eller, Company F, and two other members of the command were wounded by fragments of the torpedoes. On arrival at the trestle a guard sufficient to protect the property was immediately posted. At 6 o'clock a. m. the Second Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin, and consisting of four provisional companies, aggregating 150 officers and men, under command of Captains Lewis, Myer and Fogarty and First Lieutenant Howland, which marched from the armory at 4.30 a. m., arrived at the trestle by train. The companies were immediately reorganized, rations issued by the commissary, and breakfast, prepared by the company cooks, served at 7.30 a. m. In this connection I desire to state that pursuant to Special Orders No. 35, above referred to, the commissary of this regiment, Lieutenant Henry Cowles Wadsworth provided rations for two days for the command before leaving headquarters; that during the entire tour of duty meals were served with as much regularity as the exigencies of the situation would permit, that all cooking was done by members of the command, and that at no time was there any lack either in quality, variety or sufficiency of food. Lieutenant Wadsworth is entitled to commendation, not only for the most efficient manner in which he performed his duties, but as well for the thoughtful care exercised in providing food, of such variety and quality that absolutely no complaint was made. The very small sick rate of the command may be attributed in a measure to the character of the commissariat. At 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, August sixteenth, orders were received from the commanding officer, Fourth Brigade, directing me to report at William Street station with six companies of the regiment, as soon as railroad transportation could be provided; to leave two companies at the trestle and make proper provision for its protection. Companies H and A moved at 10.10 a. m.; B and C at 11.30 a. m.; G. and I. at 5 p. m.; Companies F and D (Captain C.

E. P. Babcock, Company F, commanding battalion) were left to guard the trestle. Upon arrivals at William street, the guards of the Seventy-fourth Regiment were relieved and sentries posted guarding the property of the Erie and Lehigh Valley railroad; at 9 p. m., the sentries stationed under William street crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway were attacked by a mob of over 200 rioters, the attack was repulsed and the mob dispersed at the point of the bayonet by a detachment of fifteen men under First Lieutenant Frederick T. Lambrecht, Company C. No other disturbance occurred during the night, but the length of line to be covered was such that two-thirds of the command were continually on duty; being without blankets the men off duty slept on the ground, without covering other than their overcoats. Wednesday, August seventeenth, at 9 a. m., the following separate companies reported for duty and were assigned and designated as follows; Thirteenth, Captain Hyde, Company E, at headquarters; Forty-second, Captain Butler, Company K; Forty-third, Captain Thyng, Company L, for guard duty at Lehigh Valley railroad shops on Dingens street. Shortly after 9 o'clock, a telephone message was received from Captain Babcock, commanding battalion at the coal trestles reporting, the accidental shooting of Quartermaster-Sergeant Frederick W. Elsaesser, Company F. For particulars of this most lamentable occurrence which deprived the regiment of one of its oldest and most faithful members I refer to the report of Captain Babcock, a copy of which is hereto annexed. Companies F and D having been relieved by a detachment of the Seventy-fourth Regiment reported from detached service at 11.30 a. m. During the afternoon, seventy-three tents and seventy-five blankets were received from the quartermaster, Fourth Brigade, and issued to the command. Guard duty was continuous during the day and following night, but without noteworthy incident.

Thursday, August eighteenth, at 10.30 a. m., orders were received from commanding officer, Fourth Brigade, directing the command to break camp, take station opposite the Lehigh Valley railroad shops in Dingens street, guard all railroad property

in the immediate vicinity and furnish all details required to insure the movement of trains and proper protection of employes on the Lehigh Valley railroad lines within the city of Buffalo. The regiment moved at 11.20 a. m., on arrival at its new station camp was located and laid out; tents pitched, necessary arrangements made to insure the health and comfort of the command, and sentries established as shown in the annexed map. This guard was constantly maintained during the remainder of the tour of duty.

Friday, August nineteenth, at 8 a. m., a detail of forty files, under Captain Langenbach, and at 2 p. m. one of twenty files, under Lieutenant George A. Milson, were sent to Tift farm and Scott street respectively, to protect the movement of trains.

Saturday, August twentieth, details for protection of trains were furnished as follows: One of forty files, commanded by Captain Thyng, one of thirty files, commanded by Lieutenant Melin, and one of twenty files, commanded by Lieutenant Fales; during the afternoon Captain Thyng's detail arrested a man in the act of tampering with a switch and thereby endeavoring to derail the train under his guard. The prisoner was brought to camp and after investigating the case, I delivered him to the police force for prosecution by the civil authorities.

At 12.30 p. m. the Twenty-fifth Separate Company, Captain Sommer, reported for duty, was designated as Company M., and, owing to scarcity of tents, was quartered in the Lehigh Valley railroad shops with Companies K and L. Sunday, August twenty-first, details for protection of trains were furnished in numbers and commanded as follows:

Twenty files, Captain Myer; twenty files, Lieutenant Lambrecht; twenty files, Lieutenant Rogers; six files, Sergeant Norton.

At 6 p. m. the detachment under Lieutenant Lambrecht returned with a prisoner named Daniel Cahill, arrested for a violent and unprovoked assault upon a brakeman of the train under guard. The circumstances of this arrest reflect much credit upon Lieutenant Lambrecht, and the members of his detachment. The prisoner was delivered to the police force for prosecution by the civil authorities.

Monday, August twenty-second, details for protection of trains were furnished in numbers and commanded as follows:

Twenty files, Captain Babcock; twenty files, Captain Hyde; twelve files, Captain Haffa; twenty files, Lieutenant Whitney; twenty files, Lieutenant Wilson.

Upon returning at 6 p. m., Lieutenant Wilson reported that during the afternoon a portion of his detail was attacked by a riotous mob, while guarding a locomotive, and several switchmen engaged in making up a train in the Lehigh Valley railroad yards about one mile from Scott street station. Special Officer Kranz, of the Lehigh Valley railroad, was severely, and several of the train crew slightly injured by stones thrown by the rioters. Sergeant Chase and privates Springstead and Snyder of Company A charged the mob, which numbered about fifty, and dispersing it, pursued and captured one of its members, identified as one of the stone-throwers, who had taken refuge in a house. The capture was only made after forcing both the outer and inner door. The prisoner was turned over to the civil authorities for prosecution. The members of this detail deserve high commendation for firmness and moderation displayed under most trying circumstances.

Tuesday, August twenty-third, details for protection of trains were furnished in numbers and commanded as follows:

Ten files, Captain Thyng; ten files, Captain Smith; ten files, Captain Langenbach; ten files, Lieutenant Fales; ten files, Lieutenant Johnson; ten files, Lieutenant Windsor.

Wednesday, August twenty-fourth, details were furnished for protection of trains in numbers and commanded as follows:

Eight files, Captain Haffa; sixteen files, Captain Butler; eight files, Captain Fogarty; eight files, Captain Hyde; eight files, Lieutenant Milsom; eight files, Lieutenant Becker; eight files, Lieutenant Brendel.

Thursday, August twenty-fifth, details for protection of trains were furnished in numbers and commanded as follows:

Eight files, Captain Hyde; six files, Captain Smith; eight files, Lieutenant Howland; eight files, Lieutenant Rogers; eight files, Lieutenant Gregory; eight files, Lieutenant Fales; three files, Sergeant Briggs.

Friday, August twenty-sixth, details for protection of trains furnished in numbers and commanded as follows:

Five files, Captain Haffa; five files, Captain Fogarty; five files, Captain Babcock; five files, Captain Myer; five files, Captain Thyng; eight files, Lieutenant Brendel.

Pursuant to orders received from Commanding Officer Fourth Brigade, a detail of one sergeant, three corporals, and twenty-one privates under command of Lieutenant G. Reed Wilson, was sent to Tiffit farm at 10.45 a. m. to relieve the guard of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Saturday, August twenty-seventh, details for protection of trains furnished in numbers and commanded as follows:

Five files, Captain Lewis; five files, Lieutenant Milsom; five files, Lieutenant Babcock; twelve files, Lieutenant Windsor; five files, Sergeant Smith; five files, Sergeant Storms; five files, Sergeant James; five files, Sergeant Brown.

At 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to orders from Headquarters Fourth Brigade, Companies E., K., L. and M. were relieved from further duty with the command and left for their home stations.

Sunday, August twenty-eighth, pursuant to orders from Headquarters Fourth Brigade, camp was broken at 10.30 a. m.; the regiment proceeded to its armory, arriving at 2.15 p. m., where it was dismissed, with the exception of a sufficient detail to care for the camp and garrison equipage, which detail remained on duty until Thursday, September first. Upon arriving at the armory, Sheriff August Beck, of this county, made a short address to the regiment thanking the members in the name of the citizens of Erie county for the admirable manner in which they had performed the duty required of them.

I am pleased to report that, in my opinion, the command deserved the thanks it received. The response to the sudden and unexpected order for duty was prompt; during the entire tour orders were obeyed in letter and spirit cheerfully and with alacrity; the duty at times trying and wearisome was performed most satisfactorily; and in repeated contacts with riotous assemblages officers and men conducted themselves as soldiers should and by moderation coupled with firm determination, while avoiding the

taking of life, taught the disturbers of the peace that the power of the State must be respected by capturing their leaders and delivering them to the civil authorities for trial. I respectfully suggest that, if it be possible, additional equipment and equipage should be furnished the National Guard. Owing to the fact that this command was for the greater part of the time permanently encamped, the deficiencies, while constantly felt, did not cause the serious results which might have occurred had the service required frequent and rapid changes of station. I recommend that the field and staff and each company be provided with suitable field cooking apparatus and a sufficient number of plates, cups, knives, forks and spoons; that blankets, rubber and woolen, and tents be issued to each command or placed in such localities in the State that they can be furnished immediately upon the troops being ordered for duty; that the knapsacks now in use, which is most cumbersome, inconvenient and poorly made, be condemned and a knapsack or pack of modern pattern be substituted; that the campaign hat and a brown canvas or a leather legging be supplied for use when on field service; and that revolvers be issued to officers and non-commissioned staff officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL M. WELCH, Jr.,

Colonel.

COMPANY "F," SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BUFFALO, August 17, 1892. }

To the Adjutant, Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to make the following report, relating to accidental shooting of Quartermaster-Sergeant Frederick W. Elsaesser at the Lehigh Valley railroad coal trestle at Cheektowaga this morning.

Having received orders to report at William street (Headquarters Sixty-fifth Regiment), with my command, and having issued the preliminary orders for marching, the men were engaged in and about a small building on the east side of the trestle, which had been utilized as the guard-house. Almost the entire command had been on guard during the night and as they

were relieved in the morning their pieces were stacked in front of the guard-house.

Sergeant Elsaesser, with two or three others, were coming out of the guard-house at the time private Holmes was taking a piece from the stacks, in searching for his own; this piece was loaded, and accidentally discharged, the ball striking Sergeant Elsaesser in the forehead. Hearing the explosion and call for assistance, I hastened to the guard-house, from the west side of the trestle, but the sergeant was not able to speak. Affording such assistance as we could, I sent for an ambulance from Buffalo, and for a surgeon from Headquarters at William street. The accident occurred at 9.30 to 9.45 a. m. Surgeon York arrived with Major Harding's detachment at about 10.00 a. m. Later Sergeant Elsaesser was removed by train to the Emergency Hospital at Buffalo, where he died at about 1.45 p. m., soon after his arrival.

Lieutenant Howland, who was the medical adviser of my detachment, had been absent for a short time, having gone to Lancaster for supplies.

I have not positive proof as to whose piece had been left loaded in the stack, but cannot regard the sad occurrence as anything but an accident, and it calls to my mind the defective "safety notches" of some of the rifles.

Sergeant Elsaesser enlisted as a private on the fifth of March, 1881; promoted corporal May 17, 1882; sergeant, February 7, 1883; quartermaster-sergeant, July 12, 1886.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. E. P. BABCOCK,

Captain.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *August 31, 1892.*

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir.—In compliance with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 60, from your headquarters, dated August twenty-sixth, I have the honor to make the following report concerning the operations of this regiment during the recent tour of active service in Buffalo.

A telegram was received at the armory about 8.30 p. m. on

August seventeenth, and was sent to Adjutant Bates, at his house during the evening. It was from the Adjutant-General at Albany, directed to the commanding officer of the regiment, and instructed him to hold himself in readiness to assemble the regiment for active service on short notice. The Adjutant received this telegram about 11.30 p.m., and, as I was on leave of absence, he immediately sought Lieutenant-Colonel Dennison at his house, but he also was out of town for the night. The Adjutant thereupon sent telegrams to the captain of each company to hold himself in readiness to assemble his company. The Adjutant passed the night at the armory. In the morning Lieutenant-Colonel Dennison came to the armory and by telegram and telephone, notified each captain to assemble his company at the armory at 7.30 that evening. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a telegram was received from the Adjutant-General to assemble the regiment at once with sixty rounds of ball cartridge, one day's rations, fatigue uniform and overcoats, and be ready to move by rail. At 7.15 p. m., telegram was received from the Adjutant-General to take the 8 o'clock New York Central train. The ammunition and blankets were sent by wagon about 9 o'clock from the State Arsenal. The wagon was sent immediately to the station and the regiment proceeded by the elevated railroad to the New York Central station and there took train which started at 9.45. On passing Albany, about 2 a. m., written order was received from the Adjutant-General to report to General Doyle on arrival in Buffalo. The regiment arrived under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dennison, at 1.15 p. m. on Friday the nineteenth.

I was on leave of absence and on my way to Chicago at the time, but being notified by telegraph from the Adjutant, I turned back from Chicago and arrived in Buffalo on the morning of the nineteenth. I reported in person to the brigade commander, and from him received instructions to confer with the superintendent of the Erie railroad, and to post the regiment and the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Separate Companies, which were temporarily attached to it, in the vicinity of the Erie shops, in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 2, of which a copy

was furnished to me. I made arrangements with the New York Central superintendent to stop the train at East Buffalo, and sent a messenger with instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Dennison to leave the train at that point and march along Bailey avenue to East Buffalo station of the Erie railroad. In connection with the superintendent of transportation of that railroad, I went over their tracks on a locomotive during the morning and made myself familiar with the ground which was to be protected and selected the point for quartering the troops. When the regiment arrived, at 1.40, the men were immediately placed in quarters in box cars alongside of freight-house, adjacent to the Erie passenger station at East Buffalo. The two separate companies were sent to take station at the shops and round-house, about 800 feet south of the freight-house occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment. The only instructions which I received were to post the regiment in accordance with General Orders No. 2 at Camp No. 7, and to protect property and preserve order in that neighborhood. A guard of three officers and sixty-five men was mounted at 6 p. m., and sentries were placed at all the switches and along the tracks of the Erie railroad in the space bounded by Babcock, William street and Bailey avenue. This space of about 100 acres in extent is used for breaking up incoming trains and making up outgoing trains on the Erie railroad. It also contains their repair shops, round-house, flour freight-house, stock-yard, passenger station and several thousand freight cars. In the vicinity of the repair shops about 120 new switchmen were quartered under guard to protect them from violence.

The instructions to the officer of the day were to disperse any crowds that might collect in the vicinity of his posts, to protect the railroad employes in the performance of their duties, to prevent any injury to property, and in case any of the posts were attacked in considerable numbers, to fire upon the attacking party. Ten rounds of ammunition were issued to each man. The night passed without any serious disturbance. At the corner of William and Bailey avenue the saloons were filled with strikers, and at times they were extremely abusive to the sentries in that vicinity. No attention was paid to their abuse. At times during

the night, however, stones were fired at the sentries and the latter fired in the direction from which the stones came. In the darkness it was impossible to see clearly the persons who threw the stones and it is not probable that any of the shots took effect. The throwing of stones ceased after every discharge.

On Saturday, August twentieth, the Thirty-ninth Separate Company was relieved from duty at Camp 7, and in compliance with orders from your headquarters, was sent by rail to Black Rock. The Eighth Separate Company, which had been stationed at the Erie shops before our arrival, was attached to the regiment. Company I of the Seventy-first, was sent to the shops during the afternoon, and Major Downs, who had arrived early in the afternoon, was placed in command of the detachment at the shops.

A guard of four officers and 114 men was mounted at 8.30 a. m. The main guard remained at the passenger station with three outposts of an officer and twenty-eight men each, were posted as follows:

One at the Babcock street switch, one at the stock yards, and one on Bailey avenue just south of William street. It was rumored that threats had been made to burn the stock yards during the day or night, but no attempts of this character were made. A few stones were thrown during the night at sentries posted in the stock yards, and also on Bailey avenue; they were answered by shots and the firing of stones then ceased. Soon after midnight the yardmaster at Babcock street called me up over the telephone to say that a train had been broken in several places by strikers and that protection was needed. Captain Tilden and his company were immediately ordered out and went down the track to the Babcock street switch and mounted the train while it was being coupled and rode on it until the train had passed east of the William street switch. The men were not molested. This company returned about 2.30 a. m.

On Sunday, August twenty-first, at the request of the yardmaster, Captain Smith and fifty men were sent to guard trains during the morning and Lieutenant Guiry and thirty men during the afternoon. At the request of the superintendent of the Lake Shore railroad, and in compliance with instructions from General

Oliver, a line of sentries was established along the Lake Shore switches on the north side of William street from near Bailey avenue to the stock exchange. In order to find the men for this it was necessary to abandon the outpost at the stock yards where in fact there had been no disturbance or evidence of any intention to commit depredations. Under the protection thus granted the Erie and the Lake Shore railroads began early in the day the active movement of trains and it was kept up without interruption until after night. The Adjutant-General and Brigade Commander visited the camp at 6.30 p. m. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the work was much the same. A detail of two to four officers and thirty to fifty men was sent out every morning, as soon as the men could get their breakfast, to escort the moving trains. These men usually returned for dinner, and a similar detail was sent out in the afternoon. In one or two cases, however, the details were sent to a distant point of the Erie track, along the lake front, and kept all day, the railroad company providing dinner. A guard of three officers and 114 men was regularly mounted every morning, and an outpost was maintained along the Lake Shore tracks, furnishing a continuous line of sentries on William street from the crossing of the New York Central railroad to Bailey avenue; another outpost was maintained along the switches on Bailey avenue, and the guard proper at the passenger station. A guard of an officer and about forty men was also mounted each day from Major Downs' detachment, and from it an outpost was furnished at the Babcock street switch and a main guard at the round-house and shops. With this protection the trains of the Lake Shore and Erie roads were moved without interruption during these four days. No serious attacks were made upon the men at any time. There was a great deal of vile abuse from groups of strikers, to which no attention was paid; there was also more or less stone throwing, both during the day and night. No shots were fired during the day. The throwing of stones was stopped by a warning from the officer in command of the detachment or by sending a corporal and a small squad of men in pursuit of the offender. When stones were thrown at night they were answered by shots, but very few were

fired; and, so far as known, none took effect on account of the darkness. None of the men were hit by the stones fired at them.

The routine duty of these four days may be summarized as follows: One-third of the force on guard along tracks and switches, one-third guarding moving trains, one-third in camp.

On Monday, August twenty-second, I applied for four signalmen from Captain Gallop's detachment to enable me to communicate promptly with Major Downs. The request was granted, and soon after the men arrived and opened the stations Captain Gallop arrived and established stations on the Stock Exchange and in Camp No. 9. During the afternoon Captain Gallop also opened telegraphic communication by means of an idle wire of the Erie railroad, with Major Downs' detachment, and before night this communication was extended by wire to Camp No. 9, and on the following day to all the camps and to headquarters. Operators were obtained from the Sixty-fifth Regiment and later from the Sixth Separate Company of Troy. The communication was reliable, accurate and of great service. The flag stations were closed as soon as the communication by wire was fully established.

Shortly after midnight, on Wednesday, August twenty-fourth, a telegram was received over the military wire from brigade headquarters that the strike was declared off and that the men should be made as comfortable as possible. It had been raining for several hours, and at that particular time the rain was falling in torrents. I immediately withdrew about two-thirds of the guard, reducing the posts to a minimum, and sending the men relieved to their quarters. They were drenched to the skin, and, under direction of the surgeon, a large dose of whisky was administered to each man as he came in, and the men took off their wet clothing and were wrapped up in their blankets until morning. No sickness resulted.

On Friday morning a telegram was received from headquarters that the regiment would start for New York that afternoon. The Eighth Separate Company was sent home in the morning; the Twenty-eighth Separate Company remained at the shops; the

Seventy-first embarked on two trains, of six cars each, about 2.30 p. m., and went to Niagara Falls, returning to East Buffalo about 7 p. m., and starting at once for New York. Very good time was made on the road, and the trip would have been a comparatively comfortable one if the men had not been so crowded. Sixteen cars were promised so as to put only one man with his knapsack, equipments and arms on a seat, but only twelve cars were furnished and consequently about two-thirds of the men were two in a seat and were very uncomfortable. Jersey City was reached at 8.30 a. m., and after the property brought from Buffalo had been loaded into wagons and the men had had a cup of coffee, the regiment crossed over to New York and marched up Chambers street, Broadway, Fifth avenue, and Thirty-fourth street, past its new armory, to the Third avenue elevated, where trains were taken for One Hundred and Sixth street, and thence the regiment marched to its armory. Two halts were made during this march of over four miles, and the men inspected by the surgeon. In spite of the fatiguing travel during the previous night and the heavy loads carried by the men, there was no sickness or falling out. The regiment reached its armory at about 12 o'clock, and after the public property received at Buffalo had been turned in to the Quartermaster for storage, the regiment was dismissed. It had been absent from its armory eight full days and parts of two other days.

Discipline.—I desire to speak in the highest possible terms of the admirable manner in which the regiment performed its duties under the trying circumstances of this service. The average percentage of strength present was about eighty-seven per cent—larger than at any parade or inspection of recent years. The men left their private affairs at a moment's notice and all those who were in the city on the eighteenth inst. went out with the regiment. About fifty members of the regiment, who were out of town on vacation or business, followed the regiment to Buffalo and arrived within twenty-four hours of their regiment. The duty was performed willingly and at all times in a military manner. No detachments were sent out without an officer. The guard was

regularly mounted every morning and a dress parade of such portion of the regiment as was in camp was held every evening. I made the rounds of the sentries on three nights and Lieutenant-Colonel Dennison and Major Downs on the other nights, in addition to the rounds made by the officers of the day. The sentries were found alert and thoroughly posted as to their duties. In no instance during the entire tour did I find a sentry of this regiment sitting down, smoking or eating on post; the sentries walked their post in every case as if under instruction, saluted all officers and halted all suspicious or improper characters. When I was a lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, over twenty years ago, I had nearly two years' service in the mountains of the western portion of North and South Carolina, on duty very similar in character to that in Buffalo. My company was attached to a large detachment engaged in supporting the civil authorities in suppressing the Ku-Klux and arresting illicit distillers. The discipline of the Seventy-first Regiment at Buffalo was fully equal in every respect, and in some respects superior, to that of the regular army at the time spoken of. Although the camp at Buffalo was surrounded by saloons, there was not a single case of intoxication in the regiment.

Quarters.—The headquarters of the regiment were established in the second floor of a freight warehouse, along the front of which was a bridge or trestle about thirty feet above the tracks, giving an excellent view of the whole freight yard. The field and staff slept on the floor in this freight-house, and ate their meals at the same place. The companies were quartered alongside the freight-house in freight cars, about eighteen men to the car. The cars were thoroughly swept out and the men quickly made themselves very comfortable with the aid of a small amount of lumber obtained from one of the trains in the vicinity. One of these cars was made into a hospital. The platform between the lines of cars was rotten and in a dilapidated condition, but the men promptly repaired it with lumber and nails, borrowed from the railroad, and also built steps to facilitate getting in and out of the cars without accident during the night.

Subsistence.—The order from the Adjutant-General directed the regiment to take one day's rations, but this order was received only a few hours before the regiment started and there was no time to obtain them. At Syracuse, about 9.30 in the morning of August nineteenth, breakfast, consisting of coffee, bread, milk and cold ham, was served by Caterer Windholtz. The men had nothing further to eat on the train, and on their arrival at Buffalo—although the Acting Commissary was sent immediately to Buffalo with a locomotive and car which had been held waiting for him—yet it was impossible to get any food out to camp before 5 o'clock. During the evening additional food was sent out from town, consisting of cold coffee, bread and canned meat; and cooking implements and a cup, plate, knife, fork and spoon for each man were also received. On Saturday morning, August twentieth, no food was received until 10 a. m., and the men went on guard without breakfast. On the afternoon of August twentieth the Commissary stated that hereafter rations would be received uncooked, with the exception of bread. Cooking utensils, such as frying pans and large boilers for heating soup and coffee, were obtained by the Commissary and beginning on Sunday morning the cooking was done entirely at camp, and the men were fairly well served. Owing to complaints that certain companies were served better than others on Wednesday evening I directed that the cooking should thereafter be done in each company for its own account, the rations being issued for twenty-four hours to each Quartermaster-Sergeant. After this there was no further complaint. Food was abundant and of great variety, consisting of bread, rolls, crackers, fresh meat, ham, bacon, cornbeef, beans, coffee, sugar, tea, eggs, milk, butter and prunes. More was issued than was absolutely necessary, and in spite of strict orders, it was found impossible to prevent the men from wasting a great deal of food. Nothing but hard experience would cure the men of this fault. The rations were not sent out on the night before, but only on the morning that they were to be used. They did not reach camp until half-past seven, and it was impossible to get breakfast before 8 o'clock. With these exceptions the men were very well supplied with food

after the night of August twentieth. Men with sufficient knowledge of cooking were found in each company and good coffee and excellent soups and stews were made every day.

Police.—A proper sink about 200 yards from the quarters was dug and boarded in early on the morning after our arrival. It was properly used and partially filled with fresh earth every day. Pits for dumping refuse were dug at the same time and under the efficient supervision of the surgeon, the camp was policed twice a day and all refuse was buried. The amount of this refuse was very great, and in spite of care in policing so often and so thoroughly, the camp was constantly littered up with paper and other refuse. The great majority of the regiment are accustomed to being waited upon by servants and it was very difficult to impress upon them the idea that in active service every soldier is his own servant. When they were through with reading the paper or eating food the refuse was at once thrown away wherever the men happened to be standing. A little longer service would doubtless have corrected this careless habit.

Health.—There was very little sickness in camp; one man who has had a tendency to consumption for the last few months began spitting blood, and another man developed epileptic fits. I sent these men back to New York at once. With these exceptions there was no sickness worth mentioning. No man was excused from duty on account of sickness and there was no one in the hospital.

In conclusion I beg leave to say that in an experience of many years in the regular army in this country, and more than a year with a European army in time of war, I have never seen duty more efficiently performed than it has been by the Seventy-first Regiment during this emergency.

I have sent a copy of this report to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Brigade.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

F. V. GREENE,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., }
VIRGINIA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., *September 29, 1892.* }

*The Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.,
Buffalo, N. Y.:*

Sir.—I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of the troops under my command from August fifteenth to twenty-eighth, inclusive.

Pursuant to S. O. No. 35, dated Headquarters Fourth Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., August 15, 1892, received at 6.15 p. m., of that day, the regiment was assembled for duty. This proved to be a most inopportune time as the chiefs of squads could find the men neither at home nor at their business address, yet so faithfully did they work that the men began coming in at 7.30 p. m. and at 10.30 p. m. sixty per cent of the regiment was under arms and ready to move.

Orders were received at 1 a. m., August sixteenth, to be ready to move at 1.30 a. m. The regiment left the armory at that time and proceeded to the Erie station where a special train was in waiting. We boarded the train, filling up four passenger coaches; the men sat holding their pieces in their hands ready to act at once. Guards were on each platform and a detail of three sharpshooters occupied the engine. We arrived at William street at 2.30 a. m., relieving a battalion of the Sixty-fifth Regiment. Sentinels were at once posted through the Erie yards at that point and along Queen street, around long lines of freight cars. This was the point where the trouble began the night before—a large number of cars being burned presumably by strikers, or their sympathizers. The darkness was intense and sentinels were placed as close as fifteen paces.

Not being familiar with the surroundings and expecting an attempt to repeat the incendiary actions of the previous night, the men were directed to rest on their arms, prepared to assist any point at a moment's notice. Sympathy with the strikers was manifested at various times during the night by placing torpedoes upon the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad tracks, which ran close by our post. These exploding by passing trains sounded like volley at close range, but the only effect upon us

was to keep the men on the alert and well prepared for any emergency.

At dawn the line of sentinels was extended and the number somewhat reduced but still strong, as the people not being accustomed to the presence of the troops were apt to congregate in groups, and endeavor to pass the lines on all sorts of pretexts. These groups were promptly dispersed and gradually the sentinels impressed the crowd that they meant business and much annoyance ceased.

The morning reports showed twenty-seven officers and 236 men, being sixty-six per cent of the whole command, which had taken the field at three hours' notice at an unpropitious time.

At noon, headquarters were changed to the Lehigh Valley railroad office on William street, we being relieved by a detachment of the Sixty-fifth Regiment. The day passed quietly, except between 12 and 1 o'clock, when a crowd gathered under the Lackawanna (overhead) crossing. There was the usual loud-talking, funny man who tried to ridicule the sentinels on duty there. A detachment immediately went to their assistance and their presence served to keep the crowd at a respectful distance. At 1 o'clock, there was a perceptible thinning out of these men, which indicated that the bulk of the crowd was there only out of curiosity.

As night approached the sentinels were increased and the streets leading through the yards closed. Detachments were also placed at each end of the overhead crossing of the Lackawanna, to prevent anyone from taking such an advantageous position to annoy our sentinels, who were posted almost underneath the trestle.

A small detachment had been sent to Dingens street during the day which was increased for the night and Major Harding detailed to command. This detachment was relieved early next morning by the Forty-second Separate Company, Captain Butler.

There were several rumors of attack brought in and wild stories were told of how 300 strikers were drinking whisky and planning to charge the sentinels, thinking to scare the whole party off the ground. The night passed off quietly, the men off duty enjoying

their sleep upon the bare ground with only their overcoats for covering.

At 9.30 a. m., August seventeenth, a detachment consisting of Companies A, C and D, under command of Major Harding, was sent about four miles further out to guard the Lehigh coal storage trestle at Cheektowaga and were stationed there until Friday the twenty-sixth of August. The major's report of dispositions is inclosed herewith.

The Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Separate Companies reported at 10.30 a. m., the First and Eighth at 3 p. m. These companies were assigned to the Seventy-fourth Regiment by orders from brigade headquarters. To provide shelter for the men, a large tent, 50x70, which had been procured from Buffalo the night before, was erected this morning and provided quarters for two companies during the rest of the tour. About 3 p. m., the brigade quartermaster issued us fifty-four tents which, with a few hired by us, furnished quarters for the whole command. The tents were at once pitched, and before night the men who had, up to this time been on, almost continuously, began to get a little rest. Blankets had also been issued at about one for every eight men.

The Eighth Separate Company was ordered to Babcock street, and quartered in a large lumber shed close to the Erie round-house, at which place they were detached from the Seventy-fourth Regiment, on the twentieth of August.

The Twenty-sixth Separate Company left the camp at 5 p. m. to disperse a crowd at Van Rensselaer street, returning at 7 p. m. and reported no trouble in carrying out their orders.

Companies H, F and E were detailed to take out trains, and under their protection, three trains were run out to Attica, the companies returning about 10.30 p. m., reporting no disturbance.

General Doyle transferring his headquarters to the city, left Colonel Welch in command of this post, and the same was turned over to me early next morning, the Sixty-fifth Regiment being ordered to Dingens street.

August eighteenth, this post was designated as Camp 14, by General Orders No. 2, Headquarters Fourth Brigade. Detachments were on duty guarding switchmen making up and moving

trains in the Erie yards. Trains so made up were then sent out under guard as far as Attica, the troops returning to camp by the next train in. This duty continued the same for the next two days, without an accident, which, considering the number of men in and about moving trains sometime in the darkest night, was quite remarkable.

Special Orders No. 56, Headquarters, Fourth Brigade, were received on the night of August twenty-second. In compliance with which, companies were stationed on the property of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, as follows: The Thirtieth Separate Company, Captain Hoffman, was ordered to the Flour warehouse at the Abbott road; the Twenty-sixth, Captain Bush, was sent to the East Buffalo station, at the beginning of the freight-yard; Company H, Captain Wood, to the freight-house, corner of Ohio and Miami streets.

In compliance with the same orders, headquarters of this command was also removed to the Aetna Building, corner of Prime and Lloyd streets, where Troop "A" and the Forty-first Separate Company reported to me for duty. These were at once stationed about the railroad property covering as much ground as possible.

Nothing of importance occurred in this vicinity and the troop was accordingly relieved at 5 p. m. and ordered to return to their camp.

Upon the application of Mr. Seabert, superintendent of the Buffalo division, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, the First Separate Company, Captain Hess, was ordered to the Cheektowaga trestle to report to Major Harding, commanding detachment at the Lehigh trestle, which was in the immediate vicinity. These two trestles, covering a length of about two miles, were about seven miles from my headquarters in the Aetna building, and, being outside the city limits, would have furnished an excellent opportunity for the incendiary element, hence the seemingly large guard, which in reality was not one-half large enough, to do the work thoroughly against a determined foe.

August the twenty-fifth, Captain Butler's company, the Forty-first Separate, were returned to Captain Kirby's command, and Company H, of the Seventy-fourth, took charge of the offices and

the warehouse on Prime street, being relieved at Miami street by Company F, Captain Otto.

Word was received from Mr. J. J. McWilliams that a crowd had gathered at the coal trestle at the foot of Erie street and assumed a very threatening manner. Captain Wood immediately detailed part of his company to that point. After dispersing the crowd they returned to their station, leaving a small squad on the spot to preserve order.

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 62, received on the twenty-sixth of August, Camp U. S. Johnson, guarding the trestles of the Lehigh and the Lackawanna, was abandoned, and the companies detached as follows: Companies A, D, and the First Separate, at the Erie freight-house on Ohio street, relieving the Second Separate; Company C, at the Lake Shore transfer house on Elk street, near Abbott road. The night passed off quietly along the line except at the Lake Shore transfer house, where a little fracas between union and non-union men took place considerably outside the lines. No definite information could be obtained of the affair, nor the names of the men.

August twenty-seventh, the First, Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Separate Companies were detached from my command and ordered to return to their home station. Camp Bush, officially known as Camp 14, was abandoned, the equipage being sent to the armory. The disposition for the night were as follows: Headquarters and Company H, at the Aetna building; Companies A and D, at Ohio street freight-house; Company C, at the Lake Shore transfer house; Companies B and F, at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad freight-house, on Miami street; Company E, at the "Nickle Plate" roundhouse, and Company G, at the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad roundhouse.

At 10.25 p. m., Company H was sent to Cheektowaga, via the New York Central, trouble having been reported there. This proved to be another wild goose chase, as everything was reported very quiet by Captain Wood upon his return.

Pursuant to Special Order 64, Headquarters Fourth Brigade, August 27, 1892, the companies were directed to leave their stations at 9 a. m., August twenty-eighth, and assemble at the foot

of Main street. The assembly completed, the regiment was formed and took up the march for the armory, arriving there at 10.15 a. m., where the men were dismissed.

Although starting out with a small percentage of our members, on account of the sudden call, yet the men reported fast, the highest morning report showing ninety per cent. Upon investigation I find that out of the ten per cent not reporting, only a few were actually available. This was due to various reasons incident to the constant change in membership.

The discipline during the tour was excellent and the men showed such active interest in duty that to command them was a pleasure to all officers. One man was put in arrest by an officer of another regiment, upon whose information the case was investigated, charges preferred, and a Garrison court ordered by me. It appearing to General Doyle that my authority was not sufficient to convene such a court, the order was revoked by direction of the general and the prisoner returned to duty.

I desire to call your attention to the report of the Regimental Commissary of Subsistence, inclosed herewith, which in my opinion shows most excellent management; and the course he pursued being nearest to the manner of subsistence followed at the State Camp enabled us to have the men free for any emergency which might arise. Although there were complaints the first few days, investigation showed that they arose only from those who were not familiar with the fare which soldiers are sometimes obliged to put up with as an incident of their military life.

Our hearty thanks are due to Mr. H. Walter Webb, of the New York Central; Superintendent C. A. Brunn, of the Erie; Mr. J. H. Fennel, of the Lehigh, and others who seemed to vie with each other to make our duty with them as pleasant as possible. In this connection I also desire to express our appreciation of courtesies from our fellow-citizens W. K. Niver, and A. R. Atkins, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; Siegmund Levyn, S. H. Davis & Co., James Franklin, and E. N. Cook & Co., for supplies. The Garbage Crematory Company for bathing purposes, and the Bell Telephone Company for use of a telephone, whose thoughtfulness made both officers and men feel that they were not forgotten by those at home.

In conclusion I desire to say that aside from the protection to life and property, which was undoubtedly rendered, the organization received a training which will be worth all it cost, in experience for future contingencies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE C. FOX,

Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., {
VIRGINIA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., *September 20, 1892.* }

The Adjutant, Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the military duty performed by the three companies of this regiment ("A," "C," and "D"), who, from August seventeenth, at 10 a. m., to August twenty-eighth, at 9 a. m., were under my command and stationed as follows:

From the day first above mentioned, until August twenty-sixth, at 5 p. m., at Camp U. S. Johnson, situated about four (4) miles from the city line of Buffalo, in the town of Cheektowaga, and on the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and from August twenty-sixth, at 5 p. m., to August twenty-eighth, at 9 a. m., Companies "A," and "D," at the freight-house of the Erie railroad, on Ohio street, Buffalo, and Company "C" at the Lake Shore transfer house, Elk street.

The First Separate Company, of Rochester, was also attached to the battalion from August twenty-fifth, at 6.30 p. m., until August twenty-seventh, at about 3 p. m., and while with us, were fed and provided for by the battalion commissary.

Receiving orders at about 9.30 o'clock on the morning of August seventeenth to proceed with the three companies above mentioned to the town of Cheektowaga, to protect the coal trestle and other property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company there located, at about 10 o'clock we boarded a special train and a few minutes later arrived at our destination.

We relieved the companies of the Sixty-fifth Regiment who had been stationed at the trestle since the day before and at once

posted the necessary guard. Our entire strength upon arriving was about 135 officers and men, including an assistant surgeon and an ambulance corps, an acting battalion adjutant, commissary of subsistence and sergeant-major.

The duty to be performed by the companies was then assigned, day orders being in effect from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and night orders from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. Each company posted the necessary guard for a period of four hours during the daytime, and as but six (6) sentinels were required during this time, the companies were divided into three (3) reliefs each, the balance performing police and extra duty.

From 7 p. m. to 7 a. m., each company entire was on guard for four (4) hours and nineteen (19) sentinels were posted, besides two (2) outposts, one composed of four men and an officer, the other of three men and an officer.

Having had orders to make my own arrangements about feeding the men and also having decided that each company should do its own cooking and detail two of its men as company cook and assistant, in less than an hour after reaching the trestle the commissary was on his way to the city to purchase the necessary cooking utensils and supplies. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the supplies stored in a freight car reached us and this car remained with us during the entire tour of duty and served as a storehouse for the commissary department.

The rations were issued one hour or more before meal-time and were cooked over stoves built of stones and iron, each company having its own kitchen. Fresh and salt meats, vegetables, soups, rolls, bread, butter, pies, milk, cheese and coffee in abundance were supplied, and, after the first day or two, the bill of fare for each day was arranged twenty-four hours in advance and provided for accordingly. The water supply was insufficient at the start, many of the wells in the neighborhood being dry and the best well in the vicinity, that at the trestle of the Lackawanna railroad, was closed to us after the first day. This was not on account of a scarcity of water to meet their own wants, as I was informed they had a large supply, but I believe was on account of the sympathy for the strikers existing among the men

employed at this trestle. This difficulty was remedied, however, after the first day or two by the purchase of some empty barrels and these barrels being filled each day from the tank of a Philadelphia and Reading engine sent out to us for that purpose.

This first day there were no tents, cars, nor sheltered places of any kind in which to sleep, but with huge camp fires and wrapped in overcoats the men all passed a fairly comfortable night on the ground.

On the second day, three Philadelphia and Reading passenger coaches were sent us and the men had also built several shanties under the trestle of lumber found on the place, and of which there was an abundant supply. Through the courtesy of Mr. Colt, the superintendent of the trestle, we were allowed to use all of this lumber that we cared to both for purposes of building and for fuel, and he also supplied us with the necessary tools.

A few blankets arrived on this day and on the day following enough more were sent us to give one to each man in the camp. Having on the third day a few tents, the coaches above referred to, the houses the men had built, a full quota of blankets and the commissary's department in full running order, we were in good shape all around and prepared for months of service should it have been necessary.

On Wednesday, the twenty-fourth, at about 9 o'clock p. m., orders were received to guard the trestle of the Lackawanna railroad, situated across the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading and Erie railroad, about one-eighth of a mile from our camp, until reinforcements arrived the next day. From that hour until the First Separate Company of Rochester arrived at 6.30 p. m. on Thursday, every man in camp performed double duty. This trestle was then put in charge of the First Separate Company, Captain Hess commanding, who remained on duty until the camp was abandoned the next day at 5 p. m.

On arriving at our new station that night (Friday), about 7 o'clock, the men within one hour's time had built a stove in the street out of paving stones and railroad iron, and were serving supper.

So much for their experience of the week previous.

A guard was posted at once and kept on until the hour of leaving for home, Sunday, August twenty-eighth, at 9 a. m.

The discipline prevailing throughout the entire tour was excellent and both officers and men entered into their work with all the military spirit that could be desired and were ever ready to perform any duty that they were called upon to do.

On two nights the entire camp was under arms most of the night, the first night it being evident that two or more men were trying to get through our lines, though nothing could be found of them after the first shots were fired by our sentries. A gang of Italians, who were employed on a new railroad building through that country, and who were encamped near one of the out-post, caused us some annoyance the first few nights, firing shots and otherwise making the night hideous with drunken squabbles in their camp. This, however, did not trouble us more than on the first few nights.

Aside from one man relieved from duty by reason of illness contracted previous to commencement of the tour, and a second who met with a slight accident while on duty at the camp, there was practically no sickness during the entire tour. The camp was daily inspected as to its hygiene and the general health of the camp ably looked after by the assistant surgeon of the regiment.

It is my opinion that the manner of cooking food, as carried on by the companies, is the only proper way to feed troops while on duty, and with each company provided with proper cooking utensils, packed in a light wooden chest before starting, the men can be fed with better satisfaction, less expense, less waste and greater dispatch than in any other way known to me. The chest should be so arranged as to provide a suitable place in which to keep fresh meats and ice when the chest is emptied. I also believe that men acting as company cooks should receive increased pay, say that of a non-commissioned officer.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

ROBERT M. HARDING,

Major.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., {
VIRGINIA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., *September 23, 1892.* }

The Adjutant, Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to submit the following report concerning rations furnished the regiment during the late railroad strike extending over a period of twelve days from Monday evening, August fifteenth, until Saturday evening, August twenty-seventh.

Cooked rations were furnished for over 7,000 officers and men, the aggregate cost of which was \$2,800, an average of forty cents per ration. The kitchen utensils cost \$360, which leaves the actual cost of raw provisions thirty-six cents per ration.

The regiment was ordered to assemble at the armory at 7 p. m. with one day's rations. As many did not have time to supply themselves, we made sandwiches and distributed them to those who were without provisions. Coffee was also made, and served to the officers before leaving, which was about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning.

I accompanied the regiment, leaving Commissary Sergeant Robertson at the armory, with instructions to have everything ready to bring out coffee on the early morning train, providing he received a telephone from us to that effect. About 5 o'clock in the morning three or four of us walked over from the William Street station to the Lackawanna Hotel and asked if we could have some coffee later. They refused to serve us with anything at any time, saying they did not dare give the soldiers as much as a glass of water. We then returned to the station and telephoned the sergeant at the armory to bring out coffee and sandwiches, which he did, arriving about 8 o'clock. After serving this I took the next (the 9.55) train for the city, accompanied by Quartermaster-Sergeant Floyd and Commissary-Sergeant Robertson. Saw Superintendent Brunn of the Erie and arranged with him for one of their large express cars, which he gave for our use as a commissary car during the strike. We did not get through purchasing supplies until just in time to catch the 2.35 p. m. train, to which was attached our car. Arriving at the camp about 3 o'clock, our car was side-tracked on the Erie, just below

the Lackawanna bridge. From here we served coffee and sandwiches to all, until the coffee made at the armory gave out. Meantime we fixed a place outside for our two boilers, made coffee and served with bread and butter, canned corned beef, canned beans and hard tack, until after 2 o'clock in the morning. We were up again at 5, made more coffee and served about the same for breakfast. About 10 o'clock, our car was moved over on the Lehigh track much nearer our camp, and inside our own lines. We now built a range out of rails, fish plates and boiler iron, on which we did all of our own cooking; telephoned for kitchen utensils and a large supply of provisions, among which was a quantity of fresh boiled ham, which tasted good after a day of corned meats.

The Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Separate Companies of Elmira reported about 10.30 a. m., and were attached to our regiment, with orders to report to us for rations. About 3 p. m., the First and Eighth Separate Companies of Rochester, and the Fifth Battery of Syracuse reported, and were also assigned to us for rations. This was more than we had arranged for, and by the time supper was served, there was not much left for breakfast. However, we succeeded in getting through with only a few complaints. After this three of our companies were detached and stationed at Camp U. S. Johnson, under Major Harding, and supplied themselves with rations.

During the forenoon, we received orders to prepare for a stay of at least a week or more. We enlarged our range, ordered more kitchen utensils, also a bread cutter that will cut 100 loaves in fifteen minutes, arranged with James Franklin for all of our roast and boiled meats delivered at the car every evening. Ovens & Son brought rolls and buns at 6 a. m., in time for breakfast. A full force was detailed as assistants and we commenced living, serving our first square meal for dinner. After this we had soup, fried steaks, broiled pork and lamb chops, boiled potatoes and plenty of tea and coffee, with good bread and butter, and occasionally pie for dessert.

We borrowed a box car from the Lehigh, which we had attached to our regular commissary car, and used it for our stores.

Saturday it looked like rain, and, as our kitchen was without shelter, Lieutenant Sadler, of the Thirtieth Separate Company, sent a detail, who soon had it nicely housed.

The remainder of the time until we were ordered in, we experienced little difficulty in serving the men, who were detailed from each company to come after the provisions at mess call, and in fifteen minutes all were served. The sergeants were instructed if there was not enough for all, to return and get more. The first of the second week, we had another Lehigh express car attached to ours, which was used for officers' mess. Besides these, was a box car, which the men in our department used as a sleeper. The quartermaster's car was also with ours, which made in all a train of five cars.

I would suggest a more practical way for future use, that each company have a camp kitchen outfit, receiving their rations in bulk from the commissary and doing their own cooking. I am of the opinion it would insure less labor, and greater despatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIS R. BUCK,

First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

FIRST PROVISIONAL REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
AUBURN, N. Y., *September 1, 1892.* }

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, National Guard, 474 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir.—In pursuance of Special Orders No. 63, Headquarters Fourth Brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this command at Buffalo, N. Y., August sixteenth to twenty-seventh inclusive.

At 11.30 o'clock p. m. of the sixteenth, I received instructions to report at Buffalo with my command, leaving Auburn at 4.45 a. m. of the seventeenth and arrived at East Buffalo at 8.45 a. m., reported to Major Rochester of the Fourth Brigade staff for orders.

I assumed command of the First Provisional Regiment as per Special Order No. 37, Headquarters Fourth Brigade, consisting of the following companies:

	Officers.	Men.
Second Separate Company, Lieutenant C. James Barber, commanding	3	76
Twenty-fifth Separate Company, Captain C. A. Sommers	4	73
Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Captain William Wilson	3	70
Forty-first Separate Company, Captain John G. Butler	3	57
Forty-eighth Separate Company, Captain A. M. Hall,	3	85
Total	<u>16</u>	<u>361</u>

I detailed from the Second Separate Company, Second Lieutenant George W. Nellis as Adjutant and Sergeant Fred H. Putnam as Sergeant-Major, with headquarters at East Buffalo, known as Camp "9."

Major Rochester referred me to Mr. Voorhees, general superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, for information as to what property and territory it was desired to guard and protect. Mr. Voorhees conveyed the commanding officers over the intended line, explaining the situation and necessities.

The Thirty-fourth Separate Company was assigned to quarters at the William street crossing of the New York Central, guarding the switches just west of the crossing, thence east along the track to the oil tank on the north, and to near New York Central stock yards on the south.

The Forty-eighth Separate Company, with quarters near the stock yards, was directed to connect his line with those of the Thirty-fourth, covering the New York Central stock yards on the south, and the "Y" connecting the Belt-line with the New York Central and its many switches.

The Second Separate Company, with quarters near the "paint shop," with lines of guards joining those of the Forty-eighth, at the stock yards and "Y," and extending east to the New York, Lake Erie and Western over-crossing, also guarding the paint shop used for quarters and for feeding the newly-employed switchmen of the New York Central.

The Twenty-fifth Separate Company, with quarters near Bailey avenue, guarded that portion of the New York Central tracks east of the New York, Lake Erie and Western over-crossing to near Green street.

The Forty-first Separate Company had charge of the track commencing at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western over-crossing east to Harlem avenue.

The line occupied was about three miles long, and the limited number of men made it necessary to place one-half the men on guard at a time, which was continued for twenty-four hours.

At 8 o'clock p. m. of the first day Captain Wilson called for assistance at the William street crossing, as he was unable to hold back the great number of people assembled there, and that the guards were being stoned. Lieutenant Nellis with twelve files was sent to Captain Wilson's assistance, with which aid he was enabled to clear the street and tracks and again establish his guards.

On the morning of the eighteenth the guard details were reduced to one-third of the strength, and that of the Second Sep. Co. still more from which train guards were furnished to move trains of the New York Central to and from their Ohio street and Black Rock station, no troops being at those places at that time, by which means the railroad company was enabled to commence moving the large accumulation of freight.

During the nineteenth the details and duties were the same as those of the eighteenth.

I have to report the death of Private Charles O'Hara of the Forty-eighth Separate Company, while on post as a sentinel, was run over by the cars and killed. The body was sent home under escort of three men to Oswego, N. Y., and was buried with military honors through the courtesy of Captain A. H. Bowman, commanding Company "C," Ninth United States Infantry.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the Twenty-fifth Separate Company was relieved by the Forty-fifth Separate Company, three officers, fifty-nine men, Lieutenant H. A. Dickinson, commanding.

August twentieth, the guards were still further reduced, half of the companies doing duty in three reliefs, the other half off duty but held in readiness in case of necessity.

August twenty-first at 6 o'clock p. m. the Forty-first Separate Company was relieved by the Twenty-third Regiment, and moved to Bailey avenue to occupy the position of the Forty-fifth Separate Company, which was moved to and quartered at the New York Central paint shops, to strengthen the guard at that point to guard against threatened incendiarism, and the Second Separate Company was used on the twentieth and twenty-first exclusively as train guards.

The Signal and Telegraph Corps of the First Brigade, Captain Albert Gallup, commanding, reported with one officer, twenty men, at 9 a. m. of the twenty-first and immediately undertook to connect some of the camps by flags and lights, but the smoke was so dense that the undertaking was abandoned, and the telegraph used instead, and which when the connections were made was of great value and convenience, as it had been almost impossible for me to communicate with headquarters and other camps, except through messengers which was very slow and therefore unsatisfactory.

August twenty-fourth, 11 o'clock a. m., the Forty-first Separate Company was moved from Bailey avenue, crossing New York Central by rail to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western freight house, Lloyd street, foot of Main street to report to Colonel Fox, Seventy-fourth Regiment. The guards along the New York Central track were mostly withdrawn in the day time and again placed at night.

August twenty-fifth, 1 o'clock p. m., the Forty-first Separate Company returned to camp, at which time I received orders to proceed home, with the command, leaving one company, the Forty-fifth to guard the paint shop. Transportation was obtained and the companies embarked and while waiting for an engine, orders were received countermanding the order to return home, and directing the Second and Forty-fifth Separate Companies to remain at Camp 9, the Thirty-fourth and Forty-eighth, to relieve the Thirteenth Regiment at Ohio street freight-house of the New York Central, the Forty-first to relieve the Twenty-third Regiment at the New York, West Shore and Buffalo yards, east of the Wagner car shops. The companies departed at about 4 o'clock p. m.

August twenty-sixth, at 7 a. m., the Thirty-fourth and Forty-eighth Separate Companies returned to Camp 9. At 11 o'clock a. m., in pursuance to orders, I dispatched the Second Separate Company to the Erie freight-house, Ohio street, the Thirty-fourth to the Nickle Plate round-house, the Forty-eighth to the Lake Shore Transfer house, Abbott road, at 11.45 a. m., the companies above designated, moved to their new position at 11.45 a. m., orders were received countermanding destination of the Thirty-fourth, and they were sent to the Western, New York and Pennsylvania shops.

August twenty-seventh, obtained orders to assemble my command at Camp 9 and embark for their home stations. The companies arrived about noon, and after dinner embarked and proceeded from East Buffalo at 2.55 p. m.

The Fifth Battery joined the command with five officers and fifty-three men, obtained dinner and accompanied the organization home, making a total on the train of 456 officers and men for the transportation of which I receipted to the New York Central and Hudson River railroad.

There were a few cases in which it was necessary to use force to protect switchmen in their duties, and a number of arrests were made, and the parties were turned over to the police.

I desire to state, in behalf of the men, that, notwithstanding the extremely long hours of duty, with very little rest, that any duty required of the men was cheerfully performed, and that I have no reason to question the conduct of any member of the command during the entire tour of duty.

Of the five companies composing the command, the following is a summary of the men reporting for duty.

	FOR DUTY.		Absent.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
	Officers.	Men.				
Second Separate Company.....	4	91	7	4	98	102
Thirty-fourth Separate Company.	4	75	7	4	82	86
Forty-first Separate Company	4	72	12	4	84	88
Forty-fifth Separate Company....	3	61	4	3	65	68
Forty-eighth Separate Company..	4	97	5	4	100	104
Total	19	396	33	19	429	448

Inclosed are reports of Captain Gallup, Signal and Telegraph Corps, First Brigade, N. G., and of Captain A. M. Hall, Forty-eighth Separate Company, N. G. Also report of attendance on form 74, all of which I have the honor to submit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. M. KIRBY,

Captain Commanding.

SIGNAL AND TELEGRAPH CORPS, FIRST BRIGADE, S. N. Y.,)
QUARTERS 132 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST.,)
NEW YORK, *September 3, 1892.*)

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, S. N. Y.:

Sir.—Pursuant to Special Orders 59, Headquarters Fourth Brigade, August 25, 1892, I have the honor to make the following report, covering the services of this command, from the time of receiving marching orders to the time of dismissal at its quarters.

Marching orders were received at about 8 o'clock, on Thursday, August eighteenth, to embark at midnight, the command to assemble dismounted. All but two reported with forty rounds of ammunition for carbine and twelve rounds for pistol, together with signal apparatus. Upon arriving at East Buffalo, at about 6 o'clock, on August nineteenth, the command proceeded to Camp No. 12. Under orders from Colonel Fitch, details of signal squads were sent out during the two following days for signal duty. The most favorable signal points were chosen, and the most experienced and reliable men were detailed, but owing to the cloudy atmosphere connection by visual signals, both in the day time and at night, was continually interrupted. The purpose of establishing these stations was that reports might be frequently sent in of matters transpiring along the line of sentinels established from that camp.

Upon August twentieth this command was ordered to report to Captain Kirby at Camp No. 9, and did so forthwith, the use of visual signals along the track being continued. The atmosphere continued so cloudy and smoky that, on the twenty-first, all day stations were withdrawn. Prior to this it had taken three-

quarters of an hour to transmit a short message to a distance of about a mile and a half, owing to the continual interruptions by locomotive smoke. At times, for ten minutes or more, the flags were completely obscured.

During August twenty-first, five small locomotive headlights were procured from the New York Central Railroad Company, and an iron shutter was designed and attached to two of them so that it could be opened and closed to make flashes. Signal parties were stationed at the old West Shore trestle and at the trestle of the Erie crossing at Camp No. 9, about a mile or a mile and a half apart.

Notwithstanding the fact that in a clear atmosphere these headlights could undoubtedly have been read with the naked eye ten miles or more, the lights appeared very dim, and between 11 o'clock and midnight communication became wholly interrupted. For these reasons all stations for visual signalling were called in, as I was convinced that this method was unreliable, and that messengers on foot between the points could have delivered dispatches more quickly, and that sentinels should not be led to rely upon them.

On the contrary, three flag and torch stations, which were established within Colonel Green's lines at points remote from the railroad, were operated successfully, rapidly and correctly during August twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth. One station (A) was upon a platform constructed for the purpose at Colonel Green's headquarters. Station B was established on the roof of the Live Stock Exchange, where Colonel Green had established an outpost, which was not relieved until a telegraph station was there established. Afterwards the third flag and torch station (station C) was established on the roof of the car occupied as Captain Kirby's headquarters and for the main signal and telegraph station. On the first night torches were used, but thereafter two flash lanterns belonging to the corps were sent to stations A and B, and a locomotive headlight, with temporary shutter, was used at station C.

During the day, at station C, six-foot flags on a twelve-foot pole were used, and at the other two stations four-foot flags were used.

To relieve the signal men and to enable them to attend to other necessary duties, Colonel Green detailed four partially-instructed enlisted men from Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, who had been drilled by non-commissioned officers of this command in New York, to assist the signal men on stations A and B, and they acted as flagmen and recorders with great zeal and efficiency.

The work of this command in projecting and establishing a military telegraph to connect the various camps with headquarters was largely due to the suggestions and untiring efforts of First Sergeant Edward B. Ives, a graduate of West Point, and for twelve years a Lieutenant in the army. And in case any official recognition is to be given to this work I respectfully request that he may have the benefit of it.

On August twenty-first two letters were written you, of which the following are copies:

“CAMP NO. 9, BUFFALO, SIGNAL AND TELEGRAPH CORPS, }
“FIRST BRIGADE, S. N. Y., *August 21, 1892.* }

“*The Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, S. N. Y.:*

“Sir.—In case it is desired that this organization shall cover more territory than that comprised within the limits of this post, I respectfully request that officers commanding companies on duty at Buffalo may be directed to notify me, first, what men of their commands are telegraph operators; second, the names of such operators as have received instruction in signalling, and that in case it seems necessary those men may be ordered to report to me.

“I further respectfully request that the following enlisted men may be ordered to report to me forthwith, they having been partially instructed in signalling at Peekskill this summer and elsewhere, viz.: Thomas E. McCraith, Forty-fourth Separate Company; W. H. Swift, Thirty-fourth Separate Company; E. H. Worden, Twenty-fifth Separate Company; Sergeant H. Banker, C Company, Twenty-third Regiment; Sergeant C. W. Kayser, same company; Corporal G. H. Potter, I Company, Twenty-third Regiment; Corporal Samuel Butler, A Company, Twenty-third Regiment; Sergeant ——— Schmidt and Private John Schmidt, H Company, Sixty-fifth Regiment; Privates Langenbacker, G Com-

pany, Sixty-fifth Regiment; Corporal ——— Barton, and Privates McCann and Callahan, Tenth Battalion; Privates Richardson, Dyer and Cornell, Sixth Separate Company; Private ——— May-bee, Twenty-eighth Separate Company; Private McQuade, Forty-fourth Separate Company.”

“Very respectfully your obedient servant.

“A. GALLUP,

“*Captain and Signal Officer.*”

“*To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, S. N. Y.:*

“Sir.—In case a sufficient detail of enlisted men can be obtained (with those in this command), I will endeavor to loop in all the camps as established, and connect all with each other, and with Headquarters by telegraph.

“I shall require necessary civilian linemen and instruments to be supplied by the railroad companies.

“I feel compelled to report further that, owing to the smoke and steam, flag signals along the track are so unreliable that I have called in all stations. To-night I shall use locomotive headlights for flash signals, and will report further concerning them.

“Very respectfully your obedient servant

“A. GALLUP,

“*Captain and Signal Officer.*”

Had it been deemed expedient that the suggestion there made should be carried out immediately, the military telegraph line could have been undoubtedly completed and all camps connected with Headquarters by August twenty-fourth. On August twenty-second I was ordered to send the squad of signal men to report to Colonel Green at Camp No. 7, as above indicated. Stations were at once opened connecting Colonel Green's Headquarters with Major Downs at the Erie roundhouse. A telegraph line was found with an instrument at Colonel Downs' station. I took the responsibility of calling upon the superintendent of the Erie railroad for a lineman to connect Colonel Green's Headquarters with that wire, and also to loop in Captain Kirby's Headquarters at Camp No. 9, which were located about 200 feet from the Erie track, along which the wire ran. This was done, and the

three camps connected by night. The next day, August twenty-third, orders from the Brigade Commander to that end having been received, the Brigade Headquarters were connected and all arrangements made for other connections. On August twenty-fourth the following camps were connected with each other, and with Brigade Headquarters: Camp No. 1, Camp No. 5, Camp No. 8, Camp No. 10, Camp No. 11, Camp No. 12, Camp No. 13 (by telephone from Erie main station), Camp No. 14, and the Live Stock Exchange, enabling me to call in the flag station there established, where the men had been on duty for thirty consecutive hours without relief, owing to our being so short handed. In addition to this, connections were made on August twenty-fourth with Captain Yates' camp on Erie street and Captain Eddy at Black Rock.

On August twenty-fifth I would have been able to connect the two camps of Colonel Camp and two camps of Colonel Austen had not further operations been suspended. This would have completed connections with all camps.

On August twenty-fifth the following stations were opened, viz.: Camps No. and From the time that connection was first had between the main signal station and Major Downs' camp at the Central roundhouse, to the time that the line was ordered abandoned, the main station, which was the relay station, was kept constantly in use in spite of the fact that for a period of two days but one operator for that station could be obtained. Had operators been at once available, the service would have been much less fatiguing and wearing than it was, one operator being on duty at Colonel Downs' camp for three days without relief.

The signal men, however, think that the order of the Brigade Commander issued at about midnight of the twenty-fourth, permitting commanding officers to draw in their sentinels, relieving them from duty in an unusually severe storm, and permitting their reliefs to be kept under shelter, alone compensated them for all the work that they had been compelled to do.

I further report that Private F. H. Manss, Sixth Separate Company, who was detailed as telegraph operator at the important outpost at the Live Stock Exchange, left his post without orders at 6 o'clock a. m., August twenty-fifth, and did not return. No

notice was given to me of this, until one of my flagmen informed me, and repeated calls had been sent to that station without acknowledgment.

There are herewith inclosed morning reports, up to and including the days upon which the members of this command reached their home station. There are also herewith inclosed copies of an order sent to Colonel Partridge, mentioned in a telegram addressed to you, and of a reply confirming the same received by me from you, both dated August 24, 1892. The emergency was such that as fast as his operators reported their stations were ready for them.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

ALBERT GALLUP,

Captain and Signal Officer, Commanding Signal and Telegraph Corps.

AUGUST 24, 1892.

By Telegraph from Headquarters, to all Commanding Officers of Camps:

Special Orders No. 57.—You are hereby directed to report to Brigade Signal Officer, Camp 9, names of all telegraph operators in each command. It is desired that every facility be offered the Signal Corps and that this information be supplied at once to place the entire line on a working basis without delay.

By command of Brigadier-General Doyle.

CHARLES CLIFTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP 9, AUGUST 24, .

Col. CLIFTON :

Colonel Partridge sent word to me that S. O. 57 was so broad that he wished an order in writing. I sent him by messenger an order as follows:

“CAMP 9, AUGUST 24, 1892.

“ *The Commanding Officer Twenty-third Regiment :*

“ Sir.—You will please detail Corp. S. Butler, A Co., Private Catlin, C Co., and such other telegraph operators as may be in

your command with orders to report to the Brigade Signal Officer at Camp 9, as speedily as possible, as stations are being opened in advance of the arrival of operators.

“By command of General Doyle.

“A. GALLUP,
Captain and Signal Officer.

“The men already detailed by you will be ordered back as soon as the necessity for flag stations is past.”

(Signed.) A. GALLUP,
Captain and Signal Officer.

AUGUST 24,

To Col. CLIFTON:

I request an order approving communication to Colonel Partridge.

A. GALLUP,
Captain and Signal Officer.

AUGUST 24, 1892.

To Capt. GALLUP:

Your order to Colonel Twenty-third Regiment is approved, and details will be confirmed in orders when names are supplied me.

CHAS. CLIFTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TROOP “A” NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., }
 136 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK, *August 30, 1892.* }

To Brigadier-General, PETER C. DOYLE, *Commanding Fourth Brigade, Buffalo, N. Y.:*

Sir.—I have the honor to forward the following report of the duty performed by Troop “A” during the recent “strike” at Buffalo, N. Y. On the eighteenth of August, seeing in morning papers that First Brigade was under orders, I proceeded to New York city, arriving at armory about 12 m. Orders were at once sent out by telegraph for members of Troop to assemble at armory at 6.30 p. m., that day. Arrangements were made for
 1892. 76

horses, for cars for horses, and men, with the New York Central railroad, for rations and forage. At 4 p. m. the troop was reported ready for field service, to Adjutant-General, First Brigade, and by him to the Adjutant-General at Albany, N. Y. Orders were received by telegram at 7.30 p. m. direct from Adjutant-General, to proceed with Troop "A" to Buffalo, N. Y., and report to General Doyle. Preparations were at once made for departure and troop left the armory at midnight (69) sixty-nine men and sixty-eight horses, marched to Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue, horses were placed in stock cars and men in passenger coaches. Train left New York about 3 a. m., August nineteenth, made the run to Buffalo in (14) fourteen hours, arriving at 5 p. m. Command was stationed at New York Central stock yards, horses being placed in sheds, and men remaining in cars night of August nineteenth.

August twentieth, Saturday.—Command received orders to proceed to Black Rock, about 8 miles, left camp at 8 a. m., reported about 9.30 a. m., acted as reserve to infantry command during the day. Six non-union men were escorted to dinner and return by Third Platoon, under Sergeant Badgley. The escort was cursed considerably. At 5 p. m. the troop dismounted relieved the infantry sentinels on cars, freight houses, and railroad tracks to give them an opportunity to get something to eat, and remained on duty till about 8 p. m., when troop was relieved and returned to camp at New York Central stock yards, arriving about 9.30 p. m. After the arrival of troop at Black Rock in the morning, freight was moved without molestation, for the first time in a week. The troopers slept in large barn adjoining horse shed. Total distance marched about seventeen miles.

August twenty-first, Sunday.—Troop reported at Brigade Headquarters at 9 a. m., and acted as escort to General Doyle, commanding forces at Buffalo, and to the Adjutant-General Porter, marching to various camps, and finally to Tiffit farm, where troop remained till about 2 p. m., then returned to Brigade Headquarters and finally to camp, arriving about 4 p. m. Total distance marched about twenty miles.

August twenty-second, Monday.—Troop was ordered to the island—the Terminal railroad—on Lake Erie, where it was employed to guard about a mile of track, which was done mounted, two platoons at a time. Freight was moved without trouble for the first time in ten days. Command was relieved about 5.30 p. m., returned to camp about 6.30 p. m. Total distance marched about twelve miles.

August twenty-third, Tuesday.—Troop remained in camp subject to orders.

August twenty-fourth, Wednesday.—Troop was ordered to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, reported at 9 a. m., and was employed guarding railroad property, covering about a mile front. Freight was moved successfully. Troop was relieved at 5.30 p. m., reached camp about 6.30 p. m. Distance marched ten miles.

August twenty-fifth, Thursday.—Remained in camp, and at 12 o'clock m., received orders to return to New York. Command was loaded on train, and left via Niagara Falls, for New York, at 3.30 p. m.

August twenty-sixth, Friday.—Troop arrived at New York, 9 a. m., unloaded from cars, marched to armory, and at 10.30 was disbanded.

In addition to its other duties, the troop furnished a detail of five mounted orderlies at brigade headquarters, each day. The troop has no fault to find with its accommodations or rations; everything was done that could be under the circumstances, to make both men and horses comfortable. The meals were prepared by four members of the troop in the most satisfactory manner, and I take pleasure in mentioning the names of Corporal Hurry, Privates Knapp, Duffie and Lee, who performed the duties of cooks and assistants.

Having seen much comment in the public press on the commissary department in and around Buffalo, I take it upon myself to make these remarks: I doubt very much if the regular army staff officers would have done any better under the circumstances. An army of 7,000 men was suddenly dumped down at Buffalo, in widely scattered camps, to guard about 700 miles of railroad

track and property. It is not to be wondered at that for the first twenty-four hours there should have been delays in getting provisions. In emergencies of this nature, I think that each organization of the guard should have authority to purchase at the most convenient place, at least two days' rations, for each man, which should be taken with the command. Hard bread, coffee, sugar, salt, pepper, baked beans, corned beef, for four days for 100 men, was obtained by the troop on two hours' notice, and taken with the command. Simple cooking utensils, such as wash boilers for coffee, and a few frying-pans, could be kept at armories in company rooms, already packed. Commands having two days' rations thus provided would be independent, and would allow time for the staff department to look about them and make necessary arrangements.

In conclusion, I extend my thanks in behalf of Troop "A," for the consideration with which they were treated by the commanding general of the forces, General Doyle, by the Commissary General McGrath, and his subordinates, all of whom did all that the circumstances allowed. The troop was worked hard and of course had its horses to water, feed and clean, in addition to its other duties, but stands ready at any, and all times, to give its services cheerfully, and willingly to the State. Out of a total membership of 104, ninety-eight reported for duty at Buffalo. Of the six absent four were in Europe, and two ill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHARLES F. ROE,
Captain, Commanding Troop "A."

(J.)

Report Relating to the Switchmen's Strike at Waverly.

SIXTH BATTERY, THIRD BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BINGHAMTON, *August 28, 1892.* }

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to make the following report of tour of duty performed by this battery from August nineteenth to twenty-sixth, inclusive.

On August nineteenth, at 5 o'clock p. m., I received the following telegram:

WAVERLY, N. Y., *August 19, 4.30 o'clock, P. M.*

Captain OLMSTED, *Binghamton Battery:*

Report with your command forthwith to me at Waverly, armed and equipped, according to law, one day's rations and ammunition. Apply to Erie railroad for transportation. Report leaving time and probable time of arrival.

GEORGE M. GEER,

Sheriff of Tioga Co., N. Y.

I immediately issued the following order and caused it to be served on the members of my command:

SIXTH BATTERY, THIRD BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BINGHAMTON, *August 9, 1892.* }

Order No. 12:

I. This battery will assemble at the armory forthwith in fatigue uniform and heavy marching order for the purpose of proceeding to Waverly for active duty.

II. The Quartermaster-Sergeant will cause rations to be served in the armory before leaving.

L. L. OLMSTED,

Captain.

And sent the following telegrams:

BINGHAMTON, *August 19, 1892,*

The Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.:

Orders are received from sheriff of Tioga county to report at Waverly without delay. Company forming and can march about 8 o'clock p. m. Await your further orders.

L. L. OLMSTED,

Captain Sixth Battery.

BINGHAMTON, *August 19, 1892.*

TO GEORGE M. GEER, *Sheriff Tioga County, Waverly, N. Y.:*

Orders received. Company assembling. Shall I bring Gatling gun ?

L. L. OLMSTED,

Captain.

BINGHAMTON, *August 19, 1892.*

TO GEORGE M. GEER, *Sheriff Tioga County, N. Y.:*

Shall I bring two or four pieces of artillery and can you furnish a pair of horses for each gun ? Have my own harness. Men assembling promptly and hope to be ready by 8 o'clock to move.

L. L. OLMSTED,

Captain Sixth Battery.

To which replies were received as follows:

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 19, 1892, 7 40 o'clock, P. M.*

Captain OLMSTED, *Sixth Battery, Binghamton:*

The law requires you to comply with the demand of the sheriff.

J. PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

WAVERLY, N. Y., *August 19, 1892, 5.41 o'clock, P. M.*

L. L. OLMSTED:

Yours received. Bring Gatling gun and ammunition.

GEORGE M. GEER,

Sheriff.

OWEGO, N. Y., *August 19, 1892, 8.30 o'clock, p. m.*

L. L. OLMSTED, *Binghamton Battery, New York:*

Bring your pieces and ammunition and we will get horses there. Store your guns at town hall and find room at Tioga hotel. Answer me at Owego how many men.

GEORGE GEER,
Sheriff.

Application was immediately made to the agent of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad for three gondola and two box cars to be placed upon convenient switches for loading, also transportation for the company. At 8 o'clock, p. m., the assembly was blown and sixty-one enlisted men and four officers answered to roll-call. Trucks having been provided, the entire equipment was moved to the depot where we were detained two hours and thirty minutes before I was enabled to have the cars placed in proper position for loading; this I attribute to the indifference of the switchmen; thirty minutes were consumed in loading and at 11.30 o'clock p. m., left for Waverly, on a special train of two passenger cars with company, one box car containing horses and Gatling gun, one box car containing harness and company property, and three gondolas containing four guns, limbers and caissons. Arrived at 1.30 o'clock a. m., August twentieth and proceeded to unload in a hard shower. At the station we found a motley crowd of about 500 persons, many seemingly under the influence of liquor, and from the jeering, insults and threats made, I considered that nearly all were in sympathy with the strikers. However, no serious difficulty was experienced in unloading. The pieces were taken to the town hall and left in the street under a strong guard. The sheriff having gone to Owego no one could be found with authority. Considering it unsafe to allow the men to leave the battery, I bivouaced there, awaiting the arrival of the sheriff at 8 o'clock, when the president of the village, Mr. C. G. Shipman, informed me that the citizens objected to soldiers occupying their "new town hall," and that we must "get out."

I replied that I would willingly comply with his request, as it not only blocked the fire apparatus therein contained, but in case of serious trouble would prove a death-trap for my command, and demanded of the sheriff a suitable field on the out-skirts of the village, which was promptly provided, and by noon our camp was established, with pieces parked. The sheriff directing me to provide myself with everything necessary for the subsistence and comfort of the command, I immediately sent the following telegram:

WAVERLY, N. Y., *August 20, 1892.*

The Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.:

Order No. 13:

Tents and blankets are required for seventy men, and 3,000 rounds of ball cartridges for Gatling gun. Camped in an open field.

L. L. OLMSTED,

Captain.

Indications being that we were liable to remain there several days, I caused two frame sheds to be made of scantling and boards and floored with coarse lumber up from the ground. These I covered with the gun tarpaulins, and filled with sufficient straw, which, with horse blankets and overcoats, made as comfortable and dry quarters as was possible under the circumstances. Arrangements were immediately made to subsist the command while remaining there. At first I was unable to procure either horses, draymen or supplies of any description from the inhabitants, who, either from sympathy with the strikers, or fear of molestation from them, declined aid of any sort (they were publicly threatened with vengeance should they do so); still no more serious difficulties were encountered than could be expected, and merely a little firmness was required to complete my plans. A mounted orderly kept me in constant communication with the sheriff, and we were prepared at any moment to move to his assistance, either with the Gatling gun or field piece, the horses

being kept hitched during the day. The following order was issued:

WAVERLY, N. Y., SIXTH BATTERY, N. G., S. N. Y., {
August 20, 1892. }

Order No. 13:

I. This camp will be known as Camp Strong.

II. First Lieutenant John N. Underwood is detailed first battery officer of the day and will alternate with Second Lieutenant John H. Gross during the tour of duty.

III. No permits will be granted to leave the camp excepting in performance of duty.

IV. No visitors will be allowed to pass the guards or enter the camp without permission of the commanding officer or battery officer of the day.

V. Coffee and sandwiches will be served at reveille.

VI. The Assistant Surgeon will inspect the camp and quarters twice each day and will be held responsible for the sanitary condition of the same. Tents, grounds and dishes must be kept scrupulously clean.

VII. At 10 o'clock a. m. a Sunday inspection will be made by the commanding officer of the entire camp, arms and equipments and the battery will be formed on the parade ground in heavy marching order.

VIII. The members of the guard coming off duty one day are constituted the regular fatigue party, or police, for the next day.

IX. The following camp schedule is adopted:

First call, horses fed and watered, 5 a. m.

Reveille, 5.10 a. m.

Assembly, for roll call, 5.20 a. m.

Mess, breakfast, 7 a. m.

Sick call, 7.25 a. m.

Stables, 7.30 a. m.

Drill, 9 a. m.

Recall, 11 a. m.

Mess, dinner, horses fed, 12 m.

Drill call, 2 p. m.

Recall, 5 p. m.

Mess, supper, horses fed, 6 p. m.

Retreat, roll call, 7.30 p. m.

Tattoo, roll call, 9 p. m.

Taps, 10 p. m.

These conditions were maintained with the exception of the erection of five wall tents which were borrowed and allotted, one each, to officers, hospital, assistant surgeon, first sergeant and guards, until Friday, August twenty-sixth, at 10 o'clock a. m., when Sheriff Geer delivered me the following order:

Captain L. L. OLMSTED, *Sixth Binghamton Battery, New York:*

Dear Sir.—At 1 o'clock of even date break camp and apply to Erie railroad for transportation and all expenses for freights and transportation incurred by you. Please make in an account to be sent to Comptroller of State and will be charged back to the county of Tioga.

With respect, I am, yours truly.

GEORGE M. GEER,

Sheriff.

This order was complied with and at 3 o'clock p. m., the entire battery and property was reported to me as loaded and ready to march. Leaving Waverly at 3.30 o'clock p. m., loaded in the same manner as we arrived, we reached station at 6 p. m., where we were again delayed on account of switching cars, about two hours. Trucks were in readiness and everything safely housed at 10 o'clock, when the company was marched to the hotel for supper, returning to the armory when it was dismissed. On Saturday, August twentieth, Private Frank E. Lockwood reported for duty. On the twenty-first, Privates F. Thompson and Corwin reported for duty, and on the twenty-third, Sergeant A. A. Ainsworth and Private O. W. Church. Owing to our unexpected and sudden departure from home, the men were unable to provide themselves with any change of clothing or personal conveniences whatever, and the sudden change in manner of living affected nearly all in one manner or another, but by the constant atten-

tion of the assistant surgeon, no sickness of a serious nature occurred.

Private M. S. Marsh had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism in camp, and at the suggestion of the assistant surgeon of the battery and Twentieth Separate Company, was sent to the Binghamton City Hospital for treatment, where he now is, with every prospect of a speedy recovery; but I considered the remainder of the command in a much better condition to perform active service when they left camp, than when they entered it, and am most happy to state that during the entire tour of duty, not one case of disobedience of orders, insubordination or intoxication was reported or observed. The men responded to the call of duty with the alacrity of firemen at the alarm of fire. Dropping their tools in their various occupations, they, upon information of the orders received and rumors of depredations being committed, reported immediately at the armory for duty, without the least preparation for self or families, eager to perform any service required of them by the State. I also desire to inform you that I found the benefits derived from our practice march, three years since, coming to our assistance almost hourly by a knowledge of how to take care of ourselves when thrown upon our own resources and beyond the power of the State to help us, with either subsistence or camp equipage.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient, servant.

L. L. OLMSTED,

Captain Sixth Battery, N. G., S. N. Y.

TWENTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY, N. G., S. N. Y., }
 BINGHAMTON, N. Y., *August 29, 1892.* }

The Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to make the following report of the recent service of this company at Waverly, N. Y., during the strike of the Lehigh Valley switchmen at that point.

At 5 p. m., August nineteenth, I received the following despatch from the sheriff of Tioga county:

WAVERLY, N. Y., *August 19, 1892.*

Captain ROGERS, *Twentieth Separate Co.:*

Report with your command forthwith to me at Waverly, armed and equipped, according to law, one day's rations and ball cartridges. Apply to Erie railroad for transportation. Report leaving and probable time of arrival.

GEORGE M. GEER,

Sheriff of Tioga County.

Immediately on receipt of this telegram, I notified the officers of the company, and ordered such of the non-commissioned officers as were immediately accessible to notify the remaining non-commissioned officers, and to direct the company to assemble for service at Waverly at once. By 7 o'clock, nearly seventy members of the company had reported, and by half-past eight the entire company was present except nine men, two of whom were sick and seven absent from the city when the order came. In the meantime Lieutenant D. S. Burr, M. D., had seen to the ordering of the three days' rations, which I determined to carry in order to provide for all contingencies, and at 8 o'clock the supplies, consisting of hard bread, tinned meat, canned soup, coffee and sugar, arrived at the armory.

Superintendent M. W. Maguire of the Erie road, wired me that he would transport the company by special train leaving Binghamton at 9.30. The company was formed at 9 o'clock, and eighteen rounds of ball cartridge and a tin plate and cup were issued to each man. At 9.20 the company was marched to the depot, and at 9.45 embarked on the special train for Waverly. The train left Binghamton at 9.55 and arrived at Waverly an hour later. A large crowd had gathered at the depot, but the company disembarked and marched to the town hall within a few minutes after our arrival. The company stacked arms and piled their equipments here, and were marched to the Tioga Hotel where they were quartered for the night and during the remainder of the stay. One section of the company was left as a guard over

the arms and equipments, under command of Lieutenant C. H. Hitchcock.

At 8 o'clock the sheriff's deputy in charge, informed me that a large crowd had gathered on the tracks, and that the Lehigh officials desired to start a train, and he wished the assistance of the company to enable them to do so. The company having already breakfasted at the Tioga Hotel, was quickly formed in the town hall and marched with fixed bayonets to the tracks. Marching to the eastern end of the yard, I deployed the first section as skirmishers across the yard; the remainder of the company deployed by the flank, following the advanced skirmishers at intervals of about twenty paces. I accompanied the advance skirmishers in person. The yard was cleared with no opposition until a bridge over the tracks was reached, about 300 yards from the station. At this point the crowd that had the day before successfully resisted the sheriff's posse were gathered, with the addition of hundreds from the neighboring country, who had come to see what the military would do.

While the crowd made few hostile demonstrations, it was plain that they were making an effort to block the way by mere weight of numbers, adhering to the tactics that had been successful the day before. The skirmish line was checked for a moment only. The order to the crowd to disperse was enforced by the advance of the line with arms at port, and in a few minutes the tracks were cleared as far as the depot.

An attempt was then made to start a train that was waiting, but the fires in the engine were twice dumped within a few rods and coupling pins pulled. The train finally advanced as far as the station, where the rules of the road required it to be stopped. It was delayed here an hour by a mysterious lack of coupling-pins. At length, the train was successfully started from the yard toward Elmira.

About this time the leader of the striking switchmen was arrested on a charge of turning a switch without authority. His absence, together with the fact that the tracks were now kept clear, and that the members of the company had seen the tactics of the strikers and were prepared to meet them, made the rest of the morning's work easy. Two more trains were sent through

before noon, a guard riding on the engine, and the train passing through the line of skirmishers disposed alternately on either side of the track.

At noon the crowd had largely dispersed and the first platoon was sent to dinner. On their return the second platoon was sent to dinner and directed to report in the yard at 3 o'clock for duty. Several trains were sent through during the afternoon without opposition. No further duty was required of the company during its stay.

During the day the equipments of the company were removed from the town hall to a large room known as Stone's Hall, situated on the main street and not far from the railroad tracks, and here the company reported for the regular roll calls during the remainder of their stay. On Sunday a platoon was kept on duty at the hall all day, and about 7 p. m. the company was assembled for a short drill and parade through the principal streets of Waverly. This parade was made largely for the purpose of exhibiting to the inhabitants of Waverly the numbers and discipline of the company; and, I may say, that never have I seen the company drill with greater precision than on this occasion.

On Monday I instituted drills, in the morning at 9.30 and in the afternoon at 3.30, and a roll-call at 9 p. m. This programme was followed during the week. The drills took place in a small park in the neighborhood, and were witnessed daily by large number of spectators.

The guard during the daytime consisted of one corporal and his squad, going on at 9 a. m. At 9 p. m. a guard consisting of a sergeant, a corporal and twelve privates went on for the night. As a further precaution, in view of the fact that the hall was a quarter of a mile from the hotel, I directed that each man not on guard, should take his rifle and ammunition to his room in the hotel, after 9 o'clock roll-call, taking them back before forenoon drill. I found it necessary to put no further restrictions upon the members of the company, except that they were instructed not to leave the village and to remain within call.

The situation was one to test severely the discipline of any company, left as the men were in comparative idleness during the greater part of the time, and I was more than pleased with the

results shown. There was at no time any disturbance on the street, or any serious breach of discipline. The men were prompt at roll-calls, ready at drills, and quiet and orderly everywhere.

There was no sickness except the ordinary minor ailments, which do not incapacitate for duty.

The inhabitants of Waverly, most of whom were in sympathy with the striking switchmen, were inclined at first to regard the presence of the military as an intrusion; the conduct of the troops while on duty on the tracks, while on drills and while about the streets of the village, completely removed the idea from the minds of the better class of citizens. There was, however, a rougher element which, throughout the week, endeavored by insulting language and conduct to provoke quarrels with the men. Their efforts in this direction were entirely futile.

I am convinced that the presence of the troops was desirable while the strike continued, inasmuch as a few hours would have sufficed to tie up the road, as had been done before. As soon as the strike had been declared off at Buffalo I was sure that a few special deputies would be sufficient to prevent any serious violations of law, and repeatedly urged Sheriff Geer to relieve me. He, however, under the solicitations of the Lehigh officials, held the company until Friday afternoon, August twenty-sixth. At 2 o'clock he directed me to return home with the company. The assembly was sounded and thirty minutes later the company was on the platform of the station ready to embark on the train. The cars for the transportation of this company and the Sixth Battery were attached to a local freight train leaving Waverly about 4 p. m., arriving at Binghamton at 5.45. On arrival the company was marched to the armory and dismissed.

I am inclined to think that the success of the company in breaking the tie-up at Waverly had an important bearing on affairs in Buffalo. Success on the part of the strikers in blocking traffic at this point might, and probably would have, encouraged similar efforts at other interior points.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. C. ROGERS,

Captain.

(K.)

Reports Relating to Quarantine Disturbances.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE, {
N. G., S. N. Y., NEW YORK, *September 28, 1892.* }

Adjutant-General, State of New York:

Sir.—I have the honor to report that on the morning of Tuesday, September 13, 1892, about 2 a. m., Major Duffy received orders from Adjutant-General Porter to notify Colonel Cavanagh to order about 250 men of his command to proceed at 10 a. m. of the same date to Fire island for duty, which notification was received by Colonel Cavanagh at 3 a. m. of same date.

Colonel Cavanagh, on receipt of such notice, issued orders for the members to report immediately at the armory.

The Adjutant-General arrived at armory, about 9 a. m., and gave instructions for the detachment to leave the armory at 10.30 a. m.

At the specified time the regiment proceeded to Pier 36, N. R., and embarked on the iron steamboat "Pegasus" (Captain Pearce), where the "Naval Reserve" (Lieutenant-Commander J. W. Miller) were already quartered, and about 1 p. m. we started for Fire island, arriving within a mile of the Fire island light about 7 p. m.

Darkness setting in, sea becoming rough and after an unsuccessful attempt to find the inlet and land the troops, it was decided that it would not be safe to attempt a landing and therefore it was concluded to return to New York.

The return voyage homeward was a continuously rough one, and one of imminent danger to the men, so much so, that the life-boats were prepared for use at a moment's notice.

The men of the Naval Reserves and the Sixty-ninth Regiment behaved magnificently and displayed remarkable coolness during the impending danger.

The "Pegasus" arrived at the Communipaw coal docks, Jersey City, New Jersey, about 2.30 a. m. of the fourteenth.

At 9 a. m. of the fourteenth, orders were received from Governor Flower to proceed to New York city.

The "Pegasus" arrived at Pier 36, N. R., 9.20 a. m., and the regiment disembarked and proceeded to its armory, where the members were dismissed.

I would also state that there was a detachment of about forty-four men who went to Babylon by train from Long Island City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES CAVANAGH,

Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, *October 17, 1892.* }

The Adjutant-General, State of New York:

Sir.—At 1.30 p. m. on Tuesday, September thirteenth, I was asked over telephone from headquarters at the Windsor hotel, how many men of Thirteenth Regiment I could take to Babylon, Long Island, to leave at 6 p. m. same date. Having advised about 400, I was ordered by you to assemble the men as rapidly as possible.

The regiment trained on the Long Island railroad, at 6.30 p. m., with tents, 150 in number, sent by Chief of Ordnance from Long Island City. I had also placed on train a suitable quantity of commissary stores and plant for cooking, to supply my men, and arranged for further supply from time to time as might thereafter be ordered.

My command reached Babylon about 8.15 p. m., with about 425 men, and quartered in stables, bowling alley, etc., of the Watson House, where the men were supplied with supper.

On the following day, Wednesday, September fourteenth, the regiment proceeded to pitch tents, delayed somewhat by heavy wind and rain storm, but by noon had about seventy-five in position and all commissary stores within the camp limit. Camp fires

were lighted and the men provided their own dinners and suppers on this day. The Watson House provided a limited breakfast, which was furnished at my request owing to delay in carting commissary stores and plant by reason of very limited wagon transportation from the cars and delay occasioned by rain.

The regiment was accompanied by sixty men of the Naval Reserve, who came unprovided with arms, ammunition or rations, their destination being Fire island, where the main body was supposed to have arrived, and under your direction they had accompanied the Thirteenth Regiment on its train the evening of September 13, 1892.

A visit to the Babylon dock for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the steamboat Ripple on which to send the detachment of Naval Reserve to Fire island resulted in finding about forty men of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who had reached that point, bound to Fire island to join the Sixty-ninth, also supposed to have reached the island.

About noon the regiment was reinforced by about sixty men of the Thirteenth who were furnished transportation by Long Island railroad superintendent, although when I left, on the evening of September thirteenth, I had directed him to send no one on the fourteenth and furnish no transportation. I reduced the sergeant who commanded the men to the ranks, and have not placed the name of any man of the detachment on any pay-roll. The regiment, was, however, compelled to feed these men from its supplies.

During the afternoon, I was ordered by you, by wire to return the Naval Reserve and Sixty-ninth Regiment detachments to home quarters, which was done without delay.

Rations were issued from the stores of the Thirteenth Regiment, sufficient for the Naval Reserve and for breakfast for the Sixty-ninth, and although the latter were not supplied with all I could have wished, was the best I could do under the circumstances, as I had not calculated on the additional force.

Finding during the day that my telegrams to the Commander-Chief were delayed at the Western Union telegraph office, and

no satisfactory explanation given, I temporarily took possession of the office and placed my operators at the keys and promptly despatched my own messages.

About 5 p. m., I received orders from you to return to Brooklyn, and immediately struck camp and loaded ail tents and commissary plant on the cars, after providing supper for the men; the command was then marched to the cars. About 7 p. m., at the station, I received another dispatch from you to send about 125 men to Fire island.

Company F, Captain Earl; Company H, Captain Mayer; Company I, Captain Cochran, all under command of Captain Cochran, were immediately detailed, when, after unloading tents and stores from the cars for their use, I proceeded to Brooklyn with the balance of the regiment.

The report of events at Fire island is embodied in detail in report of Captain Cochran.

In Babylon, on September thirteenth, I had an interview, on my arrival, with Sheriff Darling, who assured me everything was quiet at Fire island and that troops were not required there; his written assurance filed with you, and the absolute quiet prevailing in Babylon, prompted me to wire you on September fourteenth, that it would not be necessary to continue a force in that town; this, together with dispatch from Dr. Voight, that, if he received police detail, he would not require the military. The police detail arrived en route to Babylon, about 6 p. m., September fourteenth, and the regiment, as already stated, then marched to the depot at Babylon to proceed to Brooklyn.

The receipt of later order from you, on further advice to you from Fire island, detailing 125 men for duty there, was promptly complied with, and the wisdom of same was evidently justified, as will be noted by supplemental report of my visit to Fire island on the Sunday following and by report of Captain Cochran who commanded the detachment ordered to report there on September fourteenth.

The cost of subsistence at Babylon was, exclusive of supper on September thirteenth and breakfast on September fourteenth, at Watson House, as follows:

Bill, Johnson Bros., to State of New York; supplies..	\$477 08
Less non-perishable stores returned to Thirteenth Regiment armory and now there.....	\$50
Less stores sent to Fire island.....	75
	<hr/> 125 00
Total cost for rations.....	<hr/> \$352 08 <hr/>

Rations supplied at Babylon were as follows:

Four hundred and twenty-eight men, Thirteenth Regiment, on pay-roll,	856 meals.
Sixty men, Thirteenth Regiment, noted in this report, but not on pay-roll.....	120 meals.
Fifty men, Naval Reserve	100 meals.
Forty men, Sixty-ninth Regiment	40 meals.
	<hr/>
A total amount of.....	<hr/> 1,116 meals. <hr/>

With the actual expenditure of \$352.08, the cost per meal was .31 50-100 cents, or at rate per day of three meals, of .94 50-100 cents, which in view of the difficulties encountered, and in driving rain storm reflected credit upon officers and men of the command.

Your very obedient servant.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, *October 17, 1892.* }

The Adjutant-General, State of New York:

Sir.— On Sunday, September 18, 1892, at 1 p. m., I was ordered by you to proceed to Fire island with fifty men, and to report as soon as possible on the situation at that point.

I left at 6 p. m. on train from Flatbush Avenue station of Long Island railroad with the men as ordered, taking with me Captain

Wisewell, in command of company, and of my staff, Adjutant Clayton and Quartermaster Werner.

I returned on Monday, after conference with Dr. Voight, the physician in charge, and with Mr. Wall, the hotel superintendent, and Captain Cochran in command.

I also received expression of opinion from all the representatives of the press present there. All concurred in the verbal report submitted to you on my return, to the effect:

“1. In the judgment of all it was necessary to maintain the quarantine lines as established by Dr. Voight, and the latter, as physician in charge, was insistant on this point.

“2. That to do so it was either necessary to very largely increase the police force or to retain the military detail.

“3. That both of these questions must be determined by the Commander-in-Chief or yourself.

“4. That if decided to have a force it should be the military, as in my judgment the police force was composed of untrained men; that it would be to a great degree insufficient, however heavily reinforced, and lines could be but imperfectly held by them.”

The subsequent decision of the Commander-in-Chief to retain the military force was in accord with the judgment of all competent to express opinion.

I found the camp in excellent order, and the detachment with proper details of cooks, etc., performing their duties admirably and with the highest encomiums from all present, that “the duty was without a shadow of reflection on officers or men;” and this was subsequently sustained by the request to the Governor, preferred by Dr. Voight and Mr. Wall, that “the regiment be continued on duty.”

A few figures regarding subsistence may be of interest, and are submitted herewith:

The pay rolls rendered for service at Fire island by detail of Thirteenth Regiment, under Captain Cochran, showed a total of 1,350 days.

The supplies provided for this service were as follows:

Sent by Thirteenth Regiment from Babylon, supply,	\$75 00
---	---------

Bills rendered to State of New York:

George T. Thorne, beef	41 58
John Neuschaffer, bread	33 25
Higbie & Robim, groceries	44 41
Surf Hotel	1,018 22
	\$1,212 46

Deduct supplies given to Fourteenth Regiment, as per schedule hereto annexed, and receipt held by Captain Cohran (see next page).....	92 35
	\$1,120 11

Or for 1,350 days service at rate of eighty-two and ninety-seven one-hundredth cents per day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,

Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

October 25, 1892.

At date of writing, as all duty of emergency character seems now to be at an end, it may not be improper to state that I have turned in all blankets and other property to the ordnance department, and show no losses in service for Buffalo, Babylon and Fire island.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,

Colonel Thirteenth Regiment.

September 23, 1892.

Schedule of supplies turned over to Fourteenth Detachment by Captain Cochran and receipted to him. Prices as billed by Surf Hotel:

Eggs, two cases	\$18 00
Tomatoes, twenty-nine cans	2 90
Potatoes, one bag	3 00
Tongues, two	2 00

Hams, three	\$6 90
Bacon, one side, five pounds	75
String beans, one bag	4 00
Rice, one-half barrel, seventy-five pounds	6 00
Condensed milk, two dozen cans	1 50
Butter, one-half firkin	10 50
Cheese, one-half of one	4 80
Cod fish (dried) forty pounds	1 00
Lard, one-half firkin	3 00
Oatmeal, twenty pounds	1 00
Corned beef, eleven tins, 220 pounds at ten cents	22 00
Ten chickens, at fifty cents	5 00
Total	<u>\$92 35</u>

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL DETACHMENT,
THIRTEENTH INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., *September 25, 1892.*

The Adjutant-General, N. G., S. N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the duty performed by the detachment of the Thirteenth Infantry, while in camp at the quarantine station, Fire island, N. Y.:

In pursuance of orders received from Colonel Austen, while at Babylon, on the evening of September fourteenth, Companies G, H and I, with myself in command, were directed to proceed to Fire island. At the time of the receipt of the order, all baggage and commissary stores had been packed in freight cars and the regiment was at the depot awaiting transportation to the home station; the necessary stores and camp equipage had to be unpacked in the dark and reloaded in wagons, in consequence of which many useful articles were not issued. Pending arrangements for transportation to the island, the detachment was marched to the Watson House, Babylon, where the men were quartered in the stable attached to the hotel. Finding it impossible to cross the bay that night, I wired you for authority to remain there until morning, which was promptly granted. Hav-

ing received information that an attempt would be made to burn the steamboat dock, used for the landing of the Ripple, Company H, Captain William E. C. Mayer commanding, was detached and ordered to proceed to the dock and protect same. About 2 o'clock a. m., Sheriff Darling called on me in my quarters in the stable and requested to know by whose authority we were there and what our orders were. After making some criticism and protesting against our visiting the island, he left. At 5 o'clock the following morning, reveille was sounded, breakfast prepared and the baggage wagons packed. At 7 o'clock a. m., having received word from Captain Mayer, that the Ripple had arrived, the command took up the march to the dock, where it embarked and proceeded to Fire island, which was reached at 11 a. m. As the steamer came up to the dock, the sheriff came alongside in a sail boat and again made some protests and criticisms, but finding that no notice was taken of them he sailed off. After consultation with Dr. Voight, it was decided to pitch camp between the light-house and the hotel, about midway between the ocean and the bay. The command was marched to this point and arms stacked, after which the men returned to the boat and carried the stores, etc., to the camp. While the stores were being removed, the adjutant and quartermaster laid out the camp which consisted of one main street, twenty-five (25) feet wide, with all the tents opening into it; at the head of this street all the officers' tents were placed. On the following Monday, twenty-five (25) more were received and with them two additional streets were erected, one on either flank. Great trouble was experienced in getting the tent pins to hold, so long stakes were cut out of some old planking and driven down at the corners. All the tents were ditched and sand piled up on the backs and sides, this helped to hold them firmly. During the afternoon, a considerable portion of the dock on which our stores were lying gave way and many articles lost were subsequently recovered by diving parties. In the meantime the rations had been issued to the company cooks and the fires lighted. Dinner call sounded at 2 p. m., immediately after which the guard was posted. The guard was divided as follows:

Boatguard (on Ripple), a sergeant and one squad.

Quarantine guard, one sergeant, five corporals and twenty-four privates.

Camp guard, one squad.

Dock guard, one squad.

Two sentry lines, running parallel with each other, were laid out, one on either side of the hotel. These were known as the "quarantine lines" and within them the passengers were compelled to remain. A signal station was opened on top of the light-house, from which the entire island and the surrounding waters could be observed. The people quarantined at the time of our arrival were from the Hamburg Line, Steamship *Normannia*. The following instructions from you relative to the duties to be performed were received on the fifteenth instant.

NEW YORK, *September 15, 1892.*

Captain GEO. G. COCHRAN, *Commanding:*

Keep the quarantine lines, guard State property, protect the *Ripple* and her landings at Babylon, according as Dr. Voight may suggest.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

On the evening of the fifteenth instant, United States Senator McPherson and Mr. Godkin representing the passengers, notified me of their intention to land at Babylon as soon as released and requested protection to New York. I immediately sent the following to your headquarters.

FIRE ISLAND, *September 15, 1892.*

Major-General JOSIAH PORTER, *Windsor Hotel, N. Y.:*

Some passengers from here will be landed to-morrow morning by permission of Dr. Voight, at Babylon and Islip. Local "boards of health" will not permit landing. Shall I protect passengers to depot, if necessary.

GEORGE G. COCHRAN,

Captain, Commanding.

To this an answer was received advising against the landing of the passengers on Long Island, but directing that if local health authorities consent to such landing that all citizens must be protected on the exercise of their legal rights. Later the following was received.

NEW YORK, *September 15, 1892.*

Capt. GEO. G. COCHRAN:

Professor Collin, on further deliberation, advises that regulations of Islip board of health as to territory in town not owned by State must be observed. You will therefore take no action contrary to such regulations.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Adjutant-General.

At 5 p. m. on the sixteenth, the majority of passengers were transferred, by means of the Ripple, from the Island to the steamer Cepheus, which immediately started for New York. The remainder were embarked on the Ripple and taken to Babylon. The boat guard this trip was increased by two squads, composed of men, who desired to return to their homes on account of business engagements. A commissioned officer was placed in command of the detachment with orders that if the local health authorities refused to sanction the landing that he must return to the island, but that if permission to land was granted he must protect them to New York. Dr. Voight accompanied the party. On arrival at Babylon the health board withdrew its objections and the passengers were escorted to the depot where they embarked on a special train for New York.

On the sixteenth the majority of the employes of the hotel went on strike and refused to remain on the island; some of them broke into the cottages and stole many articles belonging to the hotel and to the reporters and telegraph operators on duty. Captain Lynch, commanding the police, made a number of arrests and through his great zeal recovered much of the property. Owing to desire to avoid all legal complications I was obliged to refuse his request to confine his prisoners in our guard-house.

This matter was finally adjusted by his quartering them in two of the cottages and restricting them to their immediate

vicinity. On the arrival of the new help on the following day, they were marched under military escort to their quarters and the strikers were placed on the Ripple and transferred to Babylon. A number of minor disturbances occurred from time to time, but were handled by the police, while the military were simply used to support them in case of resistance. All persons arrested were landed at Babylon and released as quickly as possible. In no case was any person so arrested detained over twenty-four (24) hours.

A strike that occurred among the crew of the Ripple threatened to disable our communications, but this was quickly adjusted through the efforts of Dr. Voight, and thereafter an engineer and pilot, both members of the detachment, were detailed for duty on the boat. On the seventeenth orders were received from you to return with the company, so preparations to leave on the following day were commenced. The same afternoon at 4 p. m. a copy of a set of resolutions, adopted by the "board of health" of Islip, was served on Mr. Wall, manager of the hotel, and myself. A telegram, as below, was immediately sent.

FIRE ISLAND, *September 17, 1892.*

Major-General JOSIAH PORTER, *Windsor Hotel, N. Y.:*

Have received copy of resolutions of "board of health" of Islip, L. I., directing sheriff of county to take possession of Fire island, eject all passengers and their baggage and prevent landing of same. He is authorized to call upon the entire force of the county to carry this into effect. Jenkins telephones that baggage of infected steamer will be here this p. m. Unless otherwise directed I will prevent the landing of unauthorized persons and protect the landing of luggage and passengers by all the force at my command. I have ordered Ripple to return here immediately. Will not leave until further orders.

GEO. G. COCHRAN,

Captain Commanding.

Being unable to reach you, a copy of the message was sent to Colonel Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant-General, but finding that he

was absent in Washington, the message was repeated to the Governor, who sent the following order:

“ALBANY, *September* 17, 1892.

“Captain GEO. G. COCHRAN, *Fire Island, N. Y.*:

“The town of Islip, board of health, have no jurisdiction over Fire island.

“Protect the quarantine lines established by Dr. Jenkins, health officer, against all trespassers. If you need more help call on Adjutant-General Porter, New York.

“ROSWELL P. FLOWER.”

Precautionary measures to prevent the landing of the passengers were immediately commenced. At the time of the receipt of the notice, the Ripple was at Babylon awaiting the arrival of stores, etc., and we were without means of communicating with her.

Fearing that an attempt would be made to seize the steamer, the loss of which would cut us off from the main land and render it impossible for us to land the passengers, I at once assembled the command, doubled the sentries on the water front and obtained the use of three sail boats for the purpose of transporting sufficient troops to protect her. Communication by telephone was obtained, after considerable delay, with the non-commissioned officer in charge of the steamer and he was ordered to return at once. An effort to intimidate the guard had been made while at the landing, but the prompt action of the corporal in clearing the dock put an end to this. At 6 p. m. a message was received from Dr. Jenkins that no passengers would arrive until the next day. On the morning of the eighteenth inst., the following order was received:

ALBANY, *September* 18, 1892.

Captain GEO. G. COCHRAN :

Remain on Fire island until further orders. Could not reach General Porter by wire. I have wired Colonel Austen to reinforce you if you need more men.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

Dr. Voight arrived at 6 a. m. and notified me that the *Cepheus* would reach the dock at about 2 p. m. The telegram below was received at 4 p. m.

NEW YORK, *September 18, 1892.*

Capt. GEO. G. COCHRAN :

Austen will arrive with fifty men about 6. Send Ripple.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

During the day numerous threats were made by the occupants of the many sail boats that passed and some guns flourished from their decks, but the demonstration ended there. On the arrival of the *Cepheus* with the passengers of the *Wyoming*, the troops took up the position assigned them and remained ready to resist an attack until the landing had been effected. Colonel Austen arrived with a detachment at 8 p. m., and immediately after, he held a conference with Dr. Voight, Mr. Wall and myself for the purpose of obtaining the views of each as to the situation, and at a later hour, discussed the situation with the representatives of the press present. As to the decision arrived at, I would refer you to his report. Colonel Austen left the next morning. The situation remained unchanged during the nineteenth and twentieth, and on the twenty-first, the following order was received:

ALBANY, *September 21, 1892.*

Capt. GEO. G. COCHRAN :

You will be relieved Friday, twenty-third inst., by detachment, from Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments, when your command will return to its home station. Have boat ready to meet detachment on arrival at Babylon. Turn over camp equipage to officer relieving you. Apply to Chief of Ordnance for transportation by rail.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

At 4 a. m. on the twenty-third, the transfer of the passengers to the *Cepheus* was commenced and at 7.30 a. m., she started for New York. About 2 o'clock p. m., Colonel Clobridge arrived with

the detachment from the Forty-seventh Regiment, having left the remainder of his force on the dock at Babylon. All orders, stores, etc., were turned over to him and promptly receipted for after which my command took up its march, arriving in Brooklyn at 6 p. m. During our stay on the island, five shots were fired by members of the command on duty as sentinels and these were fired to alarm the camp. The investigations that followed these firings showed that an attempt had been made to break through the guard lines by unknown persons. On a number of occasions shots were fired during the night by parties concealed behind the sand hills on the United States Reservation. On one occasion the firing was done by a party who landed from a sail boat near the life-saving station. These shots were evidently meant to annoy the sentinels.

The details for messing and cooking while in camp were arranged as follows:

Each company was allowed one fire and furnished a detail of four men as cooks, who were placed under the orders of the company quartermaster-sergeant, and an additional detail of four men reported to him every afternoon to gather drift-wood. A commissioned officer was detailed as acting post commissary and quartermaster, and was given a detail of one sergeant, one corporal and two privates to assist him. A special detail of twelve privates carried the stores across the sand every day. Two store tents were erected for the use of the commissary and quartermaster's department, and one cook tent for each fire. The fires were placed behind sand hills and a tent fly erected to break the force of the wind.

This fly was shifted whenever the wind changed its direction. Wells were sunk near each fire and from these, water for cooking and drinking purposes obtained. To keep the water clean, and to prevent the sides from caving in, empty sugar barrels were driven to the depth of about four feet, and these were fitted with wooden tops. Mess tables and benches, made of old planks and boxes were erected at a short distance from the cook tents. The tables were set and the dishes washed by the company cooks.

Each morning before guard mount, the post commissary was furnished by the adjutant with a report, showing the number of

men present for duty in the different companies, and from this he made up his requisition, which was submitted to me for approval.

Finding that it was impossible to obtain supplies with any degree of regularity from Babylon, permission from you was requested, to purchase all necessary articles from the hotel, and this you promptly approved of. On the approval of a requisition, the commissary proceeded with his detail to the hotel, and drew his stores from the steward. At "issue call," the company quartermaster sergeants reported at the store tent and drew their company rations in bulk, according to the following table which was based on the army, one with about one-third to one-half added to allow for waste caused by the inexperience of the cooks and the difficulties under which they labored.

Ration Table.

Pork or bacon, sixteen ounces to the ration.

Salt beef, thirty ounces to the ration.

Fresh beef, twenty-seven ounces to the ration.

Fresh mutton, twenty-seven ounces to the ration.

Fish, twenty-seven ounces to the ration.

Flour, twenty-seven ounces to the ration.

Soft bread, thirty ounces to the ration.

One barrel bread, twenty-four ounces to the ration.

Corn meal, thirty ounces to the ration.

Dried beans or peas, twenty pounds per 100 rations.

Rice or hominy, fifteen pounds per 100 rations.

Roasted coffee, fifteen pounds per 100 rations.

Tea, six pounds per 100 rations.

Sugar, twenty-four pounds per 100 rations.

Vinegar, two gallons per 100 rations.

Candles, thirty ounces per 100 rations.

Salt, six pounds per 100 rations.

Pepper, six ounces per 100 rations.

At mess call the companies proceeded to their respective tables, and were furnished with all they could eat. No limit was placed upon the time at table. After the first few days, finding that confusion was arising from the constant changing of company com-

manders, the control of the cooks and messes was taken from them and given to the Commissary; thereafter no trouble resulted from this cause. The following was the menu for each day the detachment was in camp.

Menu.

In addition to the regular meals, coffee, hot soup and bread was served to the guard at 12 p. m. each night, and hot coffee and bread to the entire detachment at reveille each day. The camp routine was as follows:

Reveille, 6 a. m.

Mess call (for breakfast), 7.15 a. m.

Guard mounting, 8.45 a. m.

Assembly for formation of details, 8.55 a. m.

Adjutant's call, 9.05 a. m.

Camp inspection, 9.30 a. m.

Officers' call, 10 a. m.

Issue call, 11 a. m.

Mess call (for dinner), 12.30 p. m.

Thursday, September 15.

Supper.—Beefsteak and onions, mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, baked beans, coffee and bread.

Friday, September 16.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal and milk, lamb chops, fried potatoes, coffee and bread.

Dinner.—Lamb stew, roasted clams, boiled potatoes, string beans, sweet corn, sliced tomatoes, coffee and bread.

Supper, cold dishes.—Corned beef, roast beef, cheese, stewed apricots, coffee and bread.

Saturday, September 17.

Breakfast.—Corned beef, hash, eggs, fried potatoes, coffee and bread.

Dinner.—Beef stew, mashed potatoes, green peas, sliced tomatoes, stewed pears, coffee and bread.

Supper, cold dishes.—Corned beef, sardines, cheese, stewed peaches, coffee and bread.

Sunday, September 18.

Breakfast.—Bacon, and eggs, potatoes, sliced tomatoes, coffee and bread.

Dinner.—Roast beef, roast potatoes, sweet corn, asparagus, stewed tomatoes, rice pudding, coffee and bread.

Supper, cold dishes.—Tongue, roast beef, cheese, stewed pears, coffee and bread.

Monday, September 19.

Breakfast.—Ham and eggs, fried potatoes, coffee and bread.

Dinner.—Roast lamb, boiled potatoes, string beans, baked beans, coffee and bread.

Supper, cold dishes.—Corned beef, lamb, cheese, stewed apricots, coffee and bread.

Tuesday, September 20.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal and milk, bacon and eggs, potatoes, coffee and bread.

Dinner.—Boiled ham, mashed potatoes, green peas, string beans, sliced tomatoes, coffee and bread.

Supper, cold dishes.—Tongue, ham, cheese, stewed prunes, coffee and bread.

Wednesday, September 21.

Breakfast.—Beefsteak, fried potatoes, sliced tomatoes, coffee and bread.

Dinner.—Chicken fricassee, boiled potatoes, string beans, sweet corn, stewed cranberries, coffee and bread.

Supper.—Roast beef, cheese, potato salad, stewed apricots, coffee and bread.

Thursday, September 22.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal and milk, bacon and eggs, potatoes, coffee and bread.

Dinner.—Boiled ham, mashed potatoes, baked beans, tomatoes, stewed peaches, coffee and bread.

Supper.—Corned beef, sardines, cheese, coffee and bread.

Friday, September 23.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal and milk, ham and boiled eggs, chicken fricassee, coffee and bread.

First call for parade (undress), 4,30 p. m.

Assembly, 4.35.

Adjutant's call, 4.45 p. m.

Mess call (for supper), 5.30 p. m.

Retreat, sunset.

Tattoo, 10 p. m.

Taps, 10.30 p. m.

In closing this report I take pleasure in recognizing the valuable services performed by Captain Wiswell, Geo. Russell, James Russell, Earl and Mayer, who were ably seconded by the respective Lieutenants of their companies.

To Lieutenant John A. Anderson who, for the greater portion of the tour of duty, acted as Post Adjutant and Engineer Officer, great credit is due, without the assistance rendered by him many of the difficulties that presented themselves could not have been surmounted. He was relieved by Lieutenant John F. Jennings, who proved himself an admirable successor. Further, too much credit can not be given to Captain Arthur Jarrett, Assistant Surgeon, whose unflagging interest and zeal contributed much to the health and comfort of this command and passengers on the station.

The thanks of the entire detachment is due to Dr. Voight, Mr. Wall and Mr. Dunn for the many attentions shown and favors granted to all.

The support so cheerfully given by General Headquarters, the explicitness of the orders therefrom contributed much to the efficiency of the command. I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. G. COCHRAN,

Captain, Commanding Provisional Detachment, Thirteenth Infantry.

(L.)

Annual Reports of First, Third and Fourth Brigades.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD, }
No. 6 PINE ST., N. Y., *November 30, 1892.* }

The Adjutant-General, State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

Sir.—In accordance with P. 591 R., I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Brigade, National Guard, State of New York:

Movement of Troops.

On May thirtieth, the brigade paraded as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic, in commemoration of Memorial day. On October twelfth, the brigade took part in the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America. On August seventeenth, the Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments, Troop "A," and the Signal Corps were detached from the brigade and ordered to Buffalo, New York, to assist in the preservation of order there. On September thirteenth, the Sixty-ninth Regiment was detached from the brigade and was ordered for similar duty at Fire island, New York.

The following regiments of the brigade were present at the State Camp of Instruction, in accordance with General Orders 18 and 22, A. G. O.: The Ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, Troop "A," and the Signal Corps, and details from the First and Second Batteries.

Strength of the Brigade.

The aggregate strength of the brigade by the quarterly return, dated September 30, 1891, was 5,339 officers and men; at the

same period in 1892, it was 5,062, showing a loss of 277 men. Company "I," Twenty-second Regiment, was mustered into the service of the State on October third, with thirty-eight men, under Special Order 94, A. G. O.

Very respectfully.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y., }
ALBANY, N. Y., *November 30, 1892.* }

The Adjutant-General, State of New York :

Sir.—I have the honor to make the following annual report in accordance with R. 591.

The condition of my brigade as regards discipline and instruction, is in the main satisfactory, with the exception of the Twelfth, Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth Separate Companies, concerning which I beg to call your attention to special report.

The following organizations were ordered for duty to the Camp of Instruction and performed there a tour of service of eight days, namely: the Seventh, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Thirty-sixth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Third, Thirty-third, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-fourth, and Forty-sixth Separate Companies.

Under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, at the time of the switchmen's strike at Buffalo, myself, Lieutenant-Colonel Harry C. Cushman, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Elwood O. Roessle, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Charles H. Gaus, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Horace G. Young, Quartermaster; and Major Robert Lenox Banks, Jr., attached to my staff, together with the Tenth Battalion, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fourth, and Forty-sixth Separate Companies were on duty at Buffalo from August 18th to 27th, 1892. The organizations mentioned rendered their reports of duty to

Brigadier-General Peter C. Doyle, Fourth Brigade, under command of whom they served.

The sheriff of Tioga county called on the commanding officers of the Twentieth Separate Company and the Sixth Battery of Binghamton to report for duty to preserve peace and property at Waverly, where there was also a strike of railroad switchmen. These two organizations were on duty at that place from August 19th to 26th, 1892. The report of the commanding officer of the Twentieth Separate Company had already been forwarded; that of the Sixth Battery is inclosed herewith.

At the invitation of the mayor of the city of Albany the following organizations of the brigade voluntarily took part in the celebration of Columbus day in the city of Albany, October 21, 1892, namely: the Tenth Battalion, the Nineteenth, Forty-fourth, Thirty-ninth, Third, Twenty-eighth, Seventh, Twenty-third, Forty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Ninth, Eighteenth, Sixteenth, Thirty-third, Fifteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-seventh, Twenty-fourth, Fourteenth, Thirty-second, Eleventh, Tenth, Twenty-second, and Fourth Separate Companies, and the Sixth Battery. Their appearance and general discipline was very satisfactory and much to their credit, and the rather complicated questions of transportation and subsistence were most efficiently and satisfactorily solved by Major E. O. Roessle, Commissary of Subsistence, and Major H. G. Young, Quartermaster; all the organizations arriving from many distant points by noon and departing in the afternoon; and about 1,500 men being well fed between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m.

The experience of the past year has developed the absolute necessity of various improvements in and additions to the equipment of the troops and I would most respectfully urge the following:

First. That complete sets of mess kits and cooking utensils be issued to each company and stored in proper mess-chests at the armories.

Second. That a simple and easily cooked ration be designated in orders; and that hereafter when any organization is ordered for active duty the commanding officer shall at once purchase

such rations in bulk in sufficient quantity to subsist his command for at least two or three days.

Third. That blankets and rubber ponchos sufficient for each command, should be issued and carefully packed and stored at the company armories.

Fourth. That a simple and easily erected field tent should be issued and stored in like manner.

Fifth. That the regular army campaign felt hat should be made part of each soldier's equipment and should be worn on field duty.

The various organizations of my command on duty at Buffalo during the strike, suffered severely in many cases for the first twenty-four hours or more on account of the lack of the equipment recommended and they endured much positive hardship without a murmur such as even regular troops are rarely called upon to bear. It is due to them that, when they so cheerfully and promptly respond to the demands made upon them by the State, that the State should see to it that they are properly equipped in order that such unnecessary suffering should be avoided, especially as nothing is asked but the actual necessities which belongs by right to every soldier.

I have the honor to suggest that the Military Code be amended so that when troops are called to the aid of the civil authorities the State will pay the expense, and that counties or cities be required to reimburse the State. In this manner the troops and tradesmen will receive their pay promptly and vexatious delays will be avoided.

I desire also to call attention to the exceedingly unsoldier-like marksman's decoration, and would recommend the following:

A marksman of four successive years to be decorated each year as at present; the fifth year a bronze star or cross with one bar to be substituted for the medal with five bars; this cross to be retained; the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth year the decoration to be the same as the first four, the tenth year the same as the fifth year and so on; so that for instance a marksman of six consecutive years would wear a bronze cross with one bar and a bronze medal with one bar instead of the

absurd and unmilitary chain which is now pendant from the breast of so many of our men. In the case of a sharpshooter of five years the decoration to be silver or white metal, instead of bronze and the white bar to be used as now with the bronze medal for occasional years.

I would also recommend practice marches with full field equipments for those organizations which do not go to the Camp of Instruction.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y., {
BUFFALO, N. Y., *November 30, 1892.* }

The Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.:

Sir.—I have the honor to make the following report of my command as required by the Military Code:

The aggregate strength of this command has been reduced during the past year 103 men. This loss is mainly to be attributed to the following changes:

The consolidation of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies as the Forty-eighth Separate Company, as per Special Order 35, general headquarters, dated May fourth; also the disbandment of the Fortieth Separate Company, Special Order 42, general headquarters, dated May seventeenth. A separate company has been added to this command, organized at Medina, and now designated the Twenty-ninth, per Special Order 96, general headquarters, dated October 25, 1892. During the past year the usual parades have been made by all commands.

On June eleventh a requisition was received by the commanding officer, Twenty-fifth Separate Company, located at Tonawanda, from the sheriff of Niagara county, commanding that company to be in readiness to quickly suppress a riot, which was supposed to take place in the village of North Tonawanda on Monday morning, June thirteenth. Pursuant to this requisition, the Twenty-fifth Separate Company was held in readiness, and on the

twelfth of June, by my direction, Colonel Welch, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, and my chief of staff, visited Tonawanda June twelfth and conferred with Captain Sommer. After looking the ground over, and on further consultation with me, I determined to go to Tonawanda on June thirteenth, and then had a conference with the sheriff of Niagara county; and, at my solicitation, further requisition was made for the Forty-second Separate Company. At my direction Colonel Welch, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, was detailed to take command of the battalion thus formed. The troops remained on duty until relieved by the sheriff at 3 p. m., June fifteenth, the trouble having subsided. This service was brought about by a strike of men engaged in handling lumber, upon an issue as between "union" and "non-union" men, which resulted in a serious riot on the afternoon of June eleventh, in which there was considerable bloodshed and violence. Unquestionably the presence of the troops restored order without any resort to force. The men behaved admirably, and great credit is due to both organizations for their promptness and for their soldierly bearing. The Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments were ordered into service on the evening of August fifteenth on the requisition of the sheriff of Erie county; and on the night of the sixteenth of August the balance of my brigade was ordered into service at Buffalo by order of Justice Green of the Supreme Court. Full report has been rendered to you of this service as per my report of November first. I also beg to refer to my report of November first for recommendations therein made, which I sincerely trust may be embodied in the Military Code and Regulations at the earliest possible time. Further than this, I beg to recommend that instructions be given to the battery connected with this brigade, which will cause the men to be instructed in the school of the soldier required for infantry, and that they may be supplied with suitable arms, so that they may be armed and equipped to serve in a similar emergency as infantry. The difficulty of using field pieces in riot service is such as to almost practically preclude their use. I also beg to strongly urge that a full complement of blankets and garrison equipage be either issued to the several commands in my brigade or placed under the charge

of brigade Quartermaster at the State arsenal in Buffalo. Delay in getting these munitions of war for the use of troops on the two occasions for service mentioned above was so great that considerable suffering resulted to the troops while in the field and before the arrival of blankets and tents.

The service accomplished during the past year by the troops under my command, has been most commendable in every sense. Instructions in the new drill regulations have been conscientiously imparted and adopted with surprising alacrity; reflecting great credit upon both officers and men, but more especially upon the former. The personnel of this command has been simply superb in the two emergencies referred to, and it would be difficult to cite any special cases for commendation, but the older organizations of course are deserving of the greatest credit as they were in shape for the most efficient service, but the more recent organizations, such as the Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh Separate Companies, were greatly benefited and strengthened by the tour of duty in August, and can certainly now take rank with commands which did not have the benefit of that service.

I especially recommend the addition to all general staff organizations, of a thoroughly competent and efficient railroad man, in view of the very intimate connection between railroad transportation and the National Guard. This was especially called to my attention during the service of August last, having the presence on my staff of Major E. J. Weeks, connected with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and also, for the presence in Buffalo, at that time, to arrange for the departure of troops, of Major H. G. Young, of the Third Brigade Staff. I am very confident that the same results obtained by these officers would not have been attained by officers without their ample experience.

I have, sir, the honor to be, your obedient servant.

PETER C. DOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

(M.)

Report of First Naval Battalion.

55 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET,
NEW YORK, *December 1, 1892.* }

Major General JOSIAH PORTER, *Adjutant-General, General Headquarters, Albany, N. Y.:*

Sir.—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending December thirty-first. At the beginning of 1892, the battalion was without an armory, but, through the kindness of the park department, obtained permission to use Castle Garden. Weekly drills were held here during the remainder of the winter, and in the spring at the Navy Yard, the various divisions being exercised in infantry, artillery, signalling, single sticks and boats. On April twelfth, a parade was held at Castle Garden, at which time battalion colors and guidons were presented, marksmanship badges were given and General Earle reviewed the organization. During May, the work of collecting information regarding the harbor of New York was continued, and drills were held on board the ships at the Navy Yard. The battalion paraded 243 strong on Decoration day. During the early part of July, permission was obtained to use the United States Steamship “New Hampshire” for the summer cruise. This old sailing vessel was lying “in ordinary” at New London; negotiations with the Navy Department were not completed until July ninth; and on the tenth Lieutenant Commander Kent, with a volunteer crew, left New York. On his arrival at New London he reported to Lieutenant A. P. Nazro, U. S. N., who had been detailed to command the “New Hampshire.” With the assistance of the crew of the “Atlanta,” the “New Hampshire’s” moorings were cleared by the thirteenth, when she left in tow of tugs hired by the battalion.

She reached the foot of Twenty-eighth street, East river, at 7 a. m. on the thirteenth, where a volunteer detail met her, and secured her to the pier. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth were spent in preparing to put the "New Hampshire" into commission. The work was most arduous, as there were no stores of any description on board. During my twenty years of service in the navy, I had seen many ships commissioned, but never had witnessed so much labor performed with such ability and perfection as was accomplished by the staff and divisional officers during those days prior to the summer cruise, and, when it is remembered that the petty officers and seamen were busily engaged in civilian pursuits, too much praise can not be given to them for the day and night watches and work done. The experience of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth was of the utmost value, teaching the organization how to gain quick results in time of need. At 1.30 on Saturday, July sixteenth, the "New Hampshire" left for Gravesend bay, and the summer cruise of 1892 began.

Appendices "A" and "B" give the routine of the week. From personal observation you are conversant with the efficiency of the cruise; but in addition to the drills, connected with the squadron, was the routine to be maintained on board the "New Hampshire." Man-of-war life was new to the men, and the ship was poorly and hurriedly fitted, yet there were no complaints, but willing obedience to duties exacting the utmost physical discomfort and strain. The programme of the cruise was carried out as contemplated, and the ship was turned over to the navy yard on July twenty-fifth; a volunteer crew of officers and men remaining on board to return the arms and stores. These were stowed at the navy yard and at the arsenal, the Battalion still being without an armory.

A detachment of the Rochester divisions reported on board the "New Hampshire" on Sunday, July seventeenth, Lieutenant Angle assumed command on the eighteenth. This detachment of forty-seven men and six officers was known as the Fifth Division of the "New Hampshire" and did excellent service.

The thanks of the naval militia are due to Admiral Walker and his officers, to Commodore Erben for the great assistance given

the State force, and especial recognition should be given to the services of Lieutenant A. P. Nazro, U. S. N., who at great personal inconvenience volunteered to command the "New Hampshire" at my request, and relieved me of many details. Mr. Hearst, the owner of the "Vamoose," kindly placed that fleet steam yacht at the disposal of the naval militia for the week of the cruise. I take this method of expressing the appreciation of the naval militia for the courtesies shown it by the National Guard while the ship was anchored off Peekskill.

Appendix "C" gives the names of those who struck the target at great gun practice. It is to be noted that Corning, of the Third Division, holds the record for the best shot for two successive years.

During the Buffalo riots the Battalion settled upon an appropriate steamer, in case of trouble on the Hudson river, and was ready to move at a few hours notice. The Rochester divisions sent a detail to Buffalo and obtained much useful information relative to the water front. On September twelfth, as there seemed a probability of riot at Fire island, a preparatory order was issued (see Appendix "D"). The officers were also required to assemble at headquarters on the evening of the twelfth; orders were received from the Governor at 11.00 p. m. for the command to proceed to Fire island on the following morning. By 10 a. m., on the thirteenth, over ninety per cent of the battalion had reported at New Pier 36, North river, having previously brought the arms from the State arsenal, and purchased the sea stores. The command was not able to leave in the "Pegasus" until 12.30 p. m., on account of the artillery which could not be provided sooner from the navy yard. The Sixty-ninth Regiment accompanied the naval battalion on the "Pegasus;" but a gale springing up in the afternoon, the ship was not able to reach Fire island during the night, and on the return trip the gale increased greatly in violence; but the "Pegasus" at 2 p. m. reached Communipaw in safety after staving in her bulwarks and receiving considerable damage.

At the special request of the Columbian Celebration Committee, the battalion paraded on the eleventh and twelfth of October. This double parade was excessively hard upon business men, but

the force turned out was large; the expenses for the Eleventh were great and no remuneration has yet been received from the committee for the outlay, although liberal promises were made prior to the celebration. The tug drill on the eleventh served to give the battalion most useful experience in handling small vessels, and the signal code established for the occasion enabled the officers separated on the various tugs to practice fleet tactics. Eighty-five signals were hoisted and answered; only one was misunderstood. Appendix "E" and appendix "F" are the orders for the Columbian celebration; the latter gives the names of the companies which offered their tugs free of charge. The flag tug was kindly given by the New York Harbor Towboat Company. The Maritime Association of the Port of New York permitted the battalion to use its fine hall for an armory on the morning of October eleventh and twelfth.

The battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General McGrath on December seventeenth, at the Twelfth Regiment armory. The exercises following as nearly as possible the navy inspection (see appendix "G") after the inspection the command was reviewed by General Fitzgerald and the marksmanship badges presented by Colonel Dowd and Lieutenant Staunton, United States Navy. To Colonel Dowd, and Captain Wilson, of the Second Battery, the battalion is greatly indebted for the use of their armories.

Your attention is especially called to appendix "H;" I consider the work following from this order of the utmost consequence, and the good results thus far attained thereby, are due to Lieutenant Satterlee and the intelligent co-operation of the divisional officers and their men.

Lieutenant-Commander Kent, as chairman of a board, has given much time and attention to the matter of regulations and blanks, but we have not as yet sufficient experience with this new organization to settle definitely upon a standard set of regulations. The United States Navy is also revising its rules, and it would seem advisable not to hurry in this matter, or to adopt at once a full set of blanks.

(Appendix I) gives the force of the Naval Militia of the State on October first, and the total number in the country. I forward

herewith (appendix J) the proposed uniform for the Naval Militia. I trust that you will see your way clear to approve the same, as much thought and time have been given to the matter. The object being to give the men a distinctively sailor dress, and at a price not above that for the National Guard. This has been accomplished, although the task was difficult, on account of the varied duties afloat and ashore. It is proposed that such seamen entering the service shall be obliged to provide himself with a working suit. The remainder of the uniform will cost the State about forty dollars per man, including overcoats.

The Naval Militia Bill, as passed last winter, has enabled us to perfect an organization more closely resembling that of the navy, besides giving us rights analagous to those of the National Guard. The essential idea of the act, is that each battalion is primarily a ship's company, with its complement of officers and men, and that this ship's company can, by a simple process, similar to that employed by the navy, be altered to a combined infantry and artillery force for duty on tug or shore service. It is perhaps well to emphasize here, however, that a Naval Militia is not, nor ever can be a Naval Reserve, properly so called; but rather a State organization for the defense of the shores of the commonwealth. The perfection of the latter duty is sufficiently exacting, and will occupy all the time of a five years' enlistment. This requirement comprises a thorough knowledge of the lake and sea coasts; and of the marine resources of the State, and, above all, numerous drills to give perfection in practice with large guns and torpedoes.

In this connection, I would say, that it is not advisable for the State to be put to the expense of a sea-going vessel. If the Naval Militia had such a ship, the experience would be narrowed to that especial type; whereas, by a summer cruise with modern men-of-war, the seamen have the advantage of drilling on the new cruisers of all classes, and receiving instruction from the regular officers. A close touch is thereby maintained with the discipline of the navy, and with current inventions in ordnance and equipment.

Fortunately, the Navy Department has assigned the line-of-battle ship "New Hampshire," for the use of this battalion. She

is in excellent condition, and the only vessel in the navy large enough for drill purposes. The cost of repairs and maintenance will not exceed that expended on a regimental armory, and she can be used, as during last summer, for the cruise. With this ship, and one or two fast steam launches, or small torpedo cutters, the equipment of the Naval Militia would be most complete, and the cost to the State would not exceed last year's appropriation of \$25,000.

I respectfully ask that the State and city of New York, jointly arrange to have the "New Hampshire" brought from the Navy Yard as soon as possible, as it is essential for this organization to have a floating armory, in order to keep up the enthusiasm of the men, and to properly guard the State arms and equipments, now stored in various localities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. W. MILLER,
Commander.

APPENDIX A.

UNITED STATES SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION, }
FLAGSHIP "CHICAGO," NEW YORK, *July 13, 1892.* }

Order:

The following programme of evercises will be carried out by the Squadron for the instruction of the First Naval Battalion, State of New York, beginning on Saturday the sixteenth of July.

Officers and men of the Squadron will at all times be ready to explain the various parts of the ships, their armament and equipment, to the members of the Naval Battalion, and will do everything in their power to make the exercises profitable and instructive.

Each ship's party of the Naval Battalion will be in charge of one of its own officers, and while on board ship will be subject to the rules and discipline of the United States Naval Service.

Programme.

Saturday, July sixteenth. The Naval Battalion will embark in the United States Steamship New Hampshire, at Pier 28, East river. During the time the New Hampshire is with the Squadron,

she will be under the naval command of Lieutenant A. P. Nazro, United States Navy, who with such officers and men of the regular service as may be detailed to assist him, will be responsible for the care and good order of the vessel, her safety at anchorage and while shifting berth.

The interior organization, discipline and control of the Naval Battalion while embarked in the New Hampshire, will remain entirely with its commanding officer, who will make such details of the officers and men of his battalion for duty and police as he desires. Commander Miller will, however, consult with Lieutenant Nazro as to his fire organization and the precautions to be observed against fire.

After the Naval Battalion has taken up its quarters in the New Hampshire, that vessel accompanied by the Squadron, will proceed to an anchorage in Gravesend Bay.

Sunday, July seventeenth. General muster and reading of articles of war. Divine service.

Monday, July eighteenth, 9.15 a. m. Naval battalion will report on board the vessels of the Squadron as follows: Second and third divisions to Chicago; first and fourth to Atlanta. This distribution will be maintained throughout the exercises.

Details of the Naval Battalion will be made to the main and secondary batteries, and the important stations of the powder division.

9.30 a. m.—Muster at quarters, station the above details.

11.30 a. m.—Naval battalion returns to New Hampshire for who have been instructed at secondary battery guns and in powder division to Main battery, and replacing them by men who have had Main battery instruction. Instruction and exercise as before.

11.30 a. m.—Naval battalion returns to New Hampshire for dinner.

1.30 p. m.—Naval Battalion reports on board and details are again changed.

2 p. m. Exercise at general quarters, and instruction of gun captains in sighting and firing the guns.

4 p. m. Naval Battalion returns to New Hampshire.

All details to battle stations and boats will be made in advance as much as possible in order that the periods allotted to actual drill and instruction may be fully utilized. All guns and boats will be manned, the vacant numbers, after men of the Naval Battalion have been stationed, being filled by men from the crews of the ships. All exercises will be deliberate and will be suspended for oral instruction whenever such appears to be needed.

Tuesday, July nineteenth 9 a. m. The Naval Battalion will report on board. The Chicago and Atlanta, will get underway, proceed to a point outside of Sandy Hook Light Ship, and place a target. Each gun's crew of the Naval Battalion will fire two shots with service charges from a gun of the main battery. Each gun's crew shall be composed of twelve men actually present, and the commissioned officers may, if they elect, form a gun's crew and participate in the firing.

After the main battery firing is finished, each gun's crew shall form two secondary battery crews of six men each, and each of these secondary battery crews shall fire five shots from a gun of the secondary battery. The order prescribing the details of firing, observing and recording shots will be issued later.

After target practice the squadron will re-enter port and the battalion will return to the New Hampshire.

8.00 p. m.—Men and officers of the Naval Battalion detailed for signal instruction will report on board.

8.15 .—Instruction in the use of the search light, and in the Ardois and Very night signals.

Wednesday, July twentieth, 9.15 a. m.—The Naval Battalion will report on board, and will be stationed in boats and instructed in arming and equipping.

9.45 a. m.—At signal all boats will be armed and equipped for distant service. Upon signal to shove off the boats will be formed in the stream and called alongside the flagship for inspection.

11.30 a. m.—The Naval Battalion will return to the New Hampshire for dinner.

1.00 p. m.—A landing attack will be directed upon Bath beach and the ground to the eastward of Fort Hamilton, supposed to be held by an enemy. The details of this operation will be laid down in a later order. In order to render this attack practicable, it is assumed that Fort Hamilton does not exist. After the attack and the withdrawal of the forces the Naval Battalion will return to the New Hampshire.

Thursday, July twenty-first.—At as early an hour as practicable the squadron, accompanied by the New Hampshire in tow, will proceed up the North river to Peekskill, and anchor near the State camp. Details of the Naval Battalion for signal instruction will be sent on board the Chicago and Atlanta before leaving Gravesend bay, and will be instructed in day signalling while the squadron is under way.

1.30 p. m.—The Naval Battalion will report on board, and will be exercised in sub-calibre firing if the surroundings of the anchorage at Peekskill render such firing safe and practicable; if not, battery exercise and instruction will be held supplementing Monday's programme.

3.30 p. m.—Preparations will be made for a boat race to take place at 4.

The Naval Battalion will return to the New Hampshire.

Friday, July twenty-second.—The Naval Battalion and ships' battalions will be landed at Peekskill and a Naval Brigade dress parade will take place at an hour to be determined later, after which the battalions will return to their respective ships.

8.00 p. m.—The programme of Tuesday evening with search lights and night signals will be repeated.

Saturday, July twenty-third.—The squadron and the New Hampshire will return to New York, and the Naval Battalion will disembark.

The flag lieutenant is under my direction charged with the execution of the details of this programme.

J. G. WALKER,

Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commanding Squadron of Evolution.

APPENDIX B.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NAVAL BATTALION, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
No. 55 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, }
NEW YORK, *July 14, 1891.* }

Order No. 15.

The exercises and cruise of the battalion will be in conformity with the programme proposed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron of Evolution, dated July thirteenth, and approved by Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General, State of New York, which is herewith attached and marked Appendix "A." The following orders are issued in addition thereto:

The organization will be on an entirely naval basis. The heads of departments will be responsible to the commanding officer for all matters pertaining to their department, in accordance with naval usage, and see that the regulations are strictly carried out.

Friday, July 15.

In addition to the preparatory order already issued, the executive officer will see that a commissioned officer stands regular day and night duty. He will see that all hammocks are slung, numbered and stowed as follows: First division, aft on the starboard side; second division, aft on the port side; third division, forward on the starboard side; fourth division, forward on the port side. Divisional officers will be responsible for the cleanliness of their divisional rooms and decks.

The Signal Quartermaster will see that all colors, flags, signals, etc., are on board. Heads of departments will attend to the bringing of all necessary articles from headquarters.

Saturday, July 16.

8 a. m.—The Ordnance officer, Machinist and Chief Gunner's Mate and one gunner's mate from each division will report on board the United States Steamship "Minnesota," foot of Fiftieth street, North river, for the purpose of transporting the cutters, arms and equipments to the United States Steamship "New Hampshire."

9.30 a. m.—The battalion will report on board the “New Hampshire” in working suits.

10 a. m.—Beat to quarters, divisions fall in on spar-deck as follows: First division, forward starboard side; second division, forward port side; third division, aft starboard side; fourth division, aft port side. After muster, rifles will be served out, and the Lieutenants of divisions will take the number of each rifle, haversack, canteen and other accoutrements as assigned to each seaman and petty officer. The ship will then be put in commission with appropriate ceremony. The “New Hampshire” will then to be got under way, and proceed to her anchorage down the bay. During the passage, general instruction in navigation of New York harbor will be given by the divisional officers.

12 m.—Dinner.

1 p. m.—Fire quarters.

6 p. m.—Supper.

7 to 8 p. m.—Boat exercise.

9 p. m.—Pipe down, muster the anchor watch.

10 p. m.—Taps.

Sunday, July 17.

4.30 a. m.—Call cooks for early coffee.

5.50 a. m.—Call boatswain's mates, muster at arms, hammocks stowed.

6 a. m.—Call all hands; ten minutes to be allowed for clearing the decks of hammocks; anchor watch not to be called.

6.30 a. m.—Coffee; away all boats.

6.45 a. m.—Bathing on beach.

7.15 a. m.—Boats recall.

7.50 a. m.—Spread mess gear; call for colors.

8 a. m.—Colors and breakfast.

8.45 a. m.—Sick call.

9.30 a. m.—Quarters for inspection.

10 a. m.—Articles for the better government of the navy.

10.15 a. m.—Church call.

12 m.—Dinner.

1 p. m.—Turn to.

2 p. m.—Liberty party.

6 p. m.—Supper.

9 p. m.—Pipe down; muster the anchor watch.

10 p. m.—Taps.

The morning watch and the first watch routine for Sunday to be the same, as far as possible, for each day of the cruise.

Monday, July 18.

Morning watch routine:

7.30 a. m.—Breakfast.

8.30 a. m.—Call away all boats.

9 a. m.—The divisions will report on board the war vessels as assigned, and the routine will be followed as prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief of naval forces present.

11.30 a. m.—Divisions will return to this vessel; returning to squadron of evolution at 1.15 p. m. for afternoon drill.

4 p. m.—Divisions will return to this vessel.

7 p. m.—Boat drill, or other divisional exercises and swimming.

Hour of breakfast, as well as divisional exercise in the second dog-watch to be the same, as far as possible, for each succeeding day of the cruise except Tuesday.

Tuesday, July 19.

Morning watch routine:

Men will be provided with rations before leaving the vessel, as they will not return from the squadron of evolution until late in the afternoon.

9 a. m.—The divisions will report on board the war vessel, as assigned, for target-practice.

Upon completion of the target-practice the squadron will return to the anchorage at Gravesend bay and the divisions will return to this vessel.

7.40 p. m.—The officers and men detailed for signal instruction will leave this vessel and report on board the war-ships.

8.15 p. m.—Instruction in the use of the search-light and in the Ardois and Very night signals.

Wednesday, July 20.

9 a. m.—The divisions will report on board the war vessels and will be stationed in boats and instructed in arming and equipping.

11.30 a. m.—The divisions will return to this vessel.

2.45 p. m.—All boats will be manned for the landing attack upon Bath beach, and the ground to the eastward of Fort Hamilton.

7 p. m.—Officers and petty officers will be instructed in the approaches to New York harbor via Sandy Hook, special attention being given to depth of water and aids to navigation in the various channels.

Thursday, July 21.

At as early an hour as practicable the "New Hampshire" will be towed up the North river to Peekskill, and will anchor near the State camp.

Before getting under headway the detail of the battalion for signal and torpedo instruction will be sent on board the "Chicago" and "Atlanta." After arrival at Peekskill, the divisions will report on board the war vessels and will be exercised in sub-calibre firing or general battery exercises.

4 p. m.—Boat races.

Friday, July 22.

Morning watch routine:

After breakfast, and at an hour to be determined later, the battalion will be landed at Peekskill for a naval brigade dress parade.

8 p. m.—The programme of Tuesday evening, with search lights and signals, will be repeated.

Saturday, July 23.

On signal the "New Hampshire" will return to New York, and upon her arrival at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, East river, the ceremony of putting her out of commission will take place. No one will be permitted to leave the ship until all officers have reported that the stores in their charge have been accounted for.

By order of

J. W. MILLER,

Commander.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT,

Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer.

APPENDIX C.

Report of Target Practice Squadron of Evolution, July 19, 1892.

The following named men plotted on the official great gun target of the United States Navy. Corning carried away the target this year, as well as last; Van Vleck destroyed his target. The bar signified the men who struck the target in 1891, as well as 1892. There was no practice at secondary battery:

First division.—F. N. Stranahan, badge; C. W. Stranahan, bar; D. B. Van Vleck, badge; P. H. Taylor, badge.

Second division.—W. D. W. Dimock, bar; C. T. Hamilton, badge; Daniel Bacon, badge.

Third division.—G. M. Corning, bar; M. Brown, badge.

Fourth division.—T. R. Beal, badge.

APPENDIX D.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NAVAL BATTALION, S. N. Y.,
No. 55 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, }
NEW YORK, *September 12, 1892.* }

ORDERS
No. — {

In case the Naval Battalion should be ordered for duty to-morrow or during the next few days, men and officers will report at Pier 36, North river, with two days' rations. The men are cautioned to bring thick underwear and sweaters. The Lieutenant-Commander will procure the necessary steamer, tugs or cutters, as may be ordered by the commanding officer.

The ordnance officer will arrange to have the rifles brought to the pier; and will also proceed to the navy yard to-morrow morning and endeavor to procure howitzer or gatling guns; with their ammunition; forty rounds of ammunition will be needed for all arms.

The ordnance officer will, while at the navy yard, see if haversacks and canteens can be obtained in case of necessity.

The full signal outfit, charts, and colors, will be taken with the command.

The paymaster will procure the blankets and oilskins.

The surgeon, in addition to his usual outfit, will obtain disinfectants.

The staff petty officers, gunners' gang, quartermasters and mess-men will report to their proper heads of departments.

The headquarters of the battalion during the daytime will be at new Pier 36.

By order of

J. W. MILLER,

Commander.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT,

Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer.

APPENDIX E.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION, N. R. A., S. N. Y.,
No. 55 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK, *October 4, 1892.* }

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 18. }

I. The First Naval Battalion, State of New York, will parade on October eleventh and twelfth, in commemoration of the discovery of America, and by invitation of the Columbus Celebration Committee.

II. On October tenth, the junior ensigns and gunner's gang will report to the ordnance officer, who will have all stores and equipments transported to the Maritime Exchange and make all necessary arrangements with the secretary of the Maritime Exchange for receiving them.

III. Pioneers and special details will report to the officer in charge of each for instructions.

IV. On October eleventh, the division will report at the Maritime Exchange at 9.15 a. m., and form in the court on the north side of the Produce Building, and be equipped with canteens and belts.

As each division is equipped, it will march to its allotted pier and man the tugs thereat, as follows:

First division.—Pier No. 4, North river.

Second division.—New pier No. 21, North river.

Third division.—Pier No. 3, North river.

Fourth division.—Old pier No. 27, North river.

Battalion, staff, staff petty officers and special details at new Pier No. 36, North river.

V. The tugs will be ready to shove off at 10.30 a. m., and, upon signal from the flag tug, will form column of tugs heading down the river with the First division at the head of the column.

The flag tug will leave new pier No. 36, North river, at 10.15 a. m.

A detail of one gunner's mate and one quartermaster from each division will report to the ordnance officer for duty on the flag tug.

VI. The equipments worn on October eleventh, will be retained and worn when reporting for duty on October twelfth.

VII. During the naval parade, each division will man four tugs and represent a squadron, making a fleet of four squadrons.

VIII. The commanding officer of each squadron will be responsible for the equipment of his squadron, and will immediately confer with the company owning the tugs in his squadron as per details outlined in the preliminary orders issued in connection herewith.

IX. At the termination of the parade, a report will be made from each division when all is "secure" to the flag tug.

X. On October twelfth the battalion will report at the Maritime Exchange at 9.15 a. m. Assembly at 9.30 a. m., when arms will be served out. Organization, Naval Brigade, First, Second and Third Divisions Infantry; Fourth Division, Artillery.

XI. The battalion will then be formed on State street, with its right resting on Battery place, and will take up the march on the left of the First Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.

XII. At the termination of the parade, the battalion will proceed to the State arsenal, and, after turning in its arms and equipments, be dismissed.

XIII. The uniform for October eleventh and twelfth will be working suits, watch caps and leggings. If the weather be threatening, oil skins and southwesters will be worn. Officers will provide themselves with yellow oil skins, but not with southwesters.

By order of Commander Miller.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT,

Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer.

APPENDIX F.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NAVAL BATTALION, S. N. Y.,
 No. 55 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET,
 NEW YORK CITY, *October 6, 1892.* }

The following is the memorandum for owners of tugs participating in the naval parade, and accompanies Orders No. 18.

I.

The fleet of the Naval Battalion will consist of sixteen tugs. These will be divided into four squadrons of four tugs each. The first squadron will be composed of the tugs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and will report at Pier No. 4, North river, at 10 a. m. October eleventh. Lieutenant R. P. Forshew, whose business address is No. 1593 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., will have charge of this squadron and arrange all details.

The second squadron will be composed of the tugs of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and will report at (new) pier 21, North river, at 10 a. m., October eleventh. Lieutenant S. Dana Greene, whose business address is Edison Building, No. 42 Broad street, will have charge of this squadron, and will arrange all details.

The third squadron will be composed of the tugs of the Bee Line Transportation Company, and will report at pier No. 3, North river, at 10 a. m., October eleventh. Lieutenant William Butler Duncan, whose business address is No. 11 Pine street, will have charge of this squadron, and will arrange all details.

The fourth squadron will be composed of the tugs of the New York Central Lighterage Company, and will report at (old) pier No. 27, North river, at 10 a. m., October eleventh. Lieutenant L. M. Mowbray, whose business address is No. 4 Maiden lane, care of J. T. Scott & Company, will have charge of this squadron and will arrange all details.

II.

One gun's crew of about sixteen men will be assigned to each tug and the owners of the tugs can invite as many guests on

their tugs, as in their opinion, safety will allow, but it is recommended that no more than six or eight be on each tug, so as not to interfere with signalling.

III.

It is possible that a salute with a light charge may be fired from one small howitzer or gun placed on board of tug of each squadron, but if so, the howitzer will be on its field carriage, and there will be little or no shock to the deck.

IV.

Two additional flag-staffs will be fitted to each tug at the expense of the Naval Battalion. One of these will be fitted at the stem, from this will fly the Naval Reserve pennant, and the distinguishing flag of the tug, the other will be at the stern for the American ensign only. The pole over the tug's house will be used for the Burgee. The tugs will be expected to supply the American flag and their tug flag (burgee).

V.

The commanding officer of each squadron will give to the captain of each tug the name of the officer in charge of that tug, and the officer in charge of each tug will be responsible that all signals are properly executed, but in no case is an evolution to be carried out, if the captain of the tug considers that the safety of the tug is in danger.

VI.

Officers of the Naval Militia will explain fully to the captain of the tug, the nature of all evolutions before hauling down their answering pennant.

VII.

Tugs will have their hose ready, and in case the signal be given to go to fire quarters, the hose will be pointed over the bow, or as signalled.

By order

J. W. MILLER,

Commander.

GEO. E. KENT,

Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer.

APPENDIX G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NAVAL BATTALION, N. M., S. N. Y., }
No. 55 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, }
NEW YORK CITY, *December 3, 1892.* }

Memorandum for Inspection.

8.15 p. m.—Go to general quarters, crew take stations as per ship organization: First division, powder division and guard. All boatswains mates and bugler tend the side.

Form for inspection and great gun drill, boarding and repelling boarders: Man both sides; care of wounded by surgeon and his detail; signaling by quartermaster on watch; ship navigating lower bay.

8.30 p. m.—Divisional drill: First division great guns, eight-inch gun; change stations; nomenclature; weight of projectiles; charges; kind of fuse.

Second Division, single sticks.

Third division, seamanship: Knotting and splicing boats; salutes and hails, etc.

Fourth Division Artillery:

Executive officer's division; ship's routine; senior boatswains mates each division will be examined on State blanks, etc., also as to what their duties are on board ship.

Navigator's division: Signaling; log and lead.

9 p. m.—Battalion called for duty to suppress riot at Greenport, L. I. The officers supposed to be at headquarters show method of notifying men; of obtaining arms, ammunition and stores. Report at pier No. , three days rations. Executive officer to have addresses of all staff and all officers, Master-at-Arms to have addresses of Governor's Staff, viz., Adjutant-General, officer in command of arsenal. Paymaster and executive officer find suitable steamers from navigator's list; charter steamer; show form of charter; navigator produce information regarding Greenport. Where can Greenport pilot be found; send for battalion pier pilot; send for stores, navy yard and arsenal. What is a three-days ration? If men left behind, how will they reach Greenport quickest; how will tide serve morning of eighteenth; show book

from which you get this information. During this, naval brigade forming, Fourth Division Artillery, best route to pier from arsenal; stations on board steamer; steamer's courses down on Long Island sound; show approach to Greenport, plan of wharves and depth of water. Battalion now marches to pier forming brigade-square, with scouts and flankers, protect naval brigade at side street, march once around the armory and form line.

9.30 p. m.—Review by General Louis Fitzgerald. Presentation of medals by Colonel Heman Dowd.

Presentation of boat prizes by Lieutenant Staunton, U. S. N.

APPENDIX H.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NAVAL BATTALION, S. N. Y.,
No. 55 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK, *November 21, 1892.* }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 20. }

The navigator will have charge of collecting and preserving information relative to the water-front of New York city. The work of collecting this information will be performed by the petty officers and seamen of the battalion. 'Two hours' work at this duty will be considered equivalent to one drill. In order to facilitate the collection of this information the water-front of New York city has been divided into four districts, as follows:

First district, East river.—Battery to Thirty-fifth street, assigned to first division; second district, North river.—Battery to Fortieth street, assigned to second division; third district, East river.—Thirty-fifth street to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, assigned to fourth division; fourth district, North river.—Fortieth street to One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, assigned to third division. Charts of these districts will be found at headquarters, where they can be studied by Lieutenants commanding divisions, who are directed to subdivide their districts among their gun's crews, equalizing the labor as far as possible. Each man should have not more than two piers in the crowded districts or more than 600 feet of water-front in the upper part of the city assigned to him. He should make himself thoroughly familiar with the locality and should note the information which he collects con-

cerning it on the diagram which will be furnished him (in triplicate) for that purpose. One of these diagrams will be for him to keep, and he will be expected at all times to be the pilot or guide for that particular locality. He should make two copies of his diagram and turn them in to the lieutenant commanding his division. One of these is to be kept by the lieutenant commanding the division and the other to be forwarded by him to the navigator. Each lieutenant commanding a division will have the diagrams handed in by his men bound in convenient form for reference so that, although each man in the division is pilot for a particular locality, all may study the book of diagrams and become familiar with the district to which the division has been assigned.

The instructions on the diagrams are to be followed carefully. It is only expected that the dimensions will be approximate, although exact dimensions can be obtained from the charts at headquarters. Note on the diagram itself any information that may be deemed useful from a military point of view. First draw the piers and buildings in pencil, afterwards in ink.

All returns under this order must be completed on or before Saturday, December 10, 1892, and should be addressed to Herbert L. Satterlee, Lieutenant and Navigator, 55 West Twenty-sixth street.

By order of Commander Miller.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT,

Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer.

APPENDIX I.

ABSTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Naval Militia.

“In my first and second annual reports attention was called to the importance of a trained militia for the navy and the advantages that would result from such an organization, both to the regular service and to the country at large. In the second of these reports it was recommended that an appropriation should

be made by Congress for the supply of arms, in the same manner as had been done for many years for the land militia. It was believed that nothing further was necessary to lead to the rapid creation of a force of naval militia in the sea-coast States. In pursuance of this recommendation Congress has since made an annual appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of arms for the naval militia of the several States, to be expended 'under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.'"

The regulation governing the distribution of the appropriation during the past year was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 23*, 1892.

Under the authority conferred by the naval appropriation act, approved July 19, 1892, in the following terms: "Naval militia.—For arms and equipment connected therewith for naval militia of various States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, twenty-five thousand dollars," the following regulations are prescribed:

(1) Returns will be made by the Governor of each State having a naval militia before the fifteenth of October next, to the Navy Department, certifying to the number of men actually mustered in and serving in the naval militia of said State on the 1st of October, 1892. No person serving in any capacity in the land militia will be included in this return. Upon the receipt of these returns the Secretary of the Navy will allot to each State a proportionate part of the sum of \$20,000, according to the proportion which the number returned from each State bears to the total number returned by all the States.

(2) The balance of the appropriation, amounting to \$5,000, will be reserved until December 1, 1892, to be then apportioned among those States whose naval militia (or a detachment thereof) have actually drilled on board a vessel of war for a period of not less than four consecutive days, at some time between June 1 and December 1, 1892, to be distributed in the proportion which the detachment so drilled from each State bears to the whole number so drilled from all the States; but applications for such drills from States whose detachments have not already participated therein,

in order to entitle them to this advantage, must reach the Navy Department not later than October 15, 1892.

(3) As soon as the allotments are made, in accordance with the above regulations, the amounts allotted will be credited to the States entitled thereto on the books of the Navy Department.

(4) Requisitions for arms and equipments will be made by governors of States direct to the Secretary of the Navy, who will determine and order which of such arms and equipment, their number and character, shall be issued.

(5) When a requisition is received at the Navy Department the Bureau concerned will be required to give the money value of the stores called for, and the Navy Department will determine and order which of said stores, their number and character, shall be issued.

(6) All property issued upon requisition shall be accounted for under the regulations which now govern the accountability for public property in the navy, and the Navy Department will issue the necessary instructions for the safe-keeping, preservation, inspection and accountability thereof.

(7) The Navy Department will furnish the governors of the several States possessing a naval militia force with the necessary blank forms to carry out the provisions of the above sections. All returns should be made to the Secretary of the Navy.

The number of men certified as mustered in and serving in the naval militia under this circular is as follows:

STATE.	Officers.	Petty officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Rhode Island	3	8	47	58
Maryland	21	25	78	124
South Carolina	22	29	157	208
North Carolina	21	48	227	296
Massachusetts	35	.....	296	331
California	19	13	344	376
New York	27	37	337	401
Total	148	100	1,486	1,734

Since the receipt of the official return for the current year, given above, a battalion has been organized in Pennsylvania, and has been accepted by the State authorities under the provisions

of the State statute providing therefor. The very high reputation borne by the militia forces of this State, both for numerical strength and efficiency, gives an assurance that the naval militia which has recently been established there will soon be among the foremost of the State organizations. The department is also advised that steps have been taken toward the formation of a naval militia at other points, notably at Chicago.

During the year the naval militia of Massachusetts has served its regular tour of duty on board ships in commission in Boston harbor, of Rhode Island in Narragansett bay, of New York, off Gravesend, of North Carolina in Chesapeake bay, and of California at San Francisco. All the detachments showed great zeal in the work, and remarkable proficiency in the various exercises the target practice with heavy guns being especially satisfactory.

The creation of the naval militia is one of the most important steps in our recent naval progress. In 1889, although our small regular army contained possibilities of indefinite expansion, owing to the militia behind it, the number of trained men that could be called upon for service in the navy was absolutely restricted to the active force of little over 8,000 men. In the short space of three years a body of men has been organized, trained and disciplined whose number is already equal to one-fourth of the regular service and is rapidly growing, while its efficiency has earned for it a high reputation in the localities where it exists.

APPENDIX J.

Regulations Governing the Uniforms of the Naval Battalions of the State of New York.

Designations of uniforms shall be:

- (1.) Special full dress.
- (2.) Full dress.
- (3.) Service dress.

Black shoes to be worn on all occasions.

Leggings to be worn when ordered.

In cold weather overcoats may be worn over any uniform. In foul weather, rain clothes and rubber boots may be worn.

SPECIAL FULL DRESS.

Officers.—Cap, mess-jacket, white waistcoat, blue trousers, white shirt, standing collar, black tie, white gloves.

Chief petty officers.—Cap, full dress coat, white waistcoat, blue trousers, white shirt, standing collar, black tie, white gloves.

Petty officers and seamen.—Cap, full dress coat, white waistcoat, blue trousers, white shirt, standing collar, black tie, white gloves.

FULL DRESS.

Officers.—Cap, frock coat, blue trousers, blue waistcoat, sword and sword knot, white gloves.

Chief petty officers.—Cap, full dress coat, blue waistcoat, blue trousers, cutlass and belt, white shirt, standing collar, black tie.

Petty officers and seamen.—Cap, full dress coat, blue shirt, white “Jersey,” blue trousers, neckerchief, knife and laniard.

SERVICE DRESS.

Officers.—Cap, service coat, blue trousers, white gloves, when on duty.

Chief petty officers.—Cap, service blouse, blue trousers, white standing collar.

Petty officers and seamen.—Working suit with white hat or blue watch cap, knife and laniard, neckerchief.

DESCRIPTION OF UNIFORMS.

Special Full Dress.

Officers, mess jacket.—Of blue cloth cut to fit the figure, length to top of hip, cut to a point in the back, rolling collar one and five-eighth inches in back, widening out to broad lapels in front; faced with blue cloth, double-breasted, not to meet in front. Three gilt buttons with corresponding button-holes on each side. Three gilt buttons on open cuff. To be worn with shoulder straps, U. S. Navy regulation (with battalion shield on anchor). U. S. Navy sleeve grade device and line star in bullion. Corps colors in velvet and cloth. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Cap.—Of dark navy blue cloth. Diameter at top slightly larger than at base. Height about three inches. Bound with

lustrous black mohair braid one and one-half inches deep. Viscer covered with cloth, bound three-fourth inch black braid, sliding chin strap of gilt. Gilt buttons. Ornament to consist of battalion shield and eagle surmounting two crossed foul anchors. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Waistcoat.—Of white duck, single-breasted, cut low, with three gilt buttons. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Trousers.—Of blue cloth, one and one-fourth inch black mohair braid at outside seams.

Tie.—Black-ribbed silk U. S. Navy regulations.

Gloves.—White undressed kid.

Chief petty officers, cap.—Same as commissioned officers with the following exceptions: Chin strap of leather, bound with mohair braid. Device to consist of battalion shield (omitting eagle) surmounting one vertical fair anchor. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Coat.—Similar to officers' mess jacket. Rating marks same as navy specialty marks worked on blue cloth in bullion, to be placed high on lapels of coat. Size to be entirely included in a circle one inch in diameter. To be gold during three years service in the grade and silver thereafter, viz.:

Master-at-arms, star.

Chief quartermaster, ship's wheel.

Chief gunner's mate, crossed guns.

Chief boatswain's mate, crossed anchors.

Apothecary, caduceus.

Paymaster's yeoman, an oak sprig.

Ship's yeoman, crossed keys.

Electrician, hand full of lightning.

Waistcoat.—White duck, same as officers.

Trousers.—Blue cloth officers' cut, one-half inch mohair braid on outside seam.

Shirt, etc.—White linen, standing collar. Black tie of ribbed silk.

Gloves.—White undressed kid.

Petty officers and seamen, cap.—Of dark blue cloth, crown nine and one-half to ten inches in diameter. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Coat.—Similar to officers' mess jacket. Device worked in bullion on blue cloth placed on sleeve, midway between shoulder and elbow.

Waistcoat.—White duck, same as officers.

Trousers.—Of navy blue cloth (United States Navy pattern). Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Shirt, etc.—White linen, standing collar, black-ribbed silk tie.

Gloves.—White undressed kid.

FULL DRESS.

Officers, cap.—Same as special full dress.

Coat.—Shall be a frock coat of dark navy blue cloth, faced with same and lined with black silk serge, double-breasted, made to button (high) to the neck. Standing collar faced with gold lace. Skirts to be full, beginning at the hip bone and descending seven-tenths of the distance thence to the knee. Two rows of large gilt buttons on the breast, seven in each row. Rows to be placed four and one-half to five and one-half inches apart from eye to eye at top and two and one-half inches at bottom. Two buttons at waist behind. Cuffs to be closed without buttons and from two and one-half to three inches deep. To be worn with shoulder straps. Not to be provided until further orders.

Trousers.—Same as special full dress.

Waistcoat.—Dark navy blue cloth, single breasted, without collar, cut high in front, with six small navy buttons, the upper one to be not more than four inches below collar button.

Sword.—United States Navy pattern.

Sword belt and sword knot.—United States Navy pattern.

Gloves.—White lisle thread. In cold weather, heavy white leather or cotton.

Chief petty officers, cap.—Same as special full dress.

Coat.—Same as special full dress.

Waistcoat.—Dark navy blue cloth, single breasted, with six gilt buttons; no collar; top button to be not more than three inches below collar button.

Trousers.—Dark navy blue cloth, officers' cut, one-half inch mohair braid on outside seams.

Cutlass and belt.—United States Navy officer's service belt with frog for navy cutlass, and without slings.

Shirt.—White linen, standing collar, black tie.

Petty officers and seamen, cap.—Blue cloth, same as special full dress.

Coat.—Same as special full dress.

Shirt.—Dark navy blue flannel; four strips of white braid, three-sixteenths inch wide and three-sixteenths inch apart, around collar and cuffs, for petty officers, and three for seamen; devices to be worked in colors on blue and placed in same position as on full dress coat. Watch-marks to be figures 1, 2, 3 or 4, according to number of the division, worked in red on blue cloth, placed on petty officers one-half inch below device, and on seamen midway between shoulder and elbow. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Jersey.—White knit, sleeveless; high standing collar. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Trousers.—Dark navy blue cloth; a broad flap, fastened with ten small-sized black buttons, and laced behind with a flat, black silk lacing, run through four eyelets on each side.

Neckerchief.—Black silk, United States Navy pattern. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Knife and lanyard.—United States Navy pattern. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

SERVICE DRESS.

Officers, cap.—Dark navy blue cloth, same as with special full dress.

Service coat.—Dark navy blue cloth or serge, shaped to the figure, to descend to the top of inseam of trousers; a slit over each hip, extending five inches from bottom of coat, slit for sword-hook on left side at height of belt; single-breasted, with a fly front, fitted with plain, flat, black gutta percha buttons, standing collar. The collar, edges of the coat, side seams of the back, from the shoulder to the lower edge of the skirt, and the edges of the hip-slit, shall be trimmed with lustrous black mohair braid, one and one-quarter inches wide, laid on flat, besides which, at a distance of one-eighth inch, with an overhand turn, three-eighths inch in

diameter, at each change of direction, on a narrow black silk braid, one-eighth inch wide, shall be placed. On each side of collar shall be embroidered in high relief, one inch in width, the corps badge and grade device. The grade mark on the sleeve shall be a double thickness of lustrous black braid; position and width same as gold braid on other coats; corps distinctions on sleeve omitted. Coat to be as worn at present until further orders.

Trousers.—Black cloth or serge, with one and one-quarter inch black mohair braid on outside seam.

Chief petty officers, cap.—Similar to that used for special full dress.

Service coat.—Dark navy blue cloth; same design as for officers, omitting the braid up the back seams; the narrow one-eighth-inch braid and the slit for sword-hook. Grade mark to be embroidered on standing collar; gold for three, and silver for more years' of service in the grade, to be entirely included in a circle one inch in diameter.

Trousers.—Dark navy blue cloth, officers' cut; one-half-inch braid on outside seams.

Collar.—Standing white collar.

Petty officers and seamen, suit.—White canvas working suit, consisting of hat, jumper and trousers, United States Navy pattern. Jumper stencilled in one line in front "First Naval Battalion in black letters five eighths of an inch high. Rating marks in colors and watch marks stencilled in black, placed same as on full dress shirt. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Watch cap.—Blue knit United States Navy pattern. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Knife, laniard and neckerchief.—United States Navy pattern. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Additional dress for cold and foul weather.

Officers, overcoats.—An ulster of dark navy blue cloth (smooth face) lined with dark blue or black material, bottom of the skirt to be from nine to ten inches from the ground, double-breasted, made to button to the neck, with rolling collar of the same material, and broad enough to protect the ears when turned up, seven plain black buttons on each front one and one-fourth inches

in diameter, the lower buttons to be placed as low as the knee, the others to be equally spaced up to the throat; outside pocket in each breast, the openings to be vertical, the lower part of openings to be level with the elbow. Pocket openings trimmed with one-half inch lustrous mohair braid ending in trefoil top and bottom. An up and down slit over the left hip. A belt two and three-fourths inches wide of the same material as coat, to be worn through loops placed above each hip and to be fastened in front with same buttons as coat. Sleeve grade marks a double thickness of black mohair braid. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Chief petty officers, petty officers and seamen, overcoat.—Of heavy navy blue cloth (smooth face) lined with dark blue material, double-breasted, length to one inch below tips of fingers when arm is extended, collar two and one-fourth inches in depth. Two perpendicular breast pockets outside. Trimmed with braid as in officers' overcoat. No other outside pockets; one pocket inside. Buttons same as officers. Sample deposited with battalion paymaster.

Officers and chief petty officers, rain clothes.—Long oil skin coat, rubber boots, oil skin hat.

Petty officers and seamen.—Hat, short coat and trousers, oiled, unbleached cotton duck, "Cape Ann pattern," "sailor style." Rubber knee boots.

There shall always be in charge of the paymaster of the battalion or battalions a standard sample of every article for the use of chief petty officers, petty officers and seamen mentioned in these regulations. The articles used by chief petty officers, petty officers and seamen shall conform in every respect to the standard samples.

Specifications of cloth for the clothing of chief petty officers, petty officers and seamen.

Sample No. 1, overcoat cloth, blue.

Wool.—Shall be of pure American long-fleece wool, of not less than 3-4 blood in warp and filling, free from shoddy, flocks or other impurities.

Width.—Shall not be less than fifty-four inches wide, exclusive of selvage.

Threads.— Shall contain not less than eighty threads of warp per inch and eighty-two threads of filling per inch.

Weight.— Shall average in weight not less than thirty ounces per yard, with a limit of twenty-nine and a half ounces.

Strength.— Shall be capable of sustaining a strain of not less than forty-seven pounds the inch per width of warp, and fifty pounds to the inch in width of filling.

Color.— Shall be of the same shade of dark navy blue as the standard sample, and dyed in the wool with pure indigo of the best quality entire, or slightly bottomed with alizarine, as the paymaster may direct.

Weave and finish.— Shall conform to the standard sample in charge of the paymaster of the battalion.

Mills.— Blackstone Mills, Sullivan, Vail & Co., New York agents.
Blue cloth for chief petty officers' caps, full dress coats, waist-coats and trousers;; petty officers' and seamen's caps, full dress coats and trousers:

Sample No. 2.

Wool.— Shall be of pure long-staple American fleece wool, of not less than three-quarters blood in warp, and three-quarters to full blood, in proportions of seventy-five per cent three-quarters blood and twenty-five per cent full blood in filling; free from shoddy, flocks or other impurities, and without blooming or backing of any kind.

Width.— Shall be not less than fifty-four inches, or six-quarters of a yard wide, exclusive of selvage.

Threads.— Shall contain not less than sixty-two threads of warp and sixty-two threads of filling to the square inch.

Weight.— Shall weigh not less than seventeen ounces to the lineal yard.

Strength.— Shall be capable of sustaining a strain of not less than thirty-three pounds to the inch in width of warp, and twenty-eight pounds to the inch in width of filling.

Color.— Shall be of the same shade of dark navy blue as the standard sample, and shall be dyed in the wool with pure indigo of the best quality, entire, or slightly bottomed with alizarine as the paymaster may direct.

Weave and finish.—Shall conform to the standard sample in charge of paymaster of the battalion.

Mills.—Middlesex Mills, Wendell, Fay & Co., Worth street, New York, agents.

Blue Flannel.

Blue shirts for petty officers and seamen.

Sample No. 3.

Wool.—Shall be of pure long-staple American fleece wool, of not less than one-half blood and free from shoddy, flocks or other impurities.

Width.—Shall be not less than fifty-four inches or 6-4 of a yard wide, exclusive of selvage.

Threads.—Shall contain not less than fifty-six threads of warp and forty-eight threads of filling to the square inch.

Weight.—Shall weigh not less than eleven ounces to the linear yard.

Strength.—Shall be capable of sustaining a strain of not less than thirty pounds to the inch in width of warp, and twenty-five pounds to the inch in width of filling.

Color.—Shall be of the same shade of dark navy blue as the standard sample and shall be dyed in the wool with pure indigo of the best quality entire or slightly bottomed with alizarine, as the paymaster may direct.

Weave and finish.—Shall conform to the standard sample in charge of paymaster of battalion.

Mills.—Middlesex, Lowell, Mass.; Messrs. Wendell, Fay & Co., Worth street, New York, agents.

White Knit Goods.

White Jerseys for petty officers and men:

Wool.—Shall be of pure American long-fleece wool, of not less than three-fourth blood in thread, free from impurities.

Width.—Shall be knit to the width of the garment.

Threads.—Of such size as to make not less than twelve nor more than fourteen ribs to the inch.

Weight.—Average garment forty inches chest measurement shall weigh not less than ten and one-half nor more than twelve ounces.

Strength.— Yarns shall be capable of sustaining a strain of ounces, sample with paymaster.

Color, white.

Knit and finish.— Shall conform to the standard sample in charge of paymaster.

Works.— Brooklyn Knitting Co., Agents, Hass Bros., 55 West Twenty-sixth street, N. Y.

APPENDIX K.

Battalion, State, Organization.

Commander, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Commander, Executive Officer.

Lieutenant, Navigator.

STAFF.

Lieutenant, J. G., Paymaster.

Lieutenant, J. G., Surgeon.

Ensign, Assistant Surgeon.

First Division.	Second Division	Third Division.	Fourth Division.
Lieutenant, commanding	Lieutenant, commanding	Lieutenant, commanding	Lieutenant, commanding
Lieutenant (J. G)	Lieutenant (J. G.)....	Lieutenant (J. G.)...	Lieutenant (J. G.).
Ensign	Ensign	Ensign	Ensign.
Ensign	Ensign	Ensign	Ensign.
Eighty-one petty officers and seamen	Eighty-one petty officers and seamen ...	Eighty-one petty officers and seamen....	Eighty-one petty officers and seamen.

In naval brigade drill each division will be divided into two companies; detail of officers as per bill at Headquarters. Divisions will alternate as artillery; four gun's crews to each division; two gun's crews a platoon, and the division a battery.

APPENDIX L.

Headquarters First Battalion, N. M., S. N. Y.

Commander, Commanding.

Executive Officers' Division.

Lieutenant-Commander, Executive Officer.

Master-at-Arms.

Chief Boatswain's Mate.

Ship's Yeoman.

Bugler.

Surgeon's Division.	Navigator's Division.	Paymaster's Division
Surgeon	Navigator	Paymaster.
Assistant surgeon.....	E ectrician	Paymaster's yeoman.
Apothecary.....	Chief gunner's mate	Eight messmen.
Four baymen.....	Chief quartermaster.....	.....
.....	Four quartermasters .....	.....
.....	Four signalmen .....	.....

First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division	REMARKS.
One lieutenant ..	One lieutenant..	One lieutenant..	One lieutenant .	Powder Division.— Un- less a special detail is made, each division will alternate as pow- der division, beginning with the first division.
One lieut. (J. G.).	One lieut. (J. G)	One lieut. (J G)	One lieut (J. G)	
Two ensigns.....	Two ensigns....	Two ensigns....	Two ensigns....	
No. 1 gun: One boatswain's mate	Torpedo Division.— The fourth gun's crew (tor- pedo crew) and the junior ensign of each battery division under the command of the lieutenant command- ing the second division, will constitute the tor- pedo division.
One coxwain. Eighteen men, in- cluding one sig- nal man and one messman.				
No. 2 gun: One gunner's mate	Each division shall con- tain eight men with practical knowledge of electricity, and eight men with a practical knowledge of construc- tion and arrangement of steam machinery.
One coxwain. Seventeen men, including one bayman.				
No. 3 gun: One quartermas- ter.....	Divisional Officers.— Unless otherwise or- dered, officers of divi- sions will be assigned as follows: Lieutenant will be in charge of each division.
One coxwain. Seventeen men, including one messman.				
No. 4 gun: Torpedo crew	Lieutenant (J. G.) will be in charge of gun's Crew No. 1 and 2. He will be the instructor of ordnance and rifle practice in his division. Ensign (senior) will be in charge of Gun's Crew No. 3. He will be the instructor of charts and signals in his di- vision. Ensign (jun- ior) will be in charge of Gun's Crew No. 4 (torpedo crew). He will be the instructor of torpedoes and elec- tricity in his division. Signalmen, baymen and messmen will per- form duty in naviga- tor's division, sur- geon's division and paymasters only when specially ordered
One torpedoist.				
One coxwain.				
Seventeen men, including eight with practical knowledge of electricity, and eight with prac- tical knowledge of construction and arrange- ment of steam machinery.				

(N.)

Report of General J. G. Farnsworth
ON THE
War Claims of the State Against the United States
December 31, 1892.

ALBANY, N. Y., *December 31, 1892.*

To the Adjutant-General, State of New York.

Sir.—In submitting my report on the condition of the war claims of this State against the United States, permit me to refer to the fact that the report that I had the honor to make last year, December 31, 1891, was, with other papers accompanying your report for that year, destroyed by fire while in the hands of the public printer. As I understand it is not certain that it will be printed and published, I will repeat the matter contained therein that is essential to complete a continuous record of the progress of the prosecution of those claims.

The direct tax levied in 1861, after having been a subject of congressional legislation for several years, finally received favorable action, and a bill providing that the amount of said tax paid by each State should be refunded upon its compliance with the stipulations embodied therein, passed both houses of Congress, was approved by the President on the 2d day of March, 1891, and became a law.

I at once prepared a statement of the account of the State with the United States on account of the direct tax and caused the introduction in the Legislature of a draft of a resolution, in compliance with the provisions of the aforesaid act of Congress. Action was taken without delay, and the resolution was passed by the Assembly on the fourth day of March and concurred in by the Senate on the sixth, two days later.

Completing the accounts and obtaining the vouchers, proofs and papers required, I proceeded to Washington; and on the thirteenth of March presented the account to the Secretary of the Treasury for settlement and appeared before the accounting officers to whom it was referred. On the sixteenth, three days after presenting the claim, I received from the Treasurer of the United States a check on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the full amount, \$2,213,330.86, and on the 18th of March, 1891, delivered it to the Governor, who deposited it in the State treasury.

This was the first collection made under the act of Congress providing for refunding the direct tax. Subsequently several other States, following the form and precedent thus established, presented and collected their claims. A number of States have, however, not yet received the amount due to them under the provisions of the law.

The claim for interest on moneys borrowed by the Comptroller in 1861 in anticipation of a tax levied to raise funds to defray expenses incurred in raising troops for the United States service, and for which suit was brought before the United States Court of Claims and argued by the Hon. I. H. Maynard, Deputy Attorney-General, has been decided so far as that court is concerned and judgment rendered in favor of the State for \$91,320.84, being the amount of interest paid on Comptroller's bonds issued for the purpose above stated. The amount paid for interest on moneys borrowed from the canal sinking fund, \$39,867 was disallowed. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Since that appeal in 1891, and during the year 1892, continued efforts have been and are now being made to have the case advanced for early trial, with fair hopes of success. It is believed that the final result will be the allowance to the State of the full amount of the claim, \$131,188.02.

I collected the sum of \$16,197.42 from the United States on account of war claims August 16, 1892, and paid it into the State treasury the next day, August 17, 1892.

The new (eleventh) installment of claims is in the hands of the accounting officers of the treasury awaiting their action. Other installments are in the course of preparation and will be filed for adjustment as soon as they are completed.

The examination of the muster and pay-rolls of soldiers that served in the war of 1812 is being continued and copies made of important items and data, especially of those that are considered necessary to determine the amount that is due from the United States to the State for the contingent services incurred by said soldiers that have not been paid by the general government. The copies referred to will be filed with the military records of the State and supply a want that has long existed and that has at times occasioned great inconvenience as there have been no rolls of the soldiers of 1812 in the possession of the State since the close of that war.

The claim for refunding duties paid by the State on arms imported in 1863, is now pending in both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. Favorable action is looked for.

A bill for the readjustment of interest on the expenditures made by the State for raising troops for the United States during the war of 1812, is also awaiting Congressional action. The amount due to the State under the provisions of this bill, as shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is over \$100,000.

The claim for the expenditure incurred in guarding and protecting the northern frontier in 1863 and 1864, and other claims in behalf of the State are being prosecuted and will be presented to Congress whenever it can be done without interfering with favorable action on bills now pending.

The accompanying tabular statement shows in detail the installments of claims that have been filed with the accounting officers of the treasury and the collections that have been made from time to time from the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. G. FARNSWORTH,

In Charge of War Claims against the United States.

WAR CLAIM ACCOUNT.

The United States in Account with the State of New York.

To claims filed as follows:

Dr.

1862.		
May	22. Amount of first installment.....	\$2,782,688 42
July	31. Amount of second installment.....	167,791 04
1867.		
Dec.	2. Amount of third installment.....	281,845 36
1872.		
Jan.	2. Amount of fourth installment.....	364,107 07
Sept.	2. Amount of fifth installment.....	866,413 13
1873.		
Dec.	3. Amount of sixth installment.....	341,580 10
1874.		
June	27. Amount of seventh installment.....	197,537 76
1877.		
June	23. Amount of eighth installment	21,956 11
1883.		
Oct.	3. Amount of ninth installment.....	77,954 30
1890.		
July	2. Amount of tenth installment.....	9,066 67
1891.		
Mar	13. Amount of claim filed on account of direct tax	2,213,330 86
Dec.	24. Amount of eleventh installment.....	65,624 24
		<hr/>
		\$7,389,895 56
		<hr/>

Cr.

1861.		
July	31. By cash for carbines purchased, etc...	\$45,371 11
Sept.	17. By cash	1,113,000 00
1865.		
Sept.	27. By cash	262,763 17
1867.		
June	4. By amount credited to the State on account of direct tax.....	879,058 22

1870.

Sept. 23. By amounts credited to the State as follows:

On account of Quartermaster's department	\$41,220 83
On account of Ira Harris Hospital....	702 90
On account of direct tax.....	37,260 72

1871.

May 25. By amount credited to the State on account of direct tax	194,799 15
June 27. By amount credited to the State on account of direct tax	348,295 50

1872.

Dec. 10. By amount credited to the State on account of direct tax	272,687 02
By sales of property	1,092 50
By cash	192,650 31

1873.

May 17. By cash	107,498 08
-----------------------	------------

1875.

Dec. 21. By amounts credited to the State as follows:	
On account of direct tax	81,230 25
On general account	640 03

1876.

Nov. 27. By amount credited to the State on account of Surgeon-General's department	24,336 80
By cash paid into the treasury of the State	56,407 77

1877.

June 23. By cash paid into the treasury of the State	41,138 50
--	-----------

1878.

April 18. By cash paid into the treasury of the State	82,736 78
---	-----------

1879.

May	22.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	\$20,539 42
July	30.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	23,809 53
Nov.	24.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	17,510 00

1880.

Aug.	5.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	21,421 13
------	----	---	-----------

1882.

Jan.	5.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	83,344 35
------	----	---	-----------

1884.

April	7.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	54,946 52
-------	----	---	-----------

1886.

Aug.	18.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	18,837 85
------	-----	---	-----------

1888.

Feb.	15.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	22,559 84
April	11.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	38,079 10
Nov.	15.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	7,063 11

1891.

Mar.	19.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	2,213,330 86
------	-----	---	--------------

1892.

Aug.	17.	By cash paid into the treasury of the State	16,197 42
Dec.	31.	By unsettled claims	1,469,366 79

\$7,389,895 56

(O.)

Statement of Disbursements for 1892.

Adjutant-General, services	\$18,287 21
Adjutant-General, expenditures	5,701 26
Inspector-General, services	3,783 52
Inspector-General, expenditures	975 29
General Inspector of Rifle Practice, services.....	3,499 92
General Inspector of Rifle Practice, expenditures....	7,183 45
Chief of Ordnance, services.....	20,420 78
Chief of Ordnance, purchases.....	42,378 03
Chief of Ordnance, expenditures.....	7,252 17
Allowance to officers, section 52, Military Code.....	3,300 00
Allowance to brigade headquarters, section 97, Military Code	4,799 81
Allowance to regimental and battalion headquarters, section 97, Military Code.....	2,910 15
Appropriations to rifle ranges.....	2,475 00
Courts-martial and boards of examination.....	1,846 87
Allowance to organizations, section 97, Military Code.	13,754 90
Judge Advocate General, services and expenditures..	1,850 14
Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill.....	146,125 74
	<hr/>
	\$286,544 24

Expenditures, 1892, Under Special Appropriation.

Military record fund, salary of keeper and janitor in Bureau of Military Statistics, camphor, etc.....	\$1,448 50
Services and traveling expenses in prosecuting war claims against United States Government, under chapter 302, Laws of 1891, and chapter 356, Laws of 1892	5,562 50

Repairing State arsenals and armories, State Camp betterments, and for salaries and traveling expenses, superintending repairs	\$9,432 20
Pensions to members of the National Guard, under chapter 302, Laws of 1891, and 356, Laws of 1892..	6,543 06
Repairs to Buffalo State arsenal, under chapter 302, Laws of 1891	19,451 94
Repairs to Rochester State armory, under chapter 147, Laws of 1891.....	2,345 07
Expenses of the Naval Militia, under chapter 324, Laws of 1892	4,803 56
	<hr/> <hr/>

INDEX

TO

ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS

1893.

A.

	No.
Adjutant-General, annual report	20
Agricultural Society, State, annual report.....	67
Agricultural Experiment Station, Board of Control, annual report	82
Attorney-General, annual report	12
Assembly, list of members	1
Assembly, standing committees	37

B.

Banking Department, Superintendent's annual report, Banks of Deposit	14
Banking Department, Foreign Mortgage, Loan and Trust Companies, annual report	68
Banking Department, Savings Banks and Trust Companies, annual report	78
Banking Department, Building, Loan and Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations, annual report	85
Binghamton State Hospital, annual report.....	11
Blind, New York Institution for, annual report.....	15

	No.
Blind, New York State Institution for, annual report.....	17
Board of Health, annual report.....	64
Board of Mediation and Arbitration, annual report.....	50
Buffalo State Hospital, annual report.....	18
Bureau of Statistics of Labor, annual report.....	43
Burnham Industrial Farm, annual report.....	48

C.

Canals, annual report of Superintendent of Public Works....	9
Canals, Trade and Tonnage, annual report.....	72
Canals, financial report of Comptroller.....	4
Catholic Protectory, annual report.....	53
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, annual report	29
Children's Aid Society, annual report.....	32
Civil Service Commissioners, annual report	65
Commissioners of Pilots, Board of, annual report.....	31
Commissioners of Emigration, annual report.....	61
Commissioners of Fisheries, annual report.....	42
Commissioners of State Meteorological Bureau, annual report	81
Commissioners of Quarantine, under ch. 270, Laws of 1888, annual report	71
Comptroller, annual report	3
Comptroller, financial report relating to canals.....	4
Comptroller, State, communication relative to taxation.....	60
Comptroller, report of, relative to World's Fair Commission..	70
Comptroller, report of, on expenditures of the canals, 1892...	83
Comptroller, communication from, relative to support of government	86
Conrad Poppenhusen Association, annual report.....	66
Contested elections, reports of, in case of George H. Bush v. James Launsbury	16
Cornell University Experiment Station, annual report.....	62

	No.
Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Arts, annual report	38
Communication from Board of Estimate and Apportionment of City of New York, relative to making of appropriations and issuing of bonds for maintenance of city government	22
Constitutional Convention, communication relative to authorizing the election of delegate to	36

D.

Dairy Commissioner, annual report	57
Deaf and Dumb, New York Institution for Instruction of, annual report	13
Deaf-Mutes, Central New York Institution for, annual report	29
Deaf-Mutes, Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for, annual report	44
Deaf-Mutes, Institution for the Improved Instruction of, annual report	27
Deaf-Mutes, Northern New York Institution for, annual report	55
Deaf-Mutes, St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of, annual report	28
Destitute Catholic Children, Protection of, Buffalo, annual report	40
De Veaux College for Destitute Children, annual report	49
Delinquents, Juvenile, New York, annual report	56

E.

Elmira Reformatory, annual report	25
Emigration Commissioners, annual report	61
Epileptics, Colony for, report of State Board of Charities, in relation to	30
Engineer and Surveyor, State, annual report	35

F.

	No.
Factory Inspectors, annual report	63
Fisheries, Commissioners of, annual report	42
Forest Commission, annual report	74
Financial Report of the Transactions of the Comptroller's Office, First Quarter, 1892-1893	23

G.

Governor, statement of pardons and commutations	73
Governor's annual message	2

H.

Homeopathic State Hospital, Middletown, annual report ..	5
House of Refuge for Women, Hudson, annual report	24

I.

Insurance Department, annual report of Superintendent....	45
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, annual report	41
Indebtedness of New York city, resolution by board of esti- mate and apportionment, relative to	59

J.

Juvenile Delinquents, New York, annual report	56
---	----

L.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for Deaf-Mutes, annual report	44
Lunacy, State Commission in, annual report	88

M.

Mediation and Arbitration, Commissioners of, annual report.	50
Members of Assembly, standing committees.....	37
Members of Assembly, list of.....	1

	No.
Meteorological Bureau and Weather Service, annual report of commissioners	81
Middletown Homeopathic Hospital, annual report.....	5

N.

Niagara, State Reservation, annual report of commissioners,	57
New York Catholic Protectory, annual report.....	53
New York Institution for the Blind, annual report.....	15
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, annual report.....	13
New York Juvenile Asylum, annual report.....	56
New York State Reformatory, Elmira, annual report.. ..	74
New York State Reformatory, Elmira, annual report.....	25
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, annual report,	55
New York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum, annual report,	90

O.

Onondaga Salt Springs, report of superintendent.....	39
Orphan and Destitute Children, Thomas Asylum, annual report	26
Oswego City Library, report of trustees	77

P.

Pardons and commutations, by the Governor.....	73
Pauperism, report of Secretary of State	58
Pilots, Board of Commissioners of, annual report.....	31
Public Instruction, annual report of Superintendent.....	7
Prevention of Cruelty to Children, annual report of New York Society for	33
Protectory, Catholic, New York, annual report.....	53
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, report of Society for....	84

Q.

Quarantine Commissioners, under chapter 270, Laws of 1888, annual report	71
---	----

R.

Reports:

	No.
Adjutant-General	20
Agricultural Society, State	67
Agricultural Experiment Station	82
Attorney-General	12
Banking Department 14, 68, 78,	85
Binghamton State Hospital	11
Blind, New York Institution for.....	15
Board of Health	64
Burnham Industrial School	48
Canals, relative to, Superintendent Public Works....	9
Catholic Protectory	53
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.....	29
Children's Aid Society	32
Civil Service Commissioners.....	65
Comptroller	3
Conrad Poppenhusen Association.....	66
Contested Elections 16,	89
Cooper Union, Science and Art	38
Cornell University Experiment Station, annual report,	62
Dairy Commissioner	57
Deaf-Mutes, Central New York Institution.....	29
Deaf-Mutes, Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution.....	44
Deaf-Mutes, Institution for Improved Instruction.....	27
Deaf-Mutes, Northern New York Institution.....	55
Deaf-Mutes, St. Joseph's Institute,.....	28
Deaf and Dumb, Central New York Institution for.....	29
Destitute Catholic Children, Protection of.....	40
De Veaux College	49
Elmira Reformatory	25
Emigration Commissioners	61
Engineer and Surveyor, State, annual report.....	35
Factory Inspectors	63
Fisheries, Commissioners of	42

Reports — (<i>Continued</i>):	No.
Forest Commission	74
Homeopathic State Hospital	5
Insurance Department	45
Juvenile Asylum, New York	56
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institute	44
Lunacy Commission	88
Mediation and Arbitration	50
Meteorological Bureau	81
Middletown Homeopathic Hospital	5
Niagara Reservation	51
New York Catholic Protectory	53
New York Institute for Blind	15
New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	13
New York Juvenile Delinquents	56
New York State Forest Commission	74
New York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum.....	90
New York State Reformatory	25
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.....	55
Onondaga Salt Springs	39
Oswego city library	77
Pardons and commutations	73
Pauperism, Secretary of State	58
Pilots, Board of Commissioners of	31
Public Instruction	7
Quarantine, under ch. 270, Laws of 1888, Commission- ers of	71
Sailors' Snug Harbor	76
Science and Art, Cooper Union	38
Secretary of State, pauperism and crime.....	75
Soldiers and Sailors' Home	19
St. Joseph's Institute	28
State Agricultural Experiment Station	82
State Agricultural Society	67
State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.....	50

Reports — (*Continued*):

	No.
State Board of Health	64
State Commission in Lunacy	88
State Engineer and Surveyor	35
State Meteorological Bureau	81
State Prisons	6
State Reservation, Niagara	51
St. Lawrence State Hospital	21
Superintendent of Banking 14, 68, 78,	85
Superintendent of Insurance	45
Superintendent of Onondaga Salt Springs	39
Superintendent of Public Works	9
Thomas Asylum	26
Willard State Hospital	10
Wyoming Benevolent Institute	8

S.

Sailors' Snug Harbor	76
Science and Art, Cooper Union for Advancement of, annual report	38
Secretary of State, pauperism	58
Secretary of State, statistics of crime	75
Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, annual report	19
Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, report of standing commit- tee on	80
Society for Protection of Destitute Catholic Children, at Buffalo, annual report	40
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes, annual report	28
Statement of Pardons and Commutations	73
Statistics of Crime, report of Secretary of State	75
State Agricultural Experiment Station, annual report	82
State Agricultural Society, annual report	67
State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, annual report ...	50
State Board of Health, annual report	64

	No.
State Commissioner in Lunacy, annual report.....	88
State Engineer and Surveyor, annual report.....	35
State Engineer and Surveyor, report relative to State dam across Hudson river at Troy.....	52
State Engineer and Surveyor, report relative to abandoned Chemung canal and feeder.....	87
State Meteorological Bureau, report of commissioners.....	81
State Prisons, annual report of Superintendent.....	6
State Reservation at Niagara, report of commissioners.....	51
St. Lawrence State Hospital, annual report.....	21
St. Mary's Institute for Deaf-Mutes, annual report.....	44
Superintendent of Banking, Banks of Deposit.....	14
Superintendent of Banking, Savings Banks and Trust companies	78
Superintendent of Banking, Foreign Mortgage, Loan and Trust Companies	68
Superintendent of Banking, Building and Loan Associa- tions, Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations.....	85
Superintendent of Insurance, annual report	45
Superintendent of Onondaga Salt Springs, annual report..	39
Superintendent of Public Instruction, annual report.....	7
Superintendent of Public Works, annual report:.....	9
Superintendent of Public Works, trade and tonnage on canals, annual report	72
Superintendent of State Prisons, annual report	6
State Reformatory in Ulster county, report of commission to secure a site for.....	34
State Forest Preserve, communication from Governor rela- tive to	79

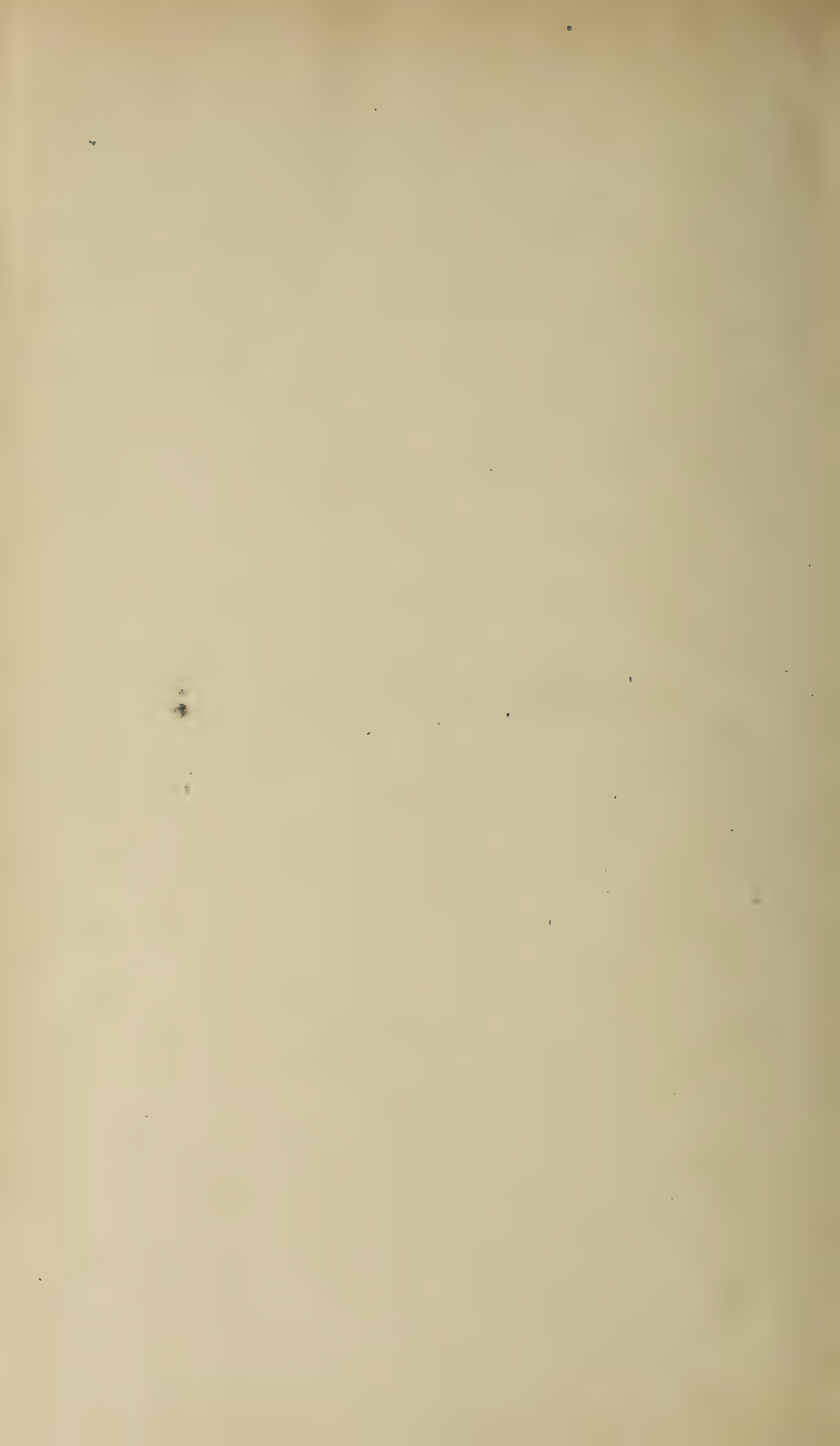
T.

Thomas Asylum, for Orphan and Destitute Children, annual report	26
--	----

	No.
Tax Laws, report of commission appointed to revise.....	54
Taxation for State and local purposes, report of committee relative to	69
Trade and Tonnage on Canals, report of Superintendent of Public Works on	72

W.

Willard State Hospital, annual report	10
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, annual report.....	8
World's Columbian Exposition, report of general managers..	46
Wadsworth Library, annual report.....	47





Made in Italy

06-14 STD



8 032919 991409

www.colibrisystem.com



3 0112 105561408